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" ABERDEEN JOURNAL "

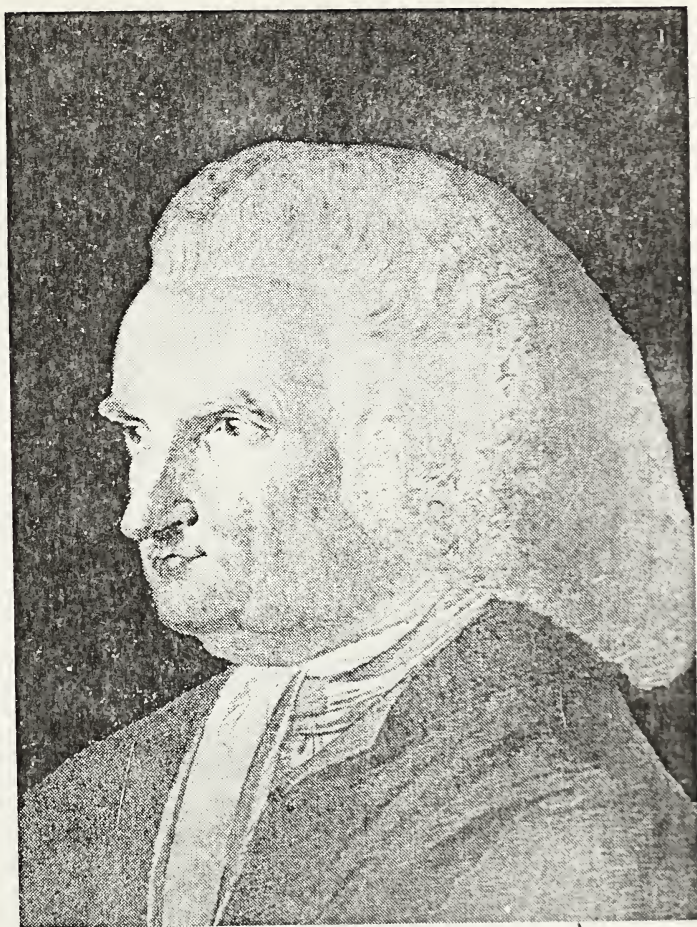
NOTES AND QUERIES

Vol. VI.

1913

" ABERDEEN DAILY JOURNAL " OFFICE

1913



LORD MONBODDO.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

(Reprinted from the "Aberdeen Weekly Journal.")

VOL. VI.

1913.

No. 246.—January 3, 1913.

Doctors and Doctoring.

The great changes in medical practice that have taken place in recent years are well described in a passage in "One Look Back," a volume of reminiscences by the Right Hon. George W. E. Russell, who (born in 1853) thus writes—

I believe that I know, by personal experience, more about doctors and doctoring than any other man of my age in England. I am, in my own person, a monument of medical practice, and have not only seen, but felt, the rise and fall of several systems of physic and surgery. To have experienced the art is also to have known the artist; and the portraits of all the practitioners with whom at one time or another I have been brought into intimate relations would fill the largest album, and go some way towards furnishing a modest picture gallery.

Broadly speaking, the doctors of the 'fifties and 'sixties were as Dickens drew them. The famous consultant, Dr Parker Peps; the fashionable physician, Sir Tunley Snuffin; the general practitioner, Mr Pilkins; and the medical officer of the Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance Company, Dr Jobling, are in the highest degree representative and typical; but perhaps the doctor—his name, unfortunately has perished—who was called to the bedside of Little Nell, and came with "a great bunch of seals dangling below a waistcoat of ribbed black satin," is the most carefully finished portrait. Such, exactly, were the family physicians of my youth. They always dressed in shiny black—trousers, neckcloth, and all; they were invariably bald, and had shaved upper lips and chins, and carefully-trimmed whiskers. They said "Hah!" and "Hum!" in tones of omniscience which would have converted a Christian Scientist; and when, feeling one's pulse, they produced the largest and most audibly-ticking gold watches conceivable by the horologist's art. They had what were called "the courtly manners of the old school"; were diffuse in style, and abounded in periphrasis. Thus they spoke of "the gastric organ" where

their successors talk of the stomach, and referred to brandy as "the domestic stimulant."

By the way, my reference to "the domestic stimulant" reminds me that on stimulants, domestic and other, this school of physicians relied with an unalterable confidence. For a delicate child, a glass of port wine at 11 was the inevitable prescription, and a teaspoonful of bark was often added to this generous tonic. In all forms of languor and debility and enfeebled circulation, brandy-and-water was "exhibited," as the phrase went; and, if the dose was not immediately successful, the brandy was increased. I myself, when a sickly boy of twelve, was ordered by a well-known practitioner to drink mulled claret at bedtime; and my recollection is that, as a night-cap, it beat bromide and sulphonal hollow. In the light of more recent science, I suppose that all this alcoholic treatment was what Milton calls "the sweet poison of misused wine," and wrought havoc with one's nerves, digestion, and circulation.

Such were the doctors of my youth. By no sudden wrench, no violent transition, but gently, gradually, imperceptibly, the type has transformed itself into that which we behold to-day. No doubt an inward continuity has been maintained, but the visible phenomena are so radically altered as to suggest to the superficial observer the idea of a new creation; and even we, who, as Matthew Arnold said, "stand by the Sea of Time, and listen to the solemn and rhythmical beat of its waves," even we can scarcely point with confidence to the date of each successive change.

First, as to personal appearance. When did doctors abandon black cloth and betake themselves (like Newman, when he seceded to the Church of Rome) to grey trousers? Not, I feel pretty sure, till the 'seventies were well advanced. Quite certainly the first time I ever fell into the hands of a moustached doctor was in 1877. Everyone condemned the hirsute appendage as highly unprofessional, and when, soon after, the poor man found his way into a lunatic asylum, the neighbouring doctors of the old school said they were not surprised; that "there was a bad family history"; and that he himself had shown marked signs of eccentricity. That meant the moustache, and nothing else. Then, again, when was it first recognised as possible to take a pulse without the assistance of a gold chronometer? History is silent; but I am inclined to assign that discovery to the same date as the clinical thermometer, a toy unknown to the doctors of my youth, who, indeed, were disposed to regard the stethoscope as new-fangled.

"Then "the courtly manners of the old school"—when did they go out? I do not mean to cast the slightest aspersion on the manners of my present doctor, who is as polite and gentleman-like a young fellow as one could wish to meet. But his manners are not "courtly," nor the least "of the old school." He does not bow when he enters my room, but shakes hands and says it's an *Al* day, and I had better get out in the motor. Whatever the symptoms presented to his observation, he never says "Hah!" or "Hum!" Then, again, as a mere matter of style, when did doctors abandon the majestic "we," which formerly they shared with kings and editors? "We shall be all the better when we have had our luncheon and a glass of sherry," said Sir Tumley Snuffin. "We will continue the bark and linseed," murmured Dr Parker Peps, as he bowed himself out. My doctor says—"Do you feel as if you could manage a chop? It would do you pounds of good"; and "I know the peroxide dressing is rather beastly, but I'd stick it another day or two, if I were you."

A GORDON WHO TRAVELLED IN PALESTINE

In his "Travels to Jerusalem and the Holy Land through Egypt," Chateaubriand (as translated by Frederic Shoberl, 1835) says (i. 344) that in 1778, Lavoisier, Macquer, and Sago "analysed the water of the Dead Sea. The same experiment has recently been made in London by Mr Gordon." Again (i. 345)—"Mr Gordon, who brought home the bottle of water, which was the subject of this analysis, ascertained that persons who have never learned to swim will float on its surface."

Again, he says (ii. 116)—"The apartment which I occupied is called the Pilgrims' Great Room [in the convent of the Latin fathers]. It looks upon a solitary court, enclosed on all sides with walls. The furniture consisted of a hospital bed, with curtains of green serge, a table, and a box; my servants had two cells at a considerable distance from me. A pitcher of water, and a lamp in the Italian fashion completed my establishment. The room, of large size, was dark, having but one window, which opened into the court that I have just mentioned. Thirteen pilgrims had inscribed their names on the door, in the inside of the room. The first was Charles Lombard, who was at Jerusalem in 1669; and the last, John Gordon, the date of whose visit is 1804. I found only three French names among these thirteen travellers." Shoberl suggests that this John Gordon is "probably the same Mr Gordon whose analysis of a bottle of the water of the Dead Sea is noticed in the preceding part of this work."

I may note that Chateaubriand met a Gordon in America. In his "Voyage en Amerique," which took place in 1791, he says (p. 23)—

"The savages (natives) at Niagara Falls, in the English dependency, were entrusted with

guarding the frontier of Upper Canada on this side. They came to meet us, armed with bows and arrows, and would not let us cross. I was obliged to send the Dutchman to Fort Niagara to get a permit from the commandant in order to enter the territory under British domination: that made my heart ache, because I remembered that France had formerly ruled in those lands. My guide returned with the permit. I still keep it. It is signed—*Le capitaine Gordon.*" Is it not curious that I should have found again the same English name on the door of my cell at Jerusalem?"

J. M. B.

"History of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen."

In his Introduction to this imposing volume, which has just been published by the New Spalding Club, the editor observes that—

"Of the 613 individual members admitted since 1549, three fell in battle—Alexander Reid and Robert Reid at the Cratstone on 15th September, 1644, and Francis Gordon, while fighting under the French flag, before September, 1748. The last named supported the disastrous cause of Prince Charlie, went out with Lord Lewis Gordon, and acted as 'general quartermaster to the rebels.' In consequence he was refused a pardon. James Duff was present at the skirmish at Inverurie on 3rd December, 1745, for which he escaped subsequent punishment doubtless through his then being only 16 years of age, and having only newly entered upon his legal apprenticeship. James Petrie read the Pretender's proclamation at the market cross, 'assisted the rebels in all their meetings at Aberdeen,' and 'levied money' on their behalf. John Hutcheon aided in guarding Napoleon Buonaparte as a prisoner at St Helena. Eighty-seven have been officers in militia, volunteer, or territorial forces, many serving as privates as a stimulus to other young men to do likewise. Two became clergymen—David Gordon and William Humphrey. Thomas Burnett was purse-bearer to the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Four became lord provosts of Aberdeen—John Chayne, James Blaikie, Sir Alexander Anderson, and John Webster, jun. In 1853 no fewer than three of the four city bailiiships were held by advocates—Messrs Alexander Henderson, Robert Ledingham, and William Ross. Of provosts of Old Aberdeen were James Scougal and David Robert Morice; while David Littlejohn was for several years chief magistrate of Woodside. John Chayne was M.P. for the burgh of Aberdeen in the Scottish Parliament. Robert Lumsden was representative at the Convention of Estates; and John Webster, jun., was representative in the Imperial Parliament. James Scougal was M.P. for the burgh of Kintore in the Scottish Parliament. Upwards of 140 became proprietors of estates of varying size and value, and several proved such improving landlords 'as to call forth the marked approbation of the

Highland and Agricultural Society, and the admiration of all practically acquainted with such enterprise."

"Of professional appointments, fifteen accepted office as professors or lecturers, forty-six became sheriffs, sheriffs-depute, sheriffs-substitute, or honorary sheriffs-substitute at Aberdeen, whilst of those who were appointed sheriffs-substitute of outside jurisdictions were—George Forbes, Banffshire; Patrick Forsyth, Kincardineshire; Hugh Fullerton, Kincardineshire; John Law, Sutherlandshire; Thomas Mackenzie, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty; Andrew Robertson, Forfarshire; and James Strachan, Kincardineshire. James Scougal became a senator of the College of Justice under the title of Lord Whitehill. Twenty-six were procurators-fiscal, and fourteen were sheriff clerks of Aberdeenshire. Eight were town clerks of Aberdeen, while several held similar appointments for other royal burghs in the district.

"James Scougal was a member of the Faculty of Advocates, as was Clements Lumsden of the Society of Writers to H.M. Signet. Three others became members of the Society of Solicitors in the Supreme Court—Messrs Robert Collie Gray, James Rees, and James Watson.

"In the field of literature the output by the members is very creditable. William Kennedy stands unexcelled as a local annalist, his MS. list of members of the society, and list of apprentices, forming the groundwork of a large number of the individual records in this volume. The works of Dr Grub, Dr Littlejohn, and Dr John Stuart are of outstanding merit in expatiating the religious, commercial, agricultural, and general life of past times. The lighter side had a votary in Charles Winchester. The Muse was courted by Norval Clyne and Alexander Gardyne. Heraldry had a careful exponent in Peter Duguid, banking in George Walker, genealogy as well as local Territorial history in George Cadenhead, and statistical details and general themes in Alexander Euslie Smith. English word study, bibliography, and ancient northern history have each been dealt with by Hugh Fraser Campbell, as has physical culture and system of musical drill by George Cruden. Editions of Marischal College arts class records were carefully edited by Patrick H. Chalmers, F. T. Garden, Harvey Hall, and T. A. W. A. Youngson, while John Bucklev Allan and William Garden were editors of records of a similar character in connection with Aberdeen University. Nor have legal works been forgotten—George Duncan, W. D. Eslemont, J. T. Jeffrey, D. R. Morice, David Reith, A. M. Williamson, and R. M. Williamson having each written on different phases of Scottish law."

The following curious footnote is appended to the record of Francis Gordon, advocate (1796-1857), of Kincardine, and subsequently of Craig—

"Gordon, in the conduct of his own business and that of the sheriff clerk's department, required a large staff of clerks. He probably

indentured a larger number of apprentices than any other advocate, and made the transaction a remunerative one. As late as 1826, his indentures bound each apprentice to serve for five years, from eight a.m. to eight p.m., and till another apprentice was engaged, to care for and see the office fire properly extinguished, to bolt and properly secure the window shutters each night on the closing of the office, and to lock the door thereof. The apprentice fee charged was nineteen guineas, no salary was allowed, and the father or guardian was taken bound to aliment the apprentice, and to clothe him in a style suitable to his position and aspirations."

Notes on the Family of Forbes.

(Continued.)

Sasine to Thomas Forbes. . . . in Aberdeen on a tenement and yard in Old Aberdeen.—8 March 1623.

Sasine to Isobell Forbes, Lady Williamstown on the Mains of Newton Wrangham.—8 Mar. 1623.

Contract bearing Reversion upon the lands of Tilliquendie betwixt Robert Forbes of Echt and William Forbes in Tilliquendie.—24 Mar. 1623.

Sasine to James Forbes son to Umquhile William Forbes of Logieintray on the lands of Craigievar.—14 April 1623.

Sasine to Marie Forbes spouse to Robert Duguid on the lands of Ruthvens.—5th June 1623.

Sasine to Alex. Forbes Burgess of Aberdeen on the lands of Innerquhennie.—7th June 1623.

Sasine to Marjorie Forbes relict of late Mr William Leith of Newlands on lands of Tullie-riach.—11 June 1623.

Sasine to Mr William Forbes sub principal in Old Aberdeen on a part of Easter Nigvie.—4th June 1623.

Sasine to William Forbes of Tilliquendie on the lands thereof.—17 June 1623.

Sasine to Thomas Forbes writer in Aberdeen on the half lands of Bogholl and tenements in Old Aberdeen.—28 June 1623.

Reversion of the lands of Melgum granted by David Anderson Burgess in Aberdeen to the Laird of Pitsligo.—3 July 1623.

Sasine to Thomas Forbes in Aberdeen on a house in Old Aberdeen.—26 July, 1623.

Sasine to John Forbes of Ardmurdo on the lands thereof.—26 July 1623.

Sasine to John Forbes of Balnagask on the lands of Craigievar.—23 Aug. 1623.

Sasine to John Forbes of Lethentie on the lands of Colmellie.—23 Aug. 1623.

Sasine to Alexander, Master of Forbes on the land of Towie and Mill of Clatt.—17 September 1623.

Sasine to Isobell Forbes spouse to William Garioch of Tullichellie on the lands of Tullichellie.—24 Sept. 1623.

Mr William Forbes of Craigievar on the lands of Glasgo, Arnedradland.—12 Novr. 1623.

Renunciation of the lands of Craigievar made by James Forbes son to Umquhile William Forbes of Logie fintray to Mr Wm. Forbes of Craigievar.—12 Novr. 1623.

Contract containing Reversion on the lands of Halkhillock between Thomas Montray and Thomas Forbes.—12 Jany. 1624.

Sasine to Thomas Forbes in Aberdeen on the lands of Halkhillock.—12 Jany. 1624.

Renunciation of the lands of Kinakdie made by Andro Fraser of Stoniewood to John Forbes of Pitsligo.—12th January, 1624.

Reversion of Menache Davoch by Mr James Ros minr. in Aberdeen and his spouse to John Forbes of Pitsligo—27th Mar., 1624.

Sasine to Walter Forbes son to William Forbes of Tolquhon on the lands of Thains-toun of Foullartoun—27 March, 1624.

Reversion of the lands of Knockquhar granted by Mr William Burnet minr. of Kynarnie to John Forbes of Corsinday—21 May 1624.

Reversion of the lands of Dawache called Meanach by Mr James Ros minr. in Aberdeen and his spouse to John Forbes of Pitsligo—27 May, 1624.

Sasine to William and Marjorie Forbes on the Bogs and Newlands of Fintray—15th June, 1624.

Sasine to Margaret Forbes on the Shaddow half lands of Wester-Fintray—15th June, 1624.

Sasine to Duncan Forbes of Camphell on the lands of Camphell—15th July, 1624.

Sasine to John Forbes of Leslie on the lands of Leslie Edingerack—15th July, 1624.

Sasine to Margaret Fraser spouse to John Forbes of Corsinday on the Muirtoun of Corsinday—15th July, 1624.

Sasine to John Forbes of Balfing on the lands of Edin-Banchorie Logie—15th July, 1624.

Sasine to the said John Forbes of B. on the lands of Balfing—15th July, 1624.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

906. JOHN TYRRE.—What facts have been preserved regarding the career of John Tyrie, Catholic Priest, son of David Tyrie of Dunningdeer?

W. SMITH.

907. KINCARDINE PALACE.—Where could I find reliable information respecting the old Palace, or Castle, of Kincardine?

G.

Answers.

904. ALEXANDER LEASK, MINISTER, MARYCULTER.—According to Dr Littlejohn's "Sheriff Court Records," the Rev. Alexander Leask was the son of William Leask of that Ilk.

Y.

905. WILLIAM FORBES SHARP GORDON.—According to Colonel Johnston's "Roll of Graduates of the University of Aberdeen," Gordon was born at New Pitsligo in 1837, graduated in Arts (with honours) at Aberdeen in 1861, became Schoolmaster of Auchmedden School, Aberdour, in 1862, and died there 19th March, 1867.

G.

No. 247.—January 10, 1913.

Henry Dundas, "the Minister for Scotland."

The spirit of intrigue which every Ministerial crisis developed in Dundas is difficult to reconcile, not only with his public professions, but with the openness and geniality of his private life. The pietistic Wilberforce looked with suspicion on this "loose man" of very convivial habits and fashionable morals who had acquired so great an influence over Pitt; but he admitted his "frank and joyous temper," and, far from concurring in the common opinion of him as "a mean and intriguing creature," pronounced him "in many respects a fine warm-hearted fellow." There is no prominent politician of those days in the descriptions of whose character the word "manly" so invariably occurs; and amongst the details which produced this general impression may be mentioned a tall and imposing figure, a powerful and sonorous voice, an open, cheerful countenance, "tinged with convivial purple," and a blunt and forcible style of oratory, seldom aspiring to eloquence, but enlivened with occasional flashes of coarse wit. "Never did any man," it has been said, "conceal deeper views of every kind under the appearance of careless inattention to self-interest." It must not, however, be supposed that Dundas's pretensions to political disinterestedness and independence imposed on anybody who did not wish to be deceived. The King—not a very competent judge—always disliked him; in the opinion of Horace Walpole, he was "the rankiest of all Scotsmen," notorious for rapacity and want of principle; Wraxall, whilst respecting his abilities, described him as carrying them to market, and in his native dialect exclaiming, "Wha wants me?" Fox and Sheridan exhausted their ingenuity in comparing him to "a political weathercock"; and in the "Rolliad" his shamelessness and inconsistency are mercilessly satirised. The best of the "Political Miscellanies" appended to the criticisms on that imaginary epic is perhaps the parody of the witches' incantation in "Macbeth"; and amongst the ingredients thrown into the cauldron we find.

Clippings of Corinthian brass
From the visage of Dundas.

So distinguished and so whole-hearted a Scotsman was not likely to be judged by his own countrymen in any impartial spirit. It would, of course, have been impossible for Dundas in his legal, and afterwards in his political, capacity to dissociate himself from Scotland, and

such been his wish, in the manner of Mansfield and Loughborough; but, unlike these great lawyers, who seldom or never revisited their native land and were at pains to eliminate all traces of it from their speech, he took a worthy pride in his northern birth, and furnished another proof of manliness by disdaining to address the House of Commons in accents more familiar to its ear than those of his northern tongue. One can easily imagine what merriment as well as indignation must have been caused when he coined for anti-American purposes his famous word "starvation"; and the uncouth tones and phrases, which gave a ludicrous turn to his most impassioned philippics, are said to have "chequered with momentary good humour the personalities of debate."

His political predominance in Scotland, if less interrupted, was never more complete than that of the third Duke of Argyll; but the democratic spirit, which hardly existed in the reign of George II., was now a growing power; and Dundas could not have obtained so great an ascendancy if to manners far more popular than those of Argyll he had not added a much wider command of patronage. In the bestowal of all offices outside the borders of North Britain Argyll had been dependent on the complaisance of Walpole, of Pelham, or of Newcastle; but Dundas, besides being "the Minister for Scotland," was at one and the same time Treasurer of the Navy, leading member of the Indian Board, and either Home Secretary or War Secretary; and he had befriended the Jacobite interest no less decisively than Argyll by restoring the forfeited estates. All the various departments which he managed or influenced, but especially that of India, were called into requisition to provide for Scottish peers, members, and electors, their relatives and friends; and in the same spirit, quickened no doubt by patriotic motives, he pursued a policy which would be much appreciated at the present day—that of endeavouring to multiply places in Scotland and to direct thither as large a stream as possible of public money.

As an example of this policy, it may be mentioned that he increased the number of royal chaplains from six to ten. Lord Sydney, in forwarding to Pitt a list of Indian field officers, remarked—"I believe there are as many English and Irish names as there are among them." His patronage was, of course, professedly administered only within party lines; but the man was not wholly merged in the Minister; and one of his opponents admitted that "there was scarce a gentleman's family in Scotland, of whatever politics," which had not received from him "some Indian appointment or other act of, in many cases quite disinterested, kindness." Beautiful and high-born women are said to have been nudely favoured in his allotment of pensions; but Wilberforce records with admiration that rank and nationality were alike disregarded when he assigned the Governor-Generalship of India, "the most important

office in the King's gift," to Sir John Shore; and a letter is extant in which he intimates to the Countess of Sutherland that no "person connected with the local or political interests of the county, or embarrassed in any degree by its local attachments," could be appointed sheriff.—"The Awakening of Scotland, 1747-1797," by William Law Mathieson.

Camlet; Cosh.

The Gordons of Camlet have already been dealt with in these pages (December 1, 1909; January 12, 1910). The following, however, is an earlier piece of information:—

1700, January 25—Decree after Letters of Suspension, William Erskine of Pitodrie against John Gordon in Camelet and James Gordon of Daach as assignee (Mackenzie Decrees, vol. 131).

Joseph Gordon, Mill of Cosh (Crathie), son of John Gordon of Camlet, married his step-mother's sister, Nicholas Gordon, Bovaglie, and had (according to Mr David Gordon, School Road, Stepps, near Glasgow) two sons, including:—

John Gordon, born October 3, 1807; went to Utah, and died in 1876. He seems to have been twice married, and had—

David Gordon, now living at Stepps, near Glasgow, who has a son and a daughter. After his parents went to Utah, he remained with his grandfather at Mill of Cosh, but left the district in his teens.

Joseph Gordon.

John Gordon (by a second marriage).

Margaret Gordon, emigrated with her father to Utah, and married — Ricks, Benson, Cache County, Utah, and has issue. She was alive in 1903.

Jane Gordon, also married in Utah, and has issue.

J. M. B.

The Rev. James Templeton, Aberdeen.

I referred to Mr Templeton in Volume 1, page 75. The following particulars are gleaned from the burial records of St Clement's Churchyard, Aberdeen:—

1832, January 18. The Rev. Mr Templeton, one lair of new ground, lot 1, £3.

1832, January 18. Mrs Templeton, aged [blank], burial fee 4s, clerk's fee 1s.

1837, April 25. Duty on Mr Templeton's monument, £5 5s 0d, clerk's fee, £0 10s 6d.

1840, August 19. The Rev. Mr [James] Templeton, Schoolhill, aged 70, burial fee, 7s, clerk's fee, 1s.

1853, June 10. Mary Ann Templeton, Rosemount Place, aged 41, burial fee, 5s clerk's fee 1s.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Gray Family.

(Continued.)

IX. Patrick, Master of Gray, died in June, 1464, in the lifetime of his father, Andrew, first Lord Gray. He had no issue by Margaret Fleming, his first wife. Andrew, Lord Gray (of whom presently), Janet, Elizabeth, Mrs Monorgund of that ilk, and Mrs Collace of Balmamoon, his children by Annabella Forbes, his second wife. Janet, the eldest daughter, was first married to Alexander Blair of Balthayock; next to Thomas, third Lord Lovat; and after him to Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, ninth Earl of Crawford. Elizabeth, her sister, married David Rollock of Ballachie. Patrick, Master of Gray, is said to have married a third spouse, Elizabeth Hay, daughter of William, first Earl of Errol, but from a marriage indenture among the Errol papers it would appear that it was the Master of Gray's son Andrew, afterwards Lord Gray, who was contracted to Elizabeth Hay, but the marriage does not seem to have taken place.

X. Andrew (Gray), Lord Gray, succeeded his father, Patrick, in lands of Cluny, 5th November, 1464, and was retoured heir to his grandfather, Andrew, first Lord Gray, 31st October, 1471. He was hereditary high sheriff of Forfarshire, honorary provost of Dundee, and justice-general of Scotland. He died in February, 1514. Patrick, Lord Gray, (of whom presently), Isobel, and Elizabeth, his children by Janet Keith, his first wife. Robert of Leiffie, who fell at Flodden, 1513; Gilbert of Buttergask (see Post); Andrew, called by Crawford "of Muirtown," sheriff-depute of Forfarshire, 10th May, 1522. Edward of Inchyra, rector of Lundie, in Forfarshire, Isobel, Janet, Marjory, and Elizabeth his children by Elizabeth Stewart, his second wife. The eldest daughter by the first marriage, Isobel, married Alexander Stratoun of Lauristoun, in Kincardineshire, with issue. Her sister, Elizabeth, was first married to John, fourth Lord Glamis, with issue; next to Alexander, third Earl of Huntly, without issue; and after him, to George, fourth Earl of Rothes (s.p.). Isobel, by the second marriage, was first married to Sir James Springeour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee; next to Adam Crichton of Ruthven; and after him, to Sir John Campbell of Lundie. Janet, her sister, was first married to John Charteris of Cuthilgordie; next to William Keith, son of Sir William Keith of Inverurie; thereafter to Sir David Wemyss of that ilk; and after him to James Campbell of Lawers. Marjory was first married to Kinninmont of that ilk; and after him, to Sylvester Rattray of Craighall. Andrew Gray of Muirtown, according to Crawford, was the son of Andrew, second Lord Gray, and ancestor of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, son of Thomas Gray of Brighouse. Andrew Gray (undesignated) had a natural son Patrick (? of Balleillo, in Monifieth), who was legitimated under the Privy Seal, shortly after his father's death, 30th May, 1526—a namesake if not the father—

and possibly another son, Andrew, in Schives, the uncle of him who was admitted a burghess of the burgh of Aberdeen on 13th January, 1604. Thomas Gray of Brighthouse, called by the same authority, nephew of Andrew Gray of Schives, married, and had issue, two sons—(1) Andrew, proprietor of heritable property in Peterhead, who died before 1645, and had issue—i. Andrew, merchant in Edinburgh, ii. William, apprentice there, iii. Janet, who married George Campbell, son of Neil Campbell, maltman in Leith; (2) Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, of whom afterwards.

With regard to Crawford, it is a curious circumstance that he gives no clue as to the father of Thomas Gray of Brighthouse, but merely mentions that he (Thomas) was the nephew of Andrew Gray of Schives, son of Andrew Gray of Muirton, who married the heiress of Schives. It is quite possible, however, that Lord Gray's son may have married one of the daughters of George, second Earl of Huntly, who succeeded to Newton of Schives through the Misses Maitland, the daughters of Sir Patrick Maitland. Andrew Lord Gray, Justiciary of Scotland, executed an obligation to Eleanor Gordon, daughter of the late George, Earl of Huntly, "at the New Wark on Spey, called the Bog of Gight, on the 8th of April, 1504, in presence of Alexander, Earl of Huntly, William, the Master of Errol, and others." The castle of the Bog of Gight was the new manor-place of the lordship of Enzie. It was built by George, second Earl of Huntly, who died 8th June, 1501. By Margaret Houston, widow of Robert, second Lord Lyle, his third wife, Andrew, Lord Gray does not seem to have left any issue.

XI. Patrick (Gray), Lord Gray married Janet Gordon, relict of Alexander, Master of Crawford, and died without issue legit, 13th April, 1541. He succeeded his father, Andrew, second Lord in 1514. On 16th April, 1524, Lord Gray had a charter of entail and donation, made by the King, in which he entailed and donated the family estates in favour, after himself, of his half-brother, Gilbert Gray of Buttergask, and the heirs-male of his body, which entail and donation was upheld in 1542—his nephew and heir-male, Patrick Gray of Buttergask succeeding to the dignity, and also to the fief.

XII. Gilbert Gray of Buttergask, who carried on the line of the family. He was the third son of Andrew, second Lord and half brother to Patrick Lord Gray, and on whom and the heirs-male of his body the last lord entailed and donated the family estates. In 1513 Gilbert Gray of Buttergask was Sheriff-Depute of Forfarshire; and the great-grandson of Johanna Beaufort, the heroine of the King's Quair (or Book), queen-dowager of King James the First of Scotland, her second husband. Gilbert Gray of Buttergask died before 13th April, 1541. He acquired the lands of Buttergask and Legarthlaw, in Perthshire, on the resignation of Margaret Buttergask, 7th June, 1507, and by the decease of her younger sister, Elizabeth—whose marriage to Gilbert, which apparently did not

take effect, was in the gift of the King, together with the lands—before 22nd July, 1511;—both being daughters and heirs of David Buttergask of that ilk. Patrick Gray of Buttergask (Lord Gray), of whom presently, Robert of Drummellie, married Marion or Marjorie Strachan with issue, James of Buttergask married Margaret Scott with issue, and Geils his children by Egidia or Geils Mercer, his wife. Geils, the daughter, was first married to Alexander Whitelaw of Newgange; and after him to Alexander Gardin in Drumgeith.

—P. G.

(To be Continued.)

On Books.

One may often see, in old books, specimens of what might perhaps be called home-made poetry. In a MS., 13215 Plutarch, in the British Museum, I found the following written on the fly-leaf. I give it with its own spelling and capitals.

whose Boocke is this if you would kn
in Letters 2 I will you show
the first is k in all menes sight
the outhir is M to tell you right
but if you chance to spell amisse
Looke under neath and here it tis.

KATHERINE MAIVE.

I believe that the word above the end of the top of the first line was "know," but, if so, its two last letters were hidden in the binding. I am also not quite certain whether the lady's surname was Maive or Mawe, the handwriting at this spot being somewhat uncertain.

The graphic arts sometimes disport themselves in fly (and others) leaves of books. I have been blamed by my schoolmaster for having allowed my fancy to depict grotesque figures in my exercise-books. An old Latin Dictionary which I possess has two sketches, at the end, of a clergyman in his surplice; though they are very rude in drawing, there is so much character in them that I can believe they must be portraits. A 1727 copy, which I possess, of Buchanan's "*Retum Scotiarum Histeria*," signed in the front fly leaf, "Alexander Gibbet This Book Aberdeen January 20 1727," has, on the end fly leaf, a drawing of a smooth-faced man with long hair, a Scotch bonnet on his head, and miniature bagpipes under his arm; the rest of the figure, which is exceedingly badly drawn, is interesting as an example of eighteenth century costume. A school-book which I picked up, "*Cornelius Nepos*," swarms with sketches on the margins, many appearing to be reminiscences of theatrical characters, some classic, some original, and, though boyish in drawing, all display much taste, and some have considerable elegance.

J. P. ENSLIE.

Notes on the Family of Forbes.

(Continued.)

Sasine to the said John Forbes of Balfuig on the lands of Corsinday—15th July, 1624.

Sasine to William Forbes of Monymusk on the lands of Couly Ingzean—15th July, 1624.

Sasine to Thomas Forbes in Aberdeen and Janet Forbes his spouse on the Sun half lands of Easter Fintray—15th July, 1624.

Renunciation of the lands of Badiwyn made by John Garioch of Badiwyn and his spouse to Arthur Lord Forbes—15th July, 1624.

Sasine to Marjorie Menzies and John Forbes her son on the lands of Glastermuire—15th July, 1624.

Renunciation of the lands of Beltie made by Mr James Skene to Arthur Lord Forbes—15th July, 1624.

Sasine to Isobell Burnet and John Forbes her son on the lands of—15th July, 1624.

Renunciation of the lands of Auchnameyne made by William Scattertie of Netherthillenaal to John Forbes of Bythe—25 Jany., 1625.

Sasine to Anna Forbes Mistress of Forbes on her terce of the lands of Foveran—4 Feb., 1625.

Sasine to Alex Forbes of New on the lands of Edinearves and Balnagald.—4 March 1625.

Sasine to John Forbes of Leslie on the lands of—4 May 1625.

Renunciation of the lands of Coullie and Ingzean made by Mr Andro Cheyne of Chappeltoun to Wm. Forbes of Monymusk.—8 June 1625.

Renunciation of the lands of Wellhous made by Peter Hay portioner of Kinstaro to the Master of Forbes.—9th June 1625.

Sasine to John Forbes of Leslie on the lands of Annagathil Corrieboogs and Corrieinos.—17 June 1625.

Sasine to Isobell Forbes relict of Umquhile John Lumsden and her son on the lands of Balnackitie Balc—Ulto. June 1625.

Assignment to a Reversion of the lands of Aslowne made by James Cakler of Aslowne to John Forbes of Balnagask.—Ulto. June 1625.

Sasine John Forbes of Byth on the lands of Moresk and Towie.—2 July 1625.

Sasine to the above John Forbes of Byth on the lands of Brux and Glenconrie.—2 July 1625.

Sasine to Isobell Gordon Lady Brux on the lands of Towie.—12 July 1625.

Reversion of the lands of Crystskirk made by John Leslie some time of New Leslie to William Forbes of Craigevar.—28 July 1625.

Reversion of the lands of Ruthrieston granted by John Alexander, burgess of Aberdeen, to William Forbes of Barnes.—28th July 1625.

Sasine to Mr John Forbes in Whythous and Christian Rickard, his spouse, on the lands of Ballamor, Bellabeg.—28th July 1625.

Sasine to John Forbes of Balnagask on the lands of Aslowne.—28th July 1625. William Forbes, notar.

Reversion of the lands of Balliestoun granted by Mr Archibald Rait, minister at Kintore, and his spouse, to Mr William Forbes of Craigevar.—23 July 1625.

Renunciation of the Haltoun of Fintray. Wester Fintray, Cowstaince, made by John Forbes of Balnagask to Mr William Forbes of Craigevar.—28th July 1625.

Sasine to Jean Forbes, spouse to John Touch, burgess of Aberdeen, on certain tenements and crofts in Aberdeen.—1st August 1625.

(To be Continued.)

Queries.

908. NORMANDIKES.—Could someone kindly direct me to accounts of this camp other than those in "Caledonia" and the "Deeside Guido"? Did the late Mr A. M. Munro write a paper on the subject?

A. M.

909. ELSMIE AND ELSLIE FAMILY.—When I was in Aberdeen in August last, I was told of an article which had appeared, not more than seven months ago, in "The News of the World," in which it was stated that many of the name of Elmslie and of Emslie had formerly come over from France and settled in Lincolnshire and Norfolk. Inquiry at the office of "The News of the World" elicited only the fact that there was nothing for me but to search through the back numbers of the paper. As this would be a prodigious task, I would ask—Does any reader of the "Notes and Queries" section happen to know in which number of "The News of the World" the article alluded to appeared? If, knowing this, he will communicate the information, he will very greatly oblige.

J. P. ELSLIE.

910. MEANING OF OLD SAYING.—Can any reader tell me the meaning of the saying—"Gweed pron brose, eot o' the doon-thru' eids," being the herd laddie's reply to the question as to what he had had for breakfast. Has the saying a wide range? I am familiar with the word "pron," how the article is made, and its uses. Also the meanings of the same given by Jamieson and in the Scots Dialect Dictionary. What I want to know, however, is—Has "pron brose" ever been used as an article of diet in the upland glens, say in a bad year? "Ye've plenty o' dongs for a' yer pron" is another rendering of a proverb with a similar meaning.

NORSEMAN.

Answers.

393. WILLIAM GLASS, FORFARSHIRE NOTABLE.

—In addition to W. B. R. W.'s interesting account of Governor Glass, in N. 214 (24th May last), I subjoin the inscription on his tombstone (a marble one with masonic emblems on top); from which it appears that he was a native of Roxburghshire, born in 1786, and died in 1853. An Australian who visited the island many years ago, wrote an account of it, and from that source I got the inscription, as follows—

WILLIAM GLASS,

Born at Kelso, Scotland.
The Founder of this Settlement
at Tristan d'Acunha,
In which he resided 37 years.
And fell asleep in Jesus,
Nov. 24, 1853, aged 67 years.

"Asleep in Jesus! Far from thee
Thy kindred and their graves may be;
But thine is still a blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes to weep."
—ALBA.

996. JOHN TYRIE, CATHOLIC PRIEST.—Tyrie died at Shenval, 19th May, 1755.

W. THOMSON.

No. 248.—January 17, 1913.

The Reformation.

A TROUBLER OF THE KIRK IN THE MEARNS.

It may be doubted whether the greatness of the work of the Reformers, and the Presbyterian kirk in its early years are adequately realised or appreciated. The Papists had first of all to be contended with, churches supplied, stipends secured, and then the King and Bishops in the attempt to set up Episcopacy.

In 1560 Papacy was abolished, and the Reformers held the first General Assembly on the 20th December of that year, at which the Laird of Tullyvaird and Fethercairne was present as Commissioner for the Kirks of the Mearns.

The Assembly even at the first meeting took up the question of dealing with the Papists, and a watchful eye was kept on them and those who frequented their company. The language used regarding them and their faith is always vigorous, and at times strongly picturesque.

In 1588 the Assembly presented an "humble sute" to the King craving that the Lairds of . . . Glenbervie younger, and others excommunicat Papists should be called before the King and Council, and such things laid to their charge as they were guilty of, that the penalties might be execute against them. In the "Grieves of the Kirk" presented at the same time it is complained that Jesuits are suffered to pollute the land with idolatry, and that they and traffickers against the true religion and also their maintainers had special credit and favor at Court and Session. A number are mentioned by name who repaired commonly, with others named, to Young Glenbervie, excommunicat, "Where they have their house Mass at pleasure." It was further complained that "William Douglass, sonne to the Laird of Glenbervie, has caused unbeset at syndrie tymes Mr George Gladstones and Andrew Myllne, with armit men at their house, and lying in wait for them about their houses, and were it not the relief of God and good men had taken their lyves." Mr Gladstones was minister of St Cyrus and Mr Myllne of Fetteresso.

This Mr William Douglas, "Young Glenbervie," became Earl of Angus on the death of his father in 1591, and was one of the conspirators who invited the King of Spain to invade Scotland, which they undertook to deliver up to him. Angus was imprisoned in the Castle of Edinburgh, but escaped. Row, the kirk historian, says there was but verie small pains taken to search out the fearful dangers might

possible and probablie ensue upon this horrible unparalleled treason, and far less any civil punishment inflicted; but the Kirk of God did their part for they found them to be Apostats, blasphemous enemies to God's glory, and unnatural traitors to the King and all the professors of God's blessed word. The leaders (including Angus) were excommunicated and delivered over to Satan by the Synod of Fife at St Andrews, September, 1593, presided over by the redoubtable James Melville. This sentence was unanimously ratified by the General Assembly on 9th May, 1594, and all the pastors in the realm ordered to intimate it solemnly at their Kirks. Notwithstanding Row's statement, it appears that Graham of Fintry was executed for this treason, and the King, with certain of his nobles, in March, 1592, entered into a mutual bond for defence of the liberty of true religion, the Crown, and Country, and the pursuit of the chief authors of the Conspiracy.

On 5th March, 1597, Lady Angus petitioned the Assembly desiring that certain of the Ministry might be appointed to confer with the Earl and resolve his doubts. The Ministers of Angus and Mearns were so appointed, and to confer with him about 10 of the articles on which the Earl of Huntly was to be tried. On 14th May the Brethren of the Mearns gave in their report, showing that they had enjoined the Earl to remain at Barras to attend upon the hearing of the doctrine in the Kirk of Kinneff, and to attend conferences at Conveth (Laurencekirk) and Aberluthnott, which he had faithfully observed; he acknowledged the Kirk of Scotland to be the true Kirk, and was ready to become a member thereof, and to participate in the Sacraments; he solemnly promised by word and writ to remove all Jesuits, etc. from his company and lands, and had already done so; he desired absolution, and thereafter was ready to swear and subscribe the confession of faith; that he would satisfy for his apostacy in his own Parish Kirk, and there ratify said promises; that he never meant to harm any man for obeying the laws, but if any will complain he will grant satisfaction, albeit in very truth, as all the country knew, he had sustained great loss "qwhilk he has the kirk to meine"; he is content to provide stipends for his kirks as soon as absolvit and restored to his living—will most willingly take a minister and entertain him in his own house, and confessed he most justly deserved to be excommunicated. The Commissioners were required to see these promises carried out, and empowered to grant absolution and receive him again into the bosom of the Church. In the Assembly of 1593 the whole form of the absolution, satisfaction, and the articles were appointed to be registered in the assembly books.

In 1601 the Assembly ordained Messrs James Law (afterwards Bishop of Orkney and Archbishop of Glasgow) and John Spottiswood (afterwards Archbishop of St Andrews) to

await upon the Earl that he and his family might be confirmed in the truth and the enemies debarred from their company. In the following Assembly (1602) it was reported that the Earl did neither resort to the hearing of the word nor participate in the Sacraments, but on the contrary entertained professed enemies to the religion. Mr Law was appointed to await continually upon the Earl for another quarter of a year. James's succession to the throne of England, and the strong attempts to foist Bishops on the Church, caused the meetings of the Assembly to be irregular, and no trace of a report by Mr Law appears, but in the Assembly of July, 1608, it was testified that there was no appearance in the Earl of conversion from his errors, but rather by all evident tokens he was more obstinate and obdurate in heresie of papistry which he had formerly abjured, and the Assembly therefore ordained the sentence of excommunication to be pronounced, conform to the censures of the Kirk with all possible diligence betwixt then and the 18th September. The Earl went abroad, and died in devout retirement at Paris in 1611.

The End of the Cordons of Braichlie.

This famous family, immortalised in the Ballad of the Baron of Braichlie, has greatly puzzled historians as to its fate. The last reference to the last laird, Gordon of Braichlie, occurs in the year 1704, when he appears as a Commissioner of Supply.

There need, however, have been little mystery, for Nisbet stated in his "Heraldry" (vol. ii., App. p. 234), published so long ago as 1723, that Mary Gordon was "daughter and heiress of Gordon of Braichley," and that as widow of Mr Isaac Fullerton she married William, second son of Sir William Ogilvie of Barras. Nisbet's was an obvious book to consult, but its very obviousness has made me overlook it till I was put on the track of it by a reference in the Rev. Douglas Gordon Barron's "In Defence of the Regalia" (p. 357). I am indebted to Mr Barron, and through him to Dr Macnaughton, Stonehaven, for the following very interesting facts:—

Upon 16th June, 1727, there was recorded in the Sheriff Court Register of Bonds, Obligations, etc. (1717-1741), and doubtless, in view of her second marriage, the full text—a lengthy document—of the marriage contract, or as it is termed, "Contract Matrimonial," between Mr Isaac Fullerton and Mary Gordon—

"At Allardes, 4 Nov., 1699, it is matrimonially contracted betwixt Mr Isaac Fullerton, advocate, on the one part, and Mary Gordon, lawful daughter to Mr John Gordon of Braichley, with the advice and consent of George Allardice, of that ilk, Alexander Cumming, of Culter, Lady Mary Grahame, Lady Dowager of Allardice, on the other part—

"In contemplation of which marriage and of liferent provision and other obligations

granted by the said Mr Isaac Fullerton in favour of his said promised spouse, the said Mary Gordon does not only assign what may be due to her by a testament and latter will of the deceased, Anna Allardes, Lady Braichley, her mother . . ."

"Contract (written by Mr Alexander Tod, servant to the said George Allardice), subscribed by both parties at Allardes before witnesses—John Fullerton of Kinnaber, Mr Robert Irvine, parson of Glenberrie, and John Keith, servitor to the said George Allardice."

Isaac Fullerton, who was at Marischal College, 1683-7, got a charter of adjudication from George Gordon, tutor of the Earl of Aboyne, "of the lands of Breickly, Toldow, and Tombreck, proceeding upon the Decrees of Adjudication at the instance of George Gordon of Knockespoock, and Alexander Kerr of Mains (?Menid), to which the said Alexander [sic] Fullerton had acquired right, dated 4th Augt. 1708" (Michie's "Records of Invercauld," p. 42). Sasine followed thereon, Feb. 2, 1709. Then followed "Disposition from the said Isaac Fullerton of the said lands and others to James Fergusson, advocate, in trust for John Farquharson of Invercauld, dated 20th March, 1712." (Ibid., p. 42.) Mr Michie remarks (p. 43) that "this appears to have been the first acquisition of property in Glenmuick by the Invercauld family." Isaac Fullerton "of Braichlie" died in February, 1723 ("Services of Heirs"), and his son John was served heir to him (April 30, 1730) in Charlton, Falside, Breda (Forfar) and Blacklaws, Herviston and half of Glasland (Kincardine). I understand that this John was also "of Stanks," and that he bought Cowie from the Burnetts, and also Muchalls.

William Ogilvie married Mary Gordon, "daughter and heiress of John Gordon of Braichley in Glenmuick and widow of Isaac Fullerton." They were proclaimed in Kinnerf, Nov. 12, 1727. The entry in the Kirk Session Records runs—"1727, Nov. 12—Mr William Ogilvie and the Lady Braichlie proclaimed."

William Ogilvie and Mary Gordon or Fullerton had a daughter Margaret (Nisbet's "Heraldry," ii., App. p. 234). Ogilvie's nephew, Sir William Ogilvie, 4th bart. (son of Sir David, 3rd bart.), married as his second wife Anne, daughter of Isaac Fullerton, advocate (Ibid. ii., App. p. 234; G. E. C.'s "Complete Baronetage," iii., 335). This Anne was probably the daughter of Isaac Fullerton by Mary Gordon. Nisbet says she bore Ogilvie three daughters.

J. M. B.

Famous Aberdeen Family.

INTERESTING GENEALOGICAL RECORD.

The Rev. James Smith, B.D., minister of St George's-in-the-West, has prepared for private circulation an exceedingly interesting genealogical record of the family to which he belongs—a family many of the members of which have

been distinguished in the civic life of Aberdeen. Beginning in 1590, when Thomas Smith, afterwards farmer at Laingsseat, Bellhelvie, was born, the author traces the descent of the family with the utmost care down to 1863. For many generations representatives of the family held the farm of Laingsseat, but James Smith, the father of Lewis Smith, so well known as a bookseller in Aberdeen, was a tailor and clothier at Newburgh and at Bridge of Don. Of the notable and highly creditable career of Lewis Smith there is given an interesting account, from which we extract the following—

Lewis Smith was apprenticed in his tenth year to Mr David Wyllie, bookseller and stationer, Aberdeen, and in his eighteenth year he set up business on his own account at the shop adjoining the gate of Marischal College. His shop became the rendezvous of most of the eminent men of Aberdeen and the north. Dr John Hill Burton, Dr Joseph Robertson, Dr Kilgour, the Principals and Professors of King's and Marischal Colleges were among his patrons; and he published many local books and pamphlets.

A list of books and pamphlets published by Lewis Smith is given, and it includes "The Aberdeen Censor" (1825); "The Decsided Guide" (1829); "Jamie Fleeman" (1835); "The Book of Bon-Accord" (1839); "Pratt's Buchan" (1858); "The Northern Psalter" (1872); "Waifs of Rhyme" (1887). Mr Lewis Smith bought the estate of Marybank, Maryculter, and built the mansion-house there, now occupied by Mr William Macintosh. On 1st November, 1836, he entered the Town Council, being elected for the First Ward, and defeating Mr Middleton Rettie, jeweller. He filled all the Council offices except the Lord Provostship, which he declined. His portrait, an oil painting, by Sir George Reid, and presented to him by his fellow-citizens, hangs in the Council Chamber, to which the family of his son, John Rae Smith gifted it. Mr Lewis Smith died on 24th October, 1880, the loss of so venerable and public-spirited a citizen being universally regretted.

One of the daughters of Mr Lewis Smith, Jean Thomson Smith, married the late Dean of Guild Walker, of whose well directed municipal and literary activities a concise, but valuable, account is given.

The descendants of Lewis Smith number 103 --of whom 10 are sons and four daughters; 20 grandsons and 30 grand-daughters; 11 great-grandsons, and 15 great-grand-daughters; and eight great-great-grandsons and five great-great-grand-daughters.

The Rev. James Smith, who has compiled this admirable record, is a son of James Smith, born in 1826—a son of Mr Lewis Smith, his mother having been Christian Chalmers, daughter of Alexander Wallace Chalmers, Governor of Bridewell. As the energetic and successful pastor of a large congregation, the Rev. James Smith has worthily maintained the reputation

of a distinguished family, and has been, like his immediate "forebears," fortunate enough to secure the highest respect of his fellow-citizens. This book would appeal to a wider circle than that of the family for whom it is primarily designed. The publishers are Avery and Company, Limited.

Notes on the Family of Forbes.

(Continued.)

Contract bearing Reversion as to the lands of Bellabeg betwixt Mr John Forbes and Christian Rickard his spouse and the Marquis of Huntly.—1st August 1625.

Contract bearing Reversion on the lands of Glasgo made betwixt William Forbes of Craigievar and Mr William Reid minister at Gartly.—5th August 1625.

Grant of Redemption of the lands of Towie by John Forbes of Tulloch to the Master of Forbes.—5th November 1625.

Reversion of the lands of Tillimald granted by Alexander Forbes brother to John Forbes of Byth in favour of the said John Forbes.—5th November 1625.

Grant of Redemption of the lands of Collieston by John Liddell Burgess of Aberdeen and Marjory Murray his spouse in favour of Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo.—5th November, 1625.

Grant of Redemption of the lands of Glasgow by Mr William Reid minister at Gartly in favour of Mr William Forbes of Craigievar.—19 November 1625.

Sasine to John Forbes of Balnagask on the Mains of Brux.—5th January 1626. William Forbes, Notar.

Sasine to John Forbes of Leslie in the lands of Auchleven and Lickliehead.—15 February 1626.

Reversion of the lands of Carnetradland granted by the Bishop of Aberdeen and Moderators of the Diocese in favour of Mr William Forbes of Craigievar.—23 February 1626.

Sasine to Elspet Mistress of Forbes on her conjunct fee lands of the barony of Aulfield.—15th May 1626.

Reversion of the lands of Ruthrestoun granted by Mr Mathew Lumsden Burgess of Aberdeen to William Forbes of Barnes.—8th June 1626.

Redemption of the lands of Ruthrestoun granted by John Alexander Burgess of Aberdeen to William Forbes of Barnes.—8th June, 1626.

Sasine to James Forbes second son to the late Forbes of Logie on the lands of Tyricmill.—4 June 1626.

Sasine to John Forbes of Balnagask on the lands of Craigievar Meikle Ward.—16th June 1626.

Sasine to Arthur Lord Forbes and Dame Jean Elphinstone his spouse on the lands of Putachie.—11th, June 1626.

Reversion of the lands of Tyricmill granted by James Forbes son to William Forbes of Logie to Patrick Leith far of Mongarrie.—11th, June 1626.



Reversion of the lands and Miln of Cults granted by Patrick Gordon younger of Kin-craigie and Agnes Forbes his spouse to Hew Gordon of Cults.—Ulto, June 1626.

Reversion of the lands of Tillireach granted by William Duguid of Auchinhuiff to Captain John Forbes of Tulloch.—8 July 1626.

Reversion of the Nethertoun of Tillimauld granted by Alex Forbes brother to John Forbes in Byth in favour of the said John Forbes his brother.—2 Aug. 1626.

Sasine to Arthur Forbes at the Milne of New on the lands and baronies of Towies and Brux.—29 Aug. 1626.

Sasine to Arthur Forbes at the Milne of New on the lands of Culwharrie.—2nd Aug. 1626.

Sasine to Mr William Forbes of Craigievar on the lands of Sunnahardis.—2nd Oct. 1626. John Forbes, Notar.

Sasine to Mr Wm. Forbes of Craigievar on the lands of Tillietriach.—14 Oct. 1626. Wm. Forbes Notar.

Sasine to the said Mr William Forbes on the lands of Sunnaboithe.—14 Oct. 1626.

Redemption of the lands of Tilliriauch and Tullochvenus granted by William Duguid of Auchinhuiff to Mr William Forbes of Craigievar.—4th Nov. 1626.

Sasine to James Forbes of Colmellic and his spouse on the lands of Tillifour and Milne thereof.—8th Nov. 1626.

Sasine to the said James Forbes and his spouse on the lands of Tullochvenus.—2nd Nov. 1626.

(To be continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued from No. 244, Dec. 20, 1912.)

467. Logan, John, Centenarian.—Born 10th September, 1726, in the town of Montrose, he survived till 1830.

468. Logan, J. C., Minor Poet.—Born in 1839 at the farm of Linrose, in Airlie parish, he entered the railway service, where he ultimately became stationmaster at Craigo, a position he held till 1867, when he retired to engage in the coal trade on his own account. He has contributed extensively to the local press, and some of his songs are pleasant and singable.

469. Lorimer, John Gordon, C.I.E.—A son of the Manse. Born in the United Free Church Manse of Mains and Strathmartin, after a distinguished career in Edinburgh and Oxford, he was appointed to the Indian Civil Service in 1889, and became assistant commissioner in the Punjab 1891. Six years afterwards he was made political officer with the Tochi field force, and held a similar appointment at North Waziristan 1893-99, and at Khyber 1899. Since then he has filled the following important posts—Assistant Secretary, Government of India

Foreign Department 1899-1900, Deputy Commissioner Frontier Province 1901, and Special Blockade Commissioner, Mahand Blockade 1900-1902. He received the decoration of the Cross of the Indian Empire in 1902, and since that date has been Deputy Commissioner at the Punjab. He has been charged with the compilation of a Special Persian Gulf Gazetteer, founded on the result of the Anglo-Indian Commercial Mission to South Persia. I have not seen whether this commission has yet been fulfilled, but doubtless in the present anxious condition of Persian political affairs Mr Lorimer will have a prominent part to play.

470. Low, Andrew, successful Merchant.—He was a native of Brechin, and emigrated to the United States of America, where he accumulated a fortune, and died in the year 1886. His American life was spent in the State of Georgia.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

911. WILLIAM GORDON OF ABERGELDIE.—He is said, by Burke in his "Landed Gentry," 1906 edition, to have died in 1630, and to have married Frances, daughter of Andrew, Lord Gray. This, I think, is manifestly wrong, as no such marriage could possibly have taken place. Frances, the second daughter of Andrew, seventh Lord Gray, was certainly twice married, but in neither of the betrothals did she marry a Gordon. She died in 1670. Who then was the wife of William Gordon of Abergeldie?

P. G.

[P. G. will find that the Gray marriage suggested by Burke was gravely doubted by Mr Dalloch in the "House of Gordon" I. (88). The "Scots Peerage" published since that time does not countenance either the Gray or Ruthven alliance, said by different authorities to have been contracted by William Gordon. The Balbithan MS. says that William Gordon married Elizabeth Seton, the laird of "Peitbroth's" (Parbroth's?) daughter.—Ed.]

912. THE REV. WILLIAM RANNIE.—Who was this clergyman? In 1814 he applied for the pastorate of London Wall Church. In G. M. Theal's "Records of Cape Colony" (vol. 18, p. 415) there is a letter about him from the Rev. Abercrombie Gordon, Banff, dated Banff, Nov. 16, 1814:—

I have been personally acquainted with Mr Rannie for several years. Mr Rannie is much liked in this place, and greatly admired as a preacher. He is esteemed a sensible young man of good disposition and manly bearing in his whole deportment. The only irregularity I can lay to his charge is his having made application to the Rev. Mr John Philip for an introductory letter or

certificate, and I have been informed he is a gentleman subject to sudden alteration of opinion. [The elders of London Wall Church, for which he was applying, liked him, although the most serious charge against him seems to be his occasional using notes in the pulpit.]

J. M. B.

913. THOMAS ELMSLIE, FINGASK, NEAR OLD-MELDRUM.—A brass plate shewing evidence of having been coated with gold, and measuring $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bears the inscription—

THIS MACHINE WAS MADE FOR THOS. ELMSLIE,
DECEMBER 1782. BY JAS. DUNCAN,
OLDMELDRUM.

Duncan is believed to have been a watchmaker in Oldmeldrum, and Elmslie is said to have been laird of Fingask. What sort of machine did the watchmaker make for him and what was his hobby?

W.

Answers.

907. KINCARDINE PALACE.—For particulars regarding this Palace, see Jervise's "The Land of the Lindsays," pp. 438-39.

B.

No. 249.—January 24, 1913.

Jenny Geddes and Laud's Service Book.

Every one knows the story of the bold and timely outburst, in speech and action, of Jenny Geddes in the Great Kirk of Edinburgh, on 23rd July, 1637. Her memory is perpetuated in the works of Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle, and others; also by a memorial Tablet in St Giles Cathedral, with a Latin inscription by the Lord Justice General.

The Service Book, the use of which aroused the wrath of Jenny and the congregation is, however, not so well known. It was devised by the Bishops in Scotland, and prepared by Archbishop Laud, Primate of England, and its use was enjoined upon all the Ministers and Readers in the Church of Scotland by Charles I. by virtue of his prerogative royal.

The following notes as to this Book are taken from a contemporary writer—This Popish-English-Scottish-Mass-Service Book is to be rejected by the Kirk of Scotland (1) as it is much more popish than the English Book of Common prayer, as it omits words opposing the doctrine of real presence, and contains several most popish expressions; (2) it would cause a great change in sundry articles of doctrine and discipline of this kirk; (3) "In the pretended Communion, it hath all the substance and essential parts of the masse, and so brings in the most abominable idolatry that ever was in the world, in worshipping of and devouring a breaden God. . . . Somethings that were put out of the Service Book of England, for smelling so stronglie of the Masse, are here restored, yet all is laboured to be covered and couched," etc.; (4) "It hath no small number of Popish, superstitious, idolatrous ceremonies, as 29 holie days equalised in holiness to the 52 Sabbathis. . . . It hath 14 fasting days, and some wholl weeks; it hath the idolatrous ceremony of crosse in baptism, bishopping, or the popish sacrament of Confirmation, by the laying on of the Bishops holie hands upon little children of 7 or 8 years old; a ring for an outward seall in marriage, seeing everie Sacrament must have an outward signe; a sanctified font, holy water, holiness of churches, and chancelles, private baptism, private Communion, ceremonies for burial of the dead, and purification of women, the Priest sometymes standing, sometymes kneeling, sometymes turning to the people, and consequently sometymes from them; sometymes speaking with a loud voyce, and consequently sometymes with a low voyce or mumbling: the people must stand up at gospels, Gloria Patri, and at Creeds; their answering

to the Minister with Responsoria and Antiphonia: and many many such like above 50 in number." And besides any religious ornament that the King shall prescribe, and ceremonies that the Bishops shall determine, or that shall be found in the Book of Homilies; "which, when it shall be, you shall have so perfit a Church, that any Boy of Eight years of age, who is taught to read English, may be a kirkman good enough, for he can read a prayer, a Chapter, the Service Booke, a printed Homilie or Sermon: (5) Omitting about 120 Chapters of God's Word; And to make up the Bishop's new Bible they read sundry chapters out of Apocrypha. . . . The Service Book hath a Letanie more like unto conjuring nor prayers. (6) It is not lawfull to introduce a reading ministrice, and to stint men to such a Liturgie as is to be made the only form of God's public worship."

The outcry and opposition started spread so quickly and so far that on 20th Sept., 1637, the Lords of Council modified the Order for the use of the Book, and ingenuously explained that it extended only to the buying, not reading, of it.

The Glasgow Assembly of 1638 condemned the Prayer Book, the Book of Canons, the Book of Consecration, condemned the Court of High Commission, and deposed all the Bishops, and their proceedings were subsequently approved of by an Act of Parliament, which was, however, rescinded by Charles II. on his restoration.

Scottish University Maces.

The four oldest maces in Scotland, which belong to the Universities of St Andrews and Glasgow, were made in the fifteenth century, and have, with one exception, heads of tabernacle form; while all the others, which belong respectively to the City of Edinburgh, the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and the College of Justice, were made in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and later, and have bell-shaped heads.

The mace of King's College, Aberdeen, was made in 1650 by Walter Melvil, an Aberdeen goldsmith, but from the records of the College it appears that two older maces had existed before this date. A not improbable theory is that the older of these maces was the gift of Bishop Elphinstone, and that its design was similar to those at Glasgow and St Andrews, with heads of tabernacle form. The mace of Marischal College, Aberdeen, dates 1671, and was made in London.

The French Reign of Terror.

Between the 5th April, 1793, and the 22nd Prairial, An. II. (June 10, 1794) 1259 persons were condemned to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal and were executed. During the period from the latter date to and including the 9th Thermidor (July 27) 1366 more persons passed



from the same judgment to the same end. It is a satisfaction to add—in a parenthesis—that they were followed on the 10th Thermidor by 22, on the 11th by 70, and on the 12th by 12 persons, who received their sentence in like manner, and included among their number a President, Deputy Prosecutors, and jurors of the same Tribunal, and that on the 18th Floreal, An. III., a last batch of 16 officials of that Tribunal closed the terrible account. In the death of all these 2729 persons Antoine-Quentin Fouquier-Tinville, "accusateur public du tribunal revolutionnaire," had some part. He held that office during the period up to the 14th Thermidor. He was himself one of the victims of the 18th Floreal. Those for whose trial and death he was himself, at least technically, responsible included persons of both sexes, of every age from early youth to second childhood, of every condition in life—from a queen to a drunken cook—of every party and office in the State; persons accused of almost every kind of political crime or of no crime at all; persons who defended themselves so vigorously as to frighten even their judges; persons who, not understanding the language of the Tribunal, or being beyond the understanding of anything in this world, went uncomplaining to the tumbrils. To write down their names is to make a strange wild war song of the Revolution, with for a resounding bass the great voice of Danton, shaking the windows and rousing the crowd outside the hall, and with many pitiful passages for the dignity of the Queen, for the calm courage of the Princess of Monaco, for Lucile, for Henry Guy Sallier.—"Times Literary Supplement," December 12, 1912.

Interesting Spots 'Neath the Shade of Culbleen.

To one entirely ignorant of the history of the district, the road leading to Cromar along the foot of Culbleen, from Cambus o' May, on Deeside, may appear dull, monotonous, and uninteresting. Some colour is lent to this supposition by the fact that various residents in the Braes of Cromar, when proceeding by rail to Ballater, instead of taking the train at the beautifully romantic station of Cambus o' May, as one would naturally expect, are pleased to walk down country to Dinnet station, thereby lengthening the journey, and paying an additional fare, while excusing the action by saying that the Dinnet road is a livelier and more varied thoroughfare altogether than that by the foot of Culbleen. While the assertion is true to a certain extent, the traveller possessing an accurate knowledge of the history of the locality, and more especially if he be of an antiquarian turn of mind, will have no hesitation in selecting the Culbleen road as being by far the more interesting of the two.

LOCH KINNORD.

The first special object of interest which attracts his notice after leaving Cambus o' May, by the Cromar road, is Loch Kinnord, lying

on his right hand towards the east. This loch, with its two fair islands glancing in the summer sun—one of them, at least, artificial—is unquestionably the most beautiful natural sheet of water in the county, if not in the North-East of Scotland. Loch Kinnord and its surrounding vicinity have, for a long period, proved a veritable archæological mine to antiquaries, much having been written of it and the many antique relics found from time to time in or around it, and more still remaining to be written in the future of what in all probability yet remains to be discovered in the years that are to come. In its immediate vicinity lie the ruins which Dr Skene, the eminent antiquary and historian, supposed, on the strength of Ptolemy's writings, to be the remains of the ancient Roman city of Devana. In later times—namely, in the spring of 1826—the fight between the smugglers and gaugers on the "Lump of Culbleen" originated by the latter firing the first shot near the castle island of Loch Kinnord.

AN ADVENTURE ON THE ICE.

The following incidents, closely connected with the loch, has never before, I believe, appeared in print. Many years ago, during the existence of a severe frost at Christmas, the whole surface of the ice became closely frozen over. On Christmas night, the farmer of Mickle Kinnord, on the south-west side of the loch, taking his trusty oak staff in his hand, set out to cat his Yule cupper at the house of his friend and neighbour at New Kinnord, on the north-east side of the loch. The night was calm and frosty, with a bright moon shining overhead; and skirting the loch, by way of Bogangore, the farmer reached the house of his friend in due course. After supper, the evening was spent in the customary amusements of the period, and a very considerable amount of whisky punch was consumed. About midnight, the farmer took leave of his friends in order to return home, and finding the night still calm and beautifully clear, though intensely frosty, it occurred to him, when opposite the castle island, that, by taking a bee-line over the ice-bound loch to the back of his own house, much time and travel might be saved than if he again returned by way of Bogangore as he had come.

Accordingly, stepping on to the ice and finding it apparently thick and strong, he walked briskly forward, well pleased at the prospect of so greatly shortening his journey. However, when about 200 yards away from the shore, the ice evidently became thinner, for first beginning to crack, it finally broke, and plunged the hapless agriculturist into the water. Fortunately, he had retained a hold of his staff, and, grasping an end in each hand, and laying it flat on the ice in front of him, he attempted to draw himself up out of the water on to the surface. But the moment his weight came on to the ice it broke afresh; and this he repeated again and again, until it slowly dawned upon him that he must either thus break a road for himself all the way to the side or else be

drowned or frozen. His face being turned towards home and so much of the passage in that direction already formed by his abortive attempts to get out of the water, it does not appear to have occurred to him that by far the shorter way would have been to try and get back to the point from which he had started. But at anyrate, life being sweet to every living creature, he persevered energetically and actually succeeded in reaching the side of the loch at the back of his own house, sometime during the early hours of the morning.

The circumference of Loch Kimord is from three to three and a half miles, so that he must have opened a path through the ice at least fully a mile in length. Needless to say, he was terribly exhausted, and every particle of skin was cleared off his knuckles and the back of his fingers in breaking his way through the ice. But, after several days' rest, he was able to attend to his affairs as usual, and, to all appearance, none the worse of the terrible ordeal through which he had passed. His iron constitution together with the amount of whisky he had imbibed, had probably saved his life, but, at the same time, without the latter "reaming in his noodle," no doubt the mad-like action would never have been attempted, or even thought of.

THE BURN OF THE VAT—GILDEROY'S CAVE.

From a point any way near to where the Burn of the Vat intersects the public road, on its way down through the Clachan of Boganore to mingle with the waters of Loch Kinord, it would never once occur to the traveller, if not previously enlightened on the subject that the rocks, barring the view up the hollow on the left conceal behind them probably the most wonderful natural scene in the whole district. If he will here leave the public road and follow the footpath by the burn up the little valley (the marks of picnic fires lying thickly around), he will speedily find the track stop short in front of the rocks, already mentioned, and a mass of huge granite boulders lying across it and along the bed of the stream. Climbing over the boulders, with some difficulty, he will find an aperture in the rocks, which entering, will shortly land him in a spacious, rocky, chamber, with the sound of the water echoing so strangely as to produce the idea that the stream is flowing over his head though in reality along the ground at his feet. This chasm is the celebrated Vat Cave, so named from its supposed resemblance to a brewing vat. It is otherwise designated Rob Roy's Cave and Gilderoy's Cave—the first being an entire misnomer as, undoubtedly, Rob Roy never saw it and probably never heard of its existence. That the famous freebooter Gilderoy made use of it as a refuge is very likely—about the period when the Highland caterans thoroughly recognised the practical significance of the saying—"Cushnie for cauld, Culbleen for heat, and Clashanreoch for beather."

It is altogether a wonderful place, evidently volcanic in its origin, and gives one the idea of an immense soap-bubble laid open with a cut from a sword, and the whole instantaneously transformed into solid granite before it has time to collapse. It must have presented a very different appearance from that of the present day when the whole of Culbleen was densely clad with one of the noblest forests in Scotland, and when the present cave would have been closely covered over by the boughs and foliage of the magnificent fir trees growing all around. Tradition says the trees were of such size and stood so closely together that a person could walk from Craggielerach, in the Braes of Cromar, to Cambus o' May, on Deeside, without touching the ground, but simply by stepping from bough to bough; and that the whole forest was intentionally burned down in order to root out the caterans who infested it, and the Vat Cave, in particular, forming a constant source of torment and annoyance to the whole surrounding district. It is a matter of regret that in recent years the walls of this romantic cave have been much disfigured by visitors painting their initials, with the dates of visitation, upon them. Evidently paint-pots and brushes have been carried to the spot for this silly purpose, and even ladders, that some might have the satisfaction of showing their skill in this particular line at a higher elevation than that of their fellows. Such actions, by thoughtless or conceited persons, are of too frequent occurrence at places of public resort, and little wonder need be expressed if proprietors occasionally have to protect their interests by cancelling the privileges of the public, and thereby punishing the numerous innocent on account of the guilty few.—G. G. in "Aberdeen Daily Journal," 18th October, 1906.

(To be continued.)

Notes on the Family of Forbes.

(Continued.)

Sasine to Alex Forbes of Inverchomrie on the lands of Bithnie.—8 Decr. 1626.

Sasine to Alex Forbes in Boig and Jean Calder his spouse on the lands of Archballauche.—8 Decr. 1626.

Redemption of the Mains of Pitsligo granted by Jean Forbes spouse of Walter Forbes of Thainstoun to Alex Forbes of Pitsligo.—23 Dec. 1626.

Sasine to William Forbes of Barnes on the shadow half lands of Drumrossy.—13 January 1627.

Renunciation of the Mains of Pitsligo by Jean Forbes spouse to Walter Forbes of Thainstoun to Alex Forbes of Pitsligo her brother.—13 Jan'y. 1627.

Sasine to James Forbes of Colmelly on the lands of Findlatre Newtown etc.—24 March 1627.

Sasine to Alex Forbes of New on the Town and lands of New.—12th May 1627.

Redemption of the lands of Tulloch granted by Robert Forbes to Umquhile Robert Forbes of Echt in favour of Robert Forbes, Newton.—12th Mar. 1627.

Sasine to John Forbes of Balnagask on the lands of Culquhairnie and Culquharie.—2 June 1627.

Sasine to Alex Forbes yr. of Bethlay on the lands of—9 June 1627.

Sasine to Alex Forbes of Buthlay on the lands of Buthlay, Outmuir of Forterstoun.—9th June 1627.

Sasine to John Forbes and Christian Gardin his spouse on the lands of Kincraigie, Hilloch, etc.—16 July 1627.

Bond bearing a discharge of the terce of umquhile Annas Forbes, sometime Lady Foveran, made by Alex., Master of Forbes, and Mr James Elphinstone of Barns to the Laird of Foveran.—12 Sept. 1627.

Sasine to Mr Walter Forbes of Meikle of Auchrydie on a part thereof.—13 Oct. 1627.

Sasine to Patrick Forbes in Balquhaine on the town and lands of Balquhain.—Ulto Octobris 1627.

Renunciation of the lands of Melgum made by David Anderson, burgess of Aberdeen, to the Laird of Pitsligo.—11 Nov. 1627.

Renunciation of the said lands made by Jean Guild, spouse to the said David Anderson, in favour of the Laird of Pitsligo.—11 Nov. 1627.

Sasine to John Forbes, servitor to the Bishop of Aberdeen, on two fishings on the water of Don.—8 Jan. 1628.

Sasine to George Forbes, third son to the Laird of Tolquhon and Christian Cheyne, his spouse, on the town and lands of Craigietarves.—Ulto February 1628.

Sasine to John Forbes of Leslie on the town and lands of Auchlevin.—15 March 1628.

Renunciation and grant of redemption of the town and lands of Bellamore, Bellabeg, granted by Mr John Forbes in Whytehouse in favour of the Marquis of Huntly.—18 Apl. 1628.

Sasine to Arthur Forbes, brother to Alex. Forbes of New, on the lands of Invernochty.—18 April 1628.

Renunciation of the lands of Tillimald made by Alex. Forbes in favour of John Forbes of Byth, his brother.—Ulto June 1628.

(To be continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

471.—Low, David, D.D., LL.D. Bishop of Ross. Born in Brechin, November, 1768, he was educated there and at the Marischal College, Aberdeen. Having served for a time as schoolmaster of Menmuir Parish, he studied for the Episcopal Church under Bishop Gleig at Stirling, and on his recommendation entered the family of Patullo of Balhoulie as a tutor. He was ordained a deacon in 1787, and was

appointed to the charge of a small non-juring congregation at Perth. He was afterwards settled as pastor of the Episcopal congregation at Pittenweem, officiating there and also at Crail. He was consecrated Bishop of Ross, Moray, Argyll, and the Isles in November, 1819, but for the sake of efficiency he effected a separation of the two latter sees from the former, and endowed the new see with a moderate income. He was honoured with the degree of LL.D. by his alma mater of Marischal College in 1820. Bishop Low was the last survivor of the old Episcopal clergy who on principle declined to pray for the reigning family, till the death of Prince Charles in 1788 released them from their allegiance to the house of Stuart. He lived and died in the old Priory of Pittenweem in a state of celibate simplicity, and out of an income never exceeding from £400 to £500 a year he set apart fully two-thirds for objects connected with his Church. He resigned his see in 1850, and died in 1855, aged 80. See Memoir by Rev. W. Blatch, and sketch by M. F. Conolly.

472.—Low, Rev. George. Naturalist. A native of Edzell, he was born in March, 1747. He studied at Aberdeen and St Andrews, and distinguished himself by proficiency in various branches of natural history. He acted for a time as tutor in the family of Mrs Graham, Stromness, and Sir Joseph Banks and Dr Solander, in their excursions through the Orkney and Shetland Islands. He had been ordained minister of Birsay and Harray, on the mainland of Orkney, in 1774, and on the advice of the celebrated English naturalist Pennant, he undertook to prepare a "Fauna Orcadensis." This work was published after his death by Dr Leach in a quarto volume, 1813. He died in 1795, leaving behind a translation of Torfaen's "History of Orkney" and "A Tour through Orkney and Shetland."

473.—Lowe, Charles, M.A. Journalist and author. He was born at Balconnell during the early "forties" of last century, and was educated at Brechin, Edinburgh, Jena, and Paris. Adopting journalism as a profession, he was long on the staff of the "Times," and acted as their correspondent at Berlin for 13 years. He returned to London in 1891. He has been a considerable author. He published a "Life of Prince Bismarck" in two volumes, which was severely criticised in the "Saturday Review." He has also written monographs on Alexander III. of Russia, the German Emperor William II., Our Future King, "A Fallen Star: or, The Scots of Frederic," a tale of the Seven Years War, etc.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

914. FINLASON FAMILY.—Who was the father of Captain William Finlason of the Northern Fencibles? I think it was John Finlason,

Collector of Excise, Aberdeen, who married Anna Gordon. Had the Captain issue?

J. M. BULLOCH.

915. STEWART WATSON.—I have a small book, published 1816, entitled "A Winter with Robert Burns," being annals of his patrons and associates in Edinburgh during the years 1786-7, and details of his inauguration as Poet Laureate of the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge of Freemasons. It is dedicated to the brethren, and signed "J. M." The late Mr David Laing, an eminent Scottish antiquary, stated that it was written by James Marshall, an Edinburgh lawyer, but gave nothing further of his history. From the book itself I learn that he suggested, in 1845, to Mr Stewart Watson, a member of the same Lodge, who had returned to Scotland from a long residence abroad, principally at Rome, pursuing his artistic career, that a picture of Burns being installed as the Poet Laureate of the Canongate Lodge would be a suitable subject for Mr Watson's talents. Mr Watson entered into the project enthusiastically, obtained portraits of the leading personages, and his picture of the scene, which has been engraved and photographed frequently, was the result. All the Scottish papers of that time praised it as a work of real genius, and one would think that a biography of the painter would be easily obtained. Even "Delta" had eulogistic verses on the subject; but the fact remains, strangely enough, that there is no memoir of the painter whatever, not even in Brydall's book of Scottish painters. How is that? Beyond what the book contains, I know nothing of Stewart Watson, not even the date of his decease. In the book, I learn that he was a guest of Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford in 1823, so that he was not a young man in 1845. There were a number of Watsons, all artists and Scots, contemporary with him—George, William Smellie, and Sir John Watson-Gordon (the last added the name of Gordon); but whether they were related to him I cannot say. We have memoirs of them all, but none of Stewart Watson. Can any reader supply the deficiency?

Probably an account of him may be found in the late David Murray Lyon's "History of Scottish Freemasonry," but that book is not accessible to me in Melbourne. I may state that Mr Lyon, ere he was appointed secretary of the Edinburgh Masonic body, was an Aberdeen printer, and when he was overseer of the "Ayr Advertiser," I interviewed him in 1861, and obtained several weeks' employment on

that paper. He inquired of me concerning the old Aberdeen craftsmen, such as W. Bennett, Hugh Mackay, Finlayson, James Adamson, Cheyne, Vigrow, and others, and I gave him all the trade news then up to date. Many years ago I happened to see one of his daughters in Gippisland, when I was touring round the Australian Alps, and had a talk about her father, then living.

Concerning James Marshall, I think that he emigrated to Australia during the gold fever of 1852, and practised as a solicitor in Collingwood, a suburb of Melbourne. He died there about 1865, for the local paper had an obituary notice of him as a Burns enthusiast, and a long poem upon our national bard, which I preserved at the time, but cannot find now. He had an engraving of Watson's picture, which the late Archibald Paterson photographed and sold at one guinea each copy. I have a reduced copy. Many years ago I bought an old, yellow, smoke-stained edition of Martial's Epigrams, printed at Leyden about 1619, and on a fly-leaf was "J. Marshall, Edin. 1837." I believe that was one of the defunct solicitor's books. I gave it to an English friend, who was tickled with the fancy that another Marshall should own the book of the Spanish Latinist, and my friend, when on a tour in Southern California, gave it in turn to a German bibliophile, so the book is travelling about.

ALBA.

Answers.

903. ROBERT PATERSON, COMMISSARY OF ABERDEEN.—Robert Paterson, advocate in Aberdeen, was appointed commissary of Aberdeenshire and also sheriff substitute, the last named appointment being made on 10th July, 1699. He died in August, 1716, having married Agnes Carnegie (died December, 1737), with issue—David, Robert—who succeeded his father as commissary, and died January, 1745—Elizabeth, Margaret, Agnes, Mary, Isobel, and Catherine.

II.

905. WILLIAM FORBES SHARP GORDON.—He was the son of George Gordon, feuar, New Pittsigo, graduated M.A. (Abdn.) 1861, became schoolmaster of Auchmedden, Aberdour, and died at his father's house 19 March, 1867. A stone at New Deer describes him as "a man of integrity."

J. M. B.

No. 250.—January 31, 1913.

The Men of the Mearns and the Reformation.

The accounts given by our historians, few and scattered as they are, all tend to establish the fact that the Reformation got whole-hearted and strong support from the men of the Mearns. John Knox records in his history that after his first return to Scotland, in the autumn of 1555, he went a second time to John Erskine, the Laird of Dun (who became one of the leaders in establishing and organising the Kirk of Scotland), and teaching then in greater liberty, "the Gentlemen required that he should minister to them likewise the Table of the Lord Jesus, where were partakers the most part of the Gentlemen of the Mearns, who, God be praised, to this day, doe constantly remain in the same doctrine which they then professed. To wit, that they refused all society with idolatry, and lent themselves to the uttermost of their powers to maintain the true preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, as God should offer unto them Preachers and opportunity."

In an unfinished fragment of the history of the kirk, the authorship of which is unknown, published by the Wodrow Society, it is stated that when supplication was made to Mary, Queen Regent, in 1558, for freedom of worship, and the preaching of the pure evangel, "the greatest fervencie appeared in the Mearns and Angus . . ." The communications between the Crown and the Reformers resulted in the preachers being summoned to appear at the Court at Stirling on 10th May, 1559. John Knox finally returned from Geneva, eight days prior to this date and roused the enthusiastic support in Edinburgh, St Andrews, and Perth. He narrates, "It was concluded by the whole Brethren that the gentlemen of every county should accompany their Preachers to the day and place appointed, whereto all men were most willing: and for that purpose the . . . gentlemen of Angus and Mearns passed forward with their Preachers to St Johnstone, without armour, as peaceable men, minding only to give confession with their Preachers." The Wodrow fragment states that the Queen Regent warned Clydesdale, the Lothians, etc., to be at Stirling with 15 days' viatical on the 25th May, and thereupon "the faithful Brethren, being advertised, they ceased not to make readie, with all possible diligence, and to jeopard their lives, with all they had in that cause; and so departing forth of the Mearns, Angus, Fyfe, and Stratherns came to St Johnstone before the said appointment—they were esteemed to four or five thousand men."

As is well known at this assemblage at Perth (St Johnstone) began the demolition of the

altars, images, crosses, and other appurtenances of the Papal churches, monasteries, which was followed thereafter, in 1560, by the abolition of Papacy itself, and the establishment of the reformed kirk of Scotland. Very soon all the parishes in the Mearns were planted with ministers and readers, notwithstanding the unwillingness of many to be placed "be-north" the Tay.

"The Barring o' Our Door" in Bengali.

That a similarity exists between the folk-lore tales of different countries is well-known, and has just received a fresh illustration. A few weeks ago, the "Graphic" quoted the following story from "Bengali Household Tales," a series of 28 tales collected and translated by the Rev. William McCulloch, formerly missionary of the United Free Church in Lower Bengal—

Once a Brahman and his wife quarrelled acutely over three koi fish. Each wanted to eat two and leave the third for the other. The husband argued that he had fished them from the bazaar; the wife that she had cooked them. Neither would give way. Then said the Brahmani—"Let us go to bed and see who speaks first. Whichever of us does will have to take the one koi fish." This agreed, they lay down, supperless, and passed the night—the dawn—the morning—in utter silence. The neighbours, alarmed, went in to see if they were dead. They shook them and pulled them about. Still no sound. Then three of them made the funeral pyre, placed the Brahman upon it, and applied the torch. Next, they lifted up the Brahmani to lay her beside her husband. At that moment the flames reached the body of the Brahman. Unable to keep quiet any longer, he jumped up, crying—"Brahmani, I'll eat the one!" "Then I'll eat the other two!" she promptly replied.

But this story is virtually identical with the story told in the well-known Scottish song, "The Barring o' Our Door." The gudeman and the gudewife, having gone to bed, quarrelled as to who should get up and bar the door, and then "made a paction 'tween them twa" that whoever spoke the first word should do it. By come two gentlemen, who enter the house and proceed to eat the puddings the gudewife had been making, first the white puddings and then the black, the worthy lady thinking much to herself, but saying nothing. Then one gentleman proposes that the other should "tak' aff the auld man's beard," using the "puddin' bree" as shaving water, while he himself should kiss the gudewife. The double proposal angers the gudeman, whereupon we have the denouement of the story—

O up then started oor gudeman,

And an angry man was he, O;

"Wad ye kiss my wife afore my face,

"Seaud me wi' puddin' bree, O!"

Then up and started oor gudewife,
 Gied three skips o'er the floor, O;
 "Gudeman, ye've spoken the foremost word,
 "Get up and bar the door, O!"

Family Century-Long Record with One Regiment.

The following remarkable record of his family's service in the 15th East Yorkshire Regiment, beginning nearly 100 years ago, is contributed to the "Army and Navy Gazette" by Mr Peter McKenna, who holds an appointment under the Education Committee of the East Riding County Council:—

	Joined.	Served (years).
Grandfather	1820	23
Uncle John.....	1841	15
Uncle James	1853	23
Father	1854	23
Brother John.....	1872	6
Brother Joseph	1874	23
Brother Edward	1876	21
Brother Peter	1882	22
Brother Owen	1888	18
Nephew Edward	1895	9
Nephew Jesse	1901	12
Nephew Jesse	1901	11
Nephew Reginald.....	1909	3
Total	209	

Mr McKenna adds that of this 209 years service roughly 103 years were spent abroad. The connection of the family with the regiment is likely to continue for thirty years at least longer, as the three nephews last mentioned are still serving and he has four boys to join.

Slow Growth of Humanitarianism.

The history of social humanitarianism hardly extends over the last two centuries. It is only 190 years since the last witch was burned in Scotland. Johnson had "commenced author," Fielding had published all his great novels, and Adam Smith was writing his "Theory of Moral Sentiments," when the good Dr Archy Cameron was butchered on the Tower Hill. Rousseau's, "Discourse on the Origin of Inequality" had appeared four years before the poor madman Damians, for a mock assault on the Most Christian Louis XV., was torn with red-hot pincers, anointed with molten lead and boiling oil, and torn in four pieces by cart-horses on the Place de Greve. It was the falsehood of the priestly accusation against Calas, rather than the manner of his death, that finally drove Voltaire into the ranks of the Church's enemies. Oslas "suffered" in 1762. The expression is accurate in his case, for he was broken on the wheel. That is to say, he was strapped on a common cart wheel, across which his body formed roughly the outline of a St Andrew's cross; his bones were broken one by one with a flail-like instrument, and

if he had been a common criminal he would have been left to ache and agonise to death with his face to the sun and the stars. But no doubt Calas's friends had bribed the executioner to give him the coup de grace—that is, to kill him by a final blow on the breast. These details fall to be set off against the swollen numbers of sudden deaths that Alison lays to the account of the Revolutionaries, who abolished breaking on the wheel. In Germany, which had been spared a revolution, a criminal was broken on the wheel in 1827. It was in that year that the last coiner was drawn on a sledge to the scaffold at Newgate. Peel's Acts of 1824-1829 just saved Queen Victoria from having death warrants presented to her for persons convicted of stealing loaves and handkerchiefs. By 1830 Newgate had seen the last of those grisly rows of writhing wretches that must have tortured many an eye destined to see the twentieth century dawn. But our period of effective humanitarianism has shrunk sadly on scrutiny. We can hardly date its beginnings further back than the abolition of public executions or of the necessity for the hangman to "assist nature" by swinging on the heels of his victim.—"Glasgow Herald," December 14.

Interesting Spots 'Neath the Shade of Culbleen.

(Continued.)

THE BATTLE OF CULBLEEN.

Proceeding still further northward, to a point a little beyond Loch-head, the traveller will there observe a small rivulet crossing the road on its way to join Loch Davan, the twin lake to Loch Kinnord. From this point the old Roman road stretches away westward over Culbleen, and little more than a stone-throw along it from the public road was fought the battle of Culbleen on the early morning of St Andrew's Day, 30th November, 1335. Sir Andrew Murray, then Regent of Scotland, on behalf of the youthful King, David II., was at the time employed on some business on the English border, and David de Strathbogie, Earl of Athole, taking advantage of his temporary absence, not only broke out in open rebellion, but actually laid siege to Kildrumny Castle, in which the Regent's wife, Christian Bruce, a sister of the late King Robert I., was then residing. On receiving this intelligence, Murray marched rapidly to the north at the head of some 800 horsemen, and occupied the "Ila" of Logie-Ruthvan," now represented by the farmhouse of Upper Ruthven, and lying about a mile westward from Culbleen. At his approach, Athole raised the siege of Kildrumny, and, marching his army of 3000 troops southward from Strathdon, encamped in the forest of Culbleen, near the east end of the old Roman road, from whence his camp fires could be seen at night by the royal troops lying at Logie-Ruthvan.

On the night previous to the battle a man named John Craig arrived at Logie-Ruthven with 300 men for the Regent from Kildrumny Castle. Craig had previously been taken prisoner by Athole, and, being in honour bound to pay a heavy ransom on the morrow, was naturally anxious to get rid of this obligation. He accordingly offered to guide the royal troops in the dark by a circuitous path through the forest, so as not only to reach the enemy, unperceived but actually get in behind them. His offer being accepted and skilfully carried out, the rebels were taken by surprise and completely routed, a number of their leaders being slain or taken prisoners, while Athole himself was killed, fighting bravely, beneath a huge oak tree. His friend and follower, Sir Robert Menzies, with a number of his men, escaped into the "peel" or castle on the island in Loch Kinnord, but had to surrender at discretion the following day, and make his peace, as best he could, with the Regent. Although the battle of Culbleen cannot be classed as a great conflict, it nevertheless had far-reaching consequences, and can certainly be reckoned as one of the decisive battles of Scotland, stamping out the rebellion, as it did, at a single blow, while establishing David Bruce on the throne of his father, King Robert.

THE EARL OF MAR'S STONE.

At the top of the hollow above where the battle of Culbleen was fought, considerably to the north of the old Roman road, and close to the edge of the footpath from the Braes of Cromar over Culbleen to Tullich, on Deeside, stands an enormous granite boulder, which bears the name of the Earl of Mar's stone. It is said that an army under the joint command of Alexander Stuart, Earl of Mar, and the Earl of Caithness was surprised in the night time and cut to pieces in Lochaber by Donald Balloch of the Isles. The Earl of Caithness was killed, but Mar escaped, and, after several startling adventures, at length succeeded in reaching Aberdeenshire. While making his way over Culbleen to his residence at Kildrumny Castle he felt himself exceedingly tired and hungry, and, meeting a beggar woman on the hill, purchased her pock of bere meal with all the money he happened to have on his person at the time. Seating himself on the top of the large stone already mentioned, and removing one of his shoes, he mixed in it a quantity of the meal with a little water, and partook of it with great relish, remarking afterwards in Gaelic, when relating the incident to his friends at Kildrumny, that "bere meal and water out of the heel of my shoe was the sweetest food I ever tasted!"

CROMAR FOLKS AS SOUTHERN SHEARERS.

A few hundred yards north-west from the east end of the old Roman road the traveller will observe a small thatched cottage, standing by

itself, near the foot of the hill. The meagre, unkindly patches of soil around it, formerly cultivated, but now long left untilled, are surrounded by rough stones and wet, boggy hollows. The cottage itself was erected about forty-five years ago, near the commencement of the 'sixties, and bears the rather appropriate, if not very euphonious name of Boggerfoul. This is by no means the first house built on the holding, as the ruins lying somewhat to the south-west of the present cottage show that even a still humbler dwelling once occupied the ground, probably towards the latter end of the eighteenth century. The tenant of Boggerfoul was then a man of the name of Charles Ogg, who, though so poor that poverty may be said to have been his twin-brother and bedfellow for the greater part of his life, has nevertheless had not a few of his peculiar sayings handed down to the present day and generation. These are chiefly in the form of enigmas or riddles, and were sedulously employed for the purpose of courting and gaining the affections of his future wife. The lady in question bore the unusual, but rather pretty, name of Lily Minnons, and is said to have been the daughter of a highly-respectable and well-to-do farmer somewhere in Mid-Lothian. It is told that Ogg courted her on his way to and from Mid-Lothian for lambs, but this is hardly likely, as he was too poor to have bought half a dozen lambs at his own door, to say nothing of crossing the Grampians for a large flock; and, if he was in the south at all in connection with sheep, it could only have been as a shepherd. Another account says Ogg was in the habit of going south every year as a harvest hand, and so made the acquaintance of his future bride. This is extremely probable as large numbers from the upper parts of Aberdeenshire—both men and women—did so regularly for a long series of years, and, after reaping the southern harvest, reached home again in excellent time to secure their own crops, which ripened at a much later date than those in the south. At home, these labourers were called "shearers" and sometimes "thravers," from the word "thrive," meaning two stooks of twelve sheaves each, by which a day's work was computed; but the moment they crossed the Grampians they were simply termed "norlans," meaning people from the north. As giving some indication of the numbers who yearly went south, it is recorded that the boatman at Dinnet, in the course of a single day—long, of course, before a bridge had been dreamt of, earned a guinea, at the uniform charge of a halfpenny each, for ferrying the homeward-bound shearers over the Dee, and that the last would-be passenger, rather than pay the requisite "bawbee," kilted her coats and waded the water!

CHARLES OGG AS A ROMANCER.

Charles Ogg was thus engaged in the double occupation of shearing the harvest fields of Midlothian and courting his sweetheart at the same time. The whole affair sounds like a

little romance or rustic idyl, even at the present day, as the strange scene is presented to view. He spoke of the "oxen ploughing on the haughs of Boggerfoul." Haughs usually denote the large, rich, low-lying fields of a fine farm, whereas his haughs, as we know, were little larger than decent kailyards. Such as they were, however, they had to be ploughed, and no doubt were ploughed, by the oxen of some of the neighbouring farmers, as Ogg had neither horse nor ox of his own for this or any other purpose. He also told her he "had thousands on the haughs of Boggerfoul, and that they went to Culbleen every day that the sun shone." As the sun really shines every day, whether we see it or not, this could only mean to the guileless Lily Minnons her lover's large flocks of sheep going daily to the hill to their pastures, whereas the artful Charles Ogg merely referred to the bees, in a few lives he possessed, going to the hill to gather honey from the heather every fine, dry day on which the sun shone out bright and clear. He said that when wedded, and residing at Boggerfoul, when purposing going to church on Sunday, "she would not know what to put on." To her this could only imply that, having so many beautiful dresses to choose from, she would be unable to decide as to which she should wear, whereas he meant that, having none at all, or next to none, she would be puzzled to know what to wear so as to be able to appear in decency beside her neighbours on the kirk-road. He further assured her that "gold could not buy the logs of his table," which was probably true enough, seeing these were his own "shanks," as he had no table of any sort, and ate his meals from the dish off his knees. He told her his house was covered with "divots," emphasising the second syllable instead of the first in the usual manner, and she imagined that this must be some wonderful material she had never heard of before, entirely unknown in Midlothian; while his words utterly failed to convey any proper idea of the ease and comforts of his gorgeous summer seat, which was nothing more than the top of an old ruined "fell-dyke," covered with green growing grass and "gowans," or mountain daisies. The deception succeeded, however, and the two were married. Two of Lily's brothers accompanied the couple to their home in the north, and during the journey, when any specially fine residence appeared in sight, she frequently asked if that was their house. At length Boggerfoul was reached, and as the house did not contain so much as a single chair or stool, but simply a few grassy sods by way of seats, the disgust and anger of the bride's two brothers knew no bounds—so much so that they refused to stay beneath the roof even for a single night.

THE OGG FAMILIES.

Lily Minnons—or Mrs Ogg, as she was then—soon became famous in the district for her cookery, and was frequently requisitioned in the preparation of marriage dinners far and near. It is still told of her that she was specially

famous in the compounding and cooking of "mealie dumplings," whatever they may have been. After a long, weary struggle with the most grinding poverty, Charles Ogg by a stroke of good fortune was appointed a gamekeeper on the Aboyne estate, after which matters gradually but sensibly improved. He and Lily Minnons had four of a family—a son and three daughters, named respectively John, Janet, Margaret, and Isabella. John married and left nine of a family, two of whom were named John and Andrew. From this union of Charles Ogg and Lily Minnons sprang all the Ogg families so long resident around the shores of Loch Kinnord, as well as the family of Ogg, so well and widely known in stage-coaching days as farmers and innkeepers at Cambus o' May. It is said that a number of the lineal descendants of Charles Ogg and Lily Minnons are still to be met with in the Forest of Birse, but at any rate descendants can yet be distinctly traced in the Bracs of Cromar, although these latter are on the female side, and, of course, no longer bear the surname of Ogg.—G. G., in "Aberdeen Daily Journal," October 18, 1906.

Notes on the Family of Forbes.

(Continued.)

Sasine to Jean Forbes future spouse to Mr William Moir Burgess of Aberdeen on a yeirlie account rent of forty-aucht bolls bear out of the lands of Spittill.—4 August 1623.

Sasine to James Forbes at Tyricmilln and Jean Forbes his spouse on the town and lands of Easter Forbes.—4 August 1623.

Sasine to Violet Coutts future spouse to Arthur Forbes of Innernechty on the Mainis of Innernechty.—25 September 1623.

Sasine to William Forbes of Culquhanny and Isobell Gordon his spouse on the town and lands of Culquhanny.—25 September 1623.

Sasine to Mr William Forbes minister at Fraserburgh and Barbra Forbes his spouse on a tenement of land in Fraserburgh.—20 October 1623.

Sasine to Thomas Forbes son to Mr Walter Forbes of Meikle Auchrydie and Marjorie Gordon his future spouse on the lands of Auchmakly, Bedlehem and Meikle Auchrydie.—21 October 1623.

Sasine to James Forbes in Kinellar on two oxengait lands of the Kirktown of Kinellar.—25 December 1623.

Renunciation of the shaddow half town and lands of Tillmald made by Elspet Forbes lawful daughter of the late Mr James Forbes of Knappernay in favour of William Forbes now of Knappernay.—5 January 1629.

Sasine to Walter Forbes of Thainston on the sun third plough of Creichie.—Last of January 1629.

Sasine to William and John Forbeses brothers german to James Forbes of Blacktown on the town and lands of Wester Fowlis, Craigmill.—4 February 1629.

Reversion of the town and lands of Tyricmillne granted by Arthur Forbes, son to late

John Forbes of Towie, and his spouse in favour of John Leith of Montgarie and Partick his son.—last of February 1629.

Sasine to Arthur Forbes son to late John Forbes of Towie on the town and lands of Tyrie-miln and Crevicroft.—penult February 1629.

Sasine to William Forbes of Barnes on the Moss of Duncanston.—10 April 1629.

Sasine to William Forbes minister at Fraserburgh on a tenement and croft of land in Fraserburgh.—16 April 1629.

Sasine to Alex Forbes of Pitsligo on the lands and baronies of Pitsligo, Esslemont and Aberdour.—16th April 1629.

Renunciation of the town and lands of Knochuherne made by Mr William Burnet minister at Kinairnie in favour of John Forbes of Cor-sinday.—29 May 1629.

Renunciation of the Mains of Pitsligo made by Christian Forbes lawful daughter of late John Forbes of Pitsligo now spouse to Thomas Fraser of Strichen with his consent in favour of Alex. Forbes of Pitsligo her brother.—Penult May 1629.

Sasine to Margaret Forbes spouse to John Forbes of Ardmurdo on the town and lands of Ardmurdo.—penult May 1629.

Sasine to William Forbes of Monymusk, knt. bart. on the lands and barony of Monymusk with the pertinents.—Penult May 1629.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

474. Low, Sir James, Bart.—Lord Provost of Dundee. A native of Kirriemuir, where he was born in 1849, he has had a distinguished career. Settling early in life in Dundee, he took a deep interest in the town's affairs, and served in the council for fully thirty years, and as councillor, magistrate, and lord provost manifested great business ability and energy. His provostship extended from 1893 to 1896, and it was during this period, and thanks largely to Sir James, that the Corporation Act was passed which placed all public boards on a more popular and democratic footing, and raised Dundee to the dignity of a county of a city. With practically all local institutions he has been connected. He came to Dundee in 1866, and started business as a grocer in Hunter Street. By indomitable industry and "go" he soon worked himself into a prominent position in the trade, and subsequently joining forces with the late Mr William Lindsay, also a Kirriemuir man, the great firm of Lindsay and Low, preserve manufacturers and confectioners, was founded. In all his public life Sir James Low has been a staunch Liberal. When resident in Broughty Ferry, he was regarded as the leader of the political organisation there, and since acquiring Kilmarnock Castle, Fifeshire, he has shown a similar interest and zeal in the promotion of Liberal principles in Mr Asquith's constituency. He was recently created a baronet, having been previously knighted in 1895.

475. Lowe, Robert, Musician and Artist.—Born in Coupar Angus in 1853, he was bred a shoemaker, but being fond of rhyming he has published much occasional verse and figures in the "Bards of Angus and the Mearns" (q.v.).

476. Lowe, Robert, Musician and Artist.—He was a native of Brechin, born in 1791, and became a dancing master there. Mr D. D. Black in his History of that town says that Mr Lowe was an accomplished musician, author of many musical pieces, and also an amateur painter of no mean power.

477. Lowdon, George, Optician and Savant.—A native of Dundee, and devoted scientist. Owing to him Dundee was kept abreast of the progress of science. He fitted up the first electric telegraph in the district, and in 1849 showed for the first time in Dundee the wonderful electric light. He also fitted up the first telephone. He was a correspondent of Brewster and Faraday.

478. Lowson, Alexander, Minor Poet, etc.—He is a native of Forfar, where he was born in 1841. He was bred a weaver, but became a coal merchant, and taking to municipal life became a councillor and baillie in his native town. He also addicted himself to journalism, and edited for a time "The Forfar Reformer." He has published "The Forfar Pulpit," "Forfar Notables," also "John Grindfellow," and "Tales and Legends." He writes occasional verse and figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns." He is now or was lately Governor of Forfar Poorhouse.

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

Queries.

916. GORDON PORTRAITS.—At Moncreiffe House, Perthshire, there are two portraits, evidently of brothers, aged from six to nine. They are dressed in military uniform and each of them is caressing a small dog like an Italian greyhound. Beneath one is written—"Ludovico Gollofridus de Gordon, born 1740"; the other is inscribed "George William Joseph de Gordon, born 1747." Major-General Alexander Gordon, of Auchintoul, married in June, 1740, Margaret Moncreiffe, but he is usually stated to have had no issue by her. And yet these boys may have been his sons. Can any reader throw further light on the matter?

J. M. BULLOCH.

917. NEGLECTED SCOTTISH SCULPTORS.—I read in a Glasgow paper some time ago an account of some statuary on the lawn in front of Pingask Castle, Kilspindie, Perthshire (an estate which belonged to the Thriepland family), by a local sculptor, Anderson of Perth,

There are three groups, 'Tam o' Shanter and Kirkton Jean," "The Three Merry Boys," and "Watty and Meg." They are stated to be life-like, well done, and worthy of better preservation. Is there any account of this Perth sculptor? What was his Christian name and date of decease? Perhaps "W. B. R. W." will oblige. Also, who was the sculptor of "Old Mortality and his Horse," which I saw at Dumfries in 1903? The old man is renovating the lettering on a thruck-stane of one of the Covenanters, and his old horse is alongside of him. I thought the work was well done, but did not learn the name of the sculptor. I should have inquired about it of Mr John W. Dods, a local man in that line, whose studio I visited occasionally during my stay in Dumfries. He was the sculptor of Edward Irving's statue in Annan.

ALBA.

918. BUTANDBEN.—Has anyone ever known this used as a name. It stands, of course, for "but-and-ben," and is the name of the cottage occupied at Ingatestone, Essex, by

Mrs Hodgson, the daughter of Joseph Robertson, the greatest antiquary ever produced by Aberdeen.

J. M. B.

Answers.

937. KINCARDINE PALACE.—"G" may be referred to the New Statistical Account of Scotland (Fordoun parish); Jervise's "Memorials of Angus and the Mearns"; "The Parish of Fordoun," by Charles A. Mollyson; "The History of Fettercairn," by Dr A. C. Cameron; and "Around the Ancient City" (Breachin: D. H. Edwards).

Q.

Regarding Kincardine Palace, "G" may be referred with confidence to Dr A. C. Cameron's "The History of Fettercairn," in which, at pages 73 and 146, very full and well authenticated particulars are given.

II.

No. 251.—February 7, 1913.

A Mearns Minister.

FROM COUNTRY MANSE TO
ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE.

In the summer of 1537 a ceremony was carried through in the quiet parish of St Cyrus (*Ecclesgreig*) the chief participant in which afterwards became a notable actor in the affairs of the Kirk for upwards of a quarter of a century. In July of that year Mr George Gladstones was ordained minister of the parish. There are no kirk session records for that time, and therefore little is known of the minister and his parochial work, but he had trials and hardships to undergo, as appears from the "humble sute" presented to the King by the General Assembly in 1533. It was complained that William Douglas, son of the Laird of Glenbervie, had caused "unbeset" at sundry times Messrs George Gladstones and Andrew Myllne with armed men at their houses, and lying-in-wait for them about their houses "and were it not for the relief of God and good men had taken their lives." Mr Andrew Myllne was then minister of Fetteresso, having been transferred from Dunnottar in 1579. The Douglas who so troubled them succeeded to the Earldom of Angus, and was one of the Popish lords afterwards excommunicated. His mother was a daughter of Grahame of Morphee, and hence had arisen his antagonism to the young Presbyterian minister newly placed in her paternal parish.

Two years later (1530) Mr Gladstones appears as a member of the Assembly which sat for 14 days in the month of August, when the excommunication of the Earl of Angus was recalled on the ground of informality. This earl was the predecessor of the ministers' assailant.

Mr Gladstones was transferred to Arbirlot in 1532, and for a time little can be found about him. He must, however, have been taking an active and forward part in the business of the Kirk and making his power felt, as at the General Assembly, which met at Montrose in June, 1535, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to advise as to the choosing of two ministers for the king's house. In 1537 he was one of the commissioners appointed to concur with and assist the Presbyteries of Moray and Aberdeen in a conference with the Earl of Huntly, and likewise to treat with the Earls of Errol and Angus and certain other excommunicated persons. He was named in many subsequent commissions.

Also in 1537 Mr Gladstones was appointed to be one of the ministers of St Andrews. The Rev. John Forbes, of Alford, narrates this transaction:—"The ministers of St Andrews,

Mr David Blake and Mr Robert Wallace, men of rare and excellent gifts and sincerity, were removed from St Andrews, and Mr George Gladstones, one of the commissioners, a young man, far inferior every way to the former, was placed in their rooms." From that time onward he was one of the prominent men in the affairs of the Church, high in the king's favour, and sitting in Parliament as one of the Kirks Commissioners. He was present at the conferences with the king at Hampton Court and Falkland.

The great struggle for the establishment of Episcopacy was now going on, and Gladstones supported the king's policy. The Assembly of 1601 thought it requisite that certain ministers should be appointed to remain at earls' houses for a quarter of a year, "be whatsoe labors the earles and their families might be confirmit in the truth, and the enemies delarrit from their companies," and directed Gladstones to await on the Earl of Huntly. The Assembly of 1602 called for an account of his diligence, and Row's report is worth repeating:—"Mr George Gladstones, appoynted to stay three moneths with Huntly for conference, etc., confesses he stayed but three dayes; in poynt of conference, communion, planting of kirks, repairing to his pariosh kirk, returned no satisfactorie answer at all; as for example, aient the last, he kept not his pariosh kirk, because the rest of the pariosh were mean folks; and his predecessors used to have a chappell of their awin within their awin dwelling-place, whilk he was mynded to repair for that effect." He was appointed Bishop of Caithness in 1600, and sat in Parliament as such. When challenged by the Synod of Fife for so doing, and for answering as bishop when called, he alleged it was against his heart, because they would not name him otherwise.

James Melville gives this interesting account of the assembling of Parliament:—"The first day of riding in Parliament, betuix the Erles and the Lordis raid the Bischoppes, all in silk and velvet fuit-mantelles, by paires, tuo and tuo, and Saint Androis, the great Metropolitane, alone by him selfe, and one of the Ministeres of no small quantitie, named Arthur Putney, with his capp at his knie, walkit at his stirrope alongst the streit. But the second day, for not hailling their awin place as the papist Bisschopis of auld had, unto whatsoe place and dignitie they wer now restorit fully in judgment, quhilk wes befor the Erles, mixt eftir the Marquesses thai would not ryde at all, but went to the house of Parliament quyetlie on fuit."

Gladstones was promoted to be Archbishop of St Andrews and Primate of Scotland in 1605-7, and used every means in his power to strengthen the position of Episcopacy. The Synod of Fife refused to accept him as constant moderator, but he held his diocesan synods in the part of his province north of the Forth. In the part south of it, the Presbytery of Haddington refused to recognise his authority. The Episcopalians, however, having the King's support, were gaining ground, and at last came the Glasgow Assembly of 1610,

called the "Golden Assembly" for the extensive bribery alleged to have been used when the position of bishops was recognised and strengthened, and the position of ministers lowered. Row describes the proceedings of the Assembly — "On the right hand allurements, gold to be given to them that voyce as the King would have them to voyce, to perjure themselves, break covenant, sell Christ and his cause for 30d, and their birth-right for a mess of pottage. On the left hand terror, threatnings, menassings, the wrath of a King, the roaring of a Lyon, persecutions, deposition, banishment, etc." Row affirms that two of the Ministers in his own Presbytery received 50 merks each from the King's Commissioner for their votes.

In the previous month of March the Court of High Commission had been set up in Scotland by Royal Proclamation, of which Court Gladstones was a member—and indeed is blamed for being one of the principal parties in procuring the King's Warrant for its establishment. Under it there was much persecution of the Presbyterian divines, and both sides continued the bitter struggle.

Gladstones died in May, 1615, and notwithstanding all his grandeur and glory, left a supplication to the King that his wife and bairnes might be helped because of his great poverty and debt. Both Melville and Row wrote of him in terms that it is better to let lie hid in their histories. They must have both known him personally; and indeed Melville as Moderator of the Synod of Fife had on one occasion to rebuke him. The estimate both had of this prelate was very low, and it cannot be known now whether the facts were distorted, or only prejudiced.

"The Ewie wi' the Crookit Horn."

The Bishop of Aberdeen (Dr Anthony Mitchell), in a lecture on "John Skinner of Linshart, Prosbyter and Poet," recently delivered to the Aberdeen Philosophical Society, referred to the song, "The Ewie wi' the Crookit Horn," written by Skinner, it is said, at the request of Dr Beattie, professor of moral philosophy in Marischal College. The description of the much-lauded animal is familiar—

The ewie wi' the crookit horn,
Whae had kent her night hae sworn
Sic a ewe was never born
Hereabout nor far awa',
Sic a ewe was never born,
Hereabout nor far awa'.

and her lamented end is equally well known—

Yet last ook, for a' my keeping,
(Wha can speak it without greeting?)
A villain cam' when I was sleeping,
Sta' my ewie, horn an' a'.
I sought her sair upo' the morn,
An' down aneath a buss o' thorn
I got my ewie's crookit horn,
But my ewie was awa'.

The song has always been popular, but a mistaken notion has prevailed that "The Ewie" was no veritable flesh-and-blood sheep, but a whisky still! This notion probably arose from the song being set to a tune called "The Whisky Still," but there is every reason to believe that "the heroine was a real character." That, at anyrate, was the view taken by the Bishop; and in support of it we may reproduce the very decisive remarks of the late Dean Walker, of Monymusk, in his "Life and Times of the Rev. John Skinner, M.A., of Linshart, Longside, Dean of Aberdeen" (London, 1833):—

The subject of the song has been made matter of dispute, but this did not arise from anything obscure or defective in the song itself, but from something altogether outside the song. In subject and treatment this excellent lyric is, indeed, most simple and natural. If the author meant to shadow out in it the violent smashing of an illicit whisky still, he certainly had the art to conceal his art. The reader, in perusing the song, can think only of one thing—the unfortunate pet ewe so barbarously done to death. He is moved by the purest of feelings of pity and indignation on behalf of that one all-interesting object. His thoughts cannot wander from it to secondary considerations, least of all to such uncongenial subjects as whisky and whisky stills. But, in fact, the tradition of the whisky still has now been effectually exploded. There is an accumulation of authoritative evidence against it. Mr H. G. Reid says (in a letter to the writer) that Skinner's grandson, Mr Robert Cumming, assured him that the author himself repudiated it when it was first broached during his lifetime. And the Rev. Alexander Low, who has been so long at Longside, says the old people maintained that the story was never heard of till long after the song was written. The Rev. Robert Skinner, a grand-nephew of the poet, has put on record the contradiction given to it by the elderly members of both the Aberdeen and Edinburgh branches of the Skinner family, in the following letter addressed to the "Edinburgh Evening Courant":—

May 12, 1866.

Sir,—Having observed in your impression of yesterday an extract from "Fraser's Magazine" regarding the origin of Skinner's song, "The Ewie wi' the Crookit Horn," and ascribing it to the metaphor of a whisky still, I beg to state that it is an entire mistake. The author was my grandfather's brother, and I have often heard my late father say that he had seen "The Ewie" himself at Linshart in the author's lifetime. I have myself seen a picture of it in the possession of the late Bishop William Skinner, who was the grandson of the author, and whom I have often heard repudiate the story. The words of the song are to be taken in their natural sense.—I am, etc.,

ROBERT SKINNER.

The evidence of Bishop William Skinner, with that of his contemporary Edinburgh cousin, both of whom were familiar with Linshart and

the author of the song, is quite conclusive repudiation of the story. Not much weight should probably be attached to "ewies" that were actually seen or pictured at Linshart. Mythical ewes were pretty certain to grow up, and also thorn bushes. Besides, if it was Beattie that suggested the subject of the song, the original ewe must have been the property of the Aberdeen Professor, not of the Longside minister.

Captain Park, Peterhead.

In Davidson's "Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch," page 379, appears the following passage relating to the birth of the Pretender:—"He was to be suckled and reared in exile, and make his first entrance into his father's kingdom a sombre, silent man at the age of 27, getting on shore at Peterhead from a small French vessel on the back of Captain Park, a stout skipper of the port." This gallant captain, according to tradition, was buried in the fine old churchyard at Peterhead, and the following inscription is believed by the writer to refer to Captain Park's son. It is a wall monument, and bears:—

To the memory of James Park, shipmaster, Peterhead, who died the 10th April, 1773, aged 73 years; also of Grissel Arbuthnott, his wife, who died 2nd April, 1790, aged 89 years; also of James Park, their son, who died in infancy; also of Charlotte Park, their daughter, who died the 11th May, 1776, aged 26 years; also their daughter Mary, who died 16th December, 1818, aged 83; and also of their daughter Grissel, who died 1st September, 1833, aged 84 years.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Oldest Presbytery Register.

The register of the Presbytery of Stirling is the oldest now extant in the Church of Scotland. It begins with the erection of the Presbytery, August 8, 1581. The parishes of Callander, Kippen, Lerocpt, Logie, Port, and Tulliallan were included in the Presbytery of Stirling until the erection of the Presbytery of Dunblane, November 14, 1616. The register is not continuous. Blanks occur at the following periods, viz.:—From May 19, 1584, to June 21, 1586; October 15 to December 20, 1615; July 24, 1616, to February 22, 1627; April 2, 1640, to November 21, 1654; and from May 14, 1683, to April 14, 1693.

The regular meetings of the Presbytery were held weekly at Stirling, and the minutes of said meetings are full and complete. Constant reference, however, is made in the minutes to "the bwik of Visitatione," in which were recorded the proceedings of committees ("Commissioners") at the visitation of kirks. Those "bwiks" have unfortunately not been preserved, so that much valuable local information as to the early state of the several parishes is now lost. Mr James Duncanson,

N.P., reader at the Kirk of Stirling, and vicar thereof, held the office of Presbytery clerk from 1591 to 1626, and during that period the minutes are contained in five volumes—compactly and beautifully written—and in a style indicating that the clerk was a lawyer.

The terms "adyysit" and "travell," which frequently occur in the record, would now be expressed, the former "after consideration" and the latter "to treat for terms"—i.e., to see so and so. "Disobedients" were those who would not submit to the discipline of their own kirk sessions. They were admonished by the Presbytery to obey under the pain of excommunication, and that alternative seldom failed, even with those in high places, to command obedience. That "horrible sentence," under which men became weary of life, was the most powerful instrument in the hands of the kirk. It not only shut out the delinquents from the society of the kirk, but also from all intercourse from the general public, who were at the same time inhibited from having any communication with them, also under pain of censures of the kirk. The most serious offence within the jurisdiction of the kirk was that of murder. It was also the most troublesome to deal with. Very frequently such deeds were committed by a number of accomplices as a result of some clan dispute, so that a long time often elapsed before an indictment could be completed. If the persons accused appeared, confessed guilt, and offered submission to the discipline of the kirk, and produced, moreover, an agreement with the representatives of the murdered party, commonly called a "letter of slaines," they were, after due trial had been taken of their repentance, absolved from the scandal. Otherwise they were excommunicated instantane.—The Rev. R. Menzies Ferguson in "Glasgow Herald," January 4.

The Cipher.

It is the peculiar triumph of the mathematicians who constructed the Hindu-Arabic numerals that they were led to invent a symbol for "nothing." The invention arose out of the difficulty which was encountered when calculations were transferred from the ancient abacus board and became a written operation. On the abacus board, which may perhaps be seen still in infants' schools, the rows of beads or counters represented the numerals one to nine, but each counter or bead in the row above represented ten times as great a value as in the row below. Thus 591 could be transferred from abacus board to paper without difficulty, but 5 (0) 1 taken from the abacus might be 51, since the vacant place was no longer indicated. Accordingly, mathematicians were led to invent a character for the vacant place. The invention of this symbol for "nothing" was the crowning transcendent achievement in the perfection of the decimal system, and lay at the base of all subsequent arithmetical progress. Among the Hindus the symbol was at first a dot, but it was soon superseded by a circle O. Its

symbol, says Professor E. R. Turner, in an article on the numerals, has varied greatly, and its name has a pedigree of its own. The Hindus called it "sunya"—void. In Arabic this became "sifr." In 1202 Leonardo Fibonacci translated it "Zephirum"; in 1330 Maximus Planudes called it "tziphra." During the fourteenth century Italian writers shortened it to "zenero" and "cenro," which became zero, now in general use. Meanwhile, it has passed more nearly in Arabic form into French as "chiffre," and into English as "cipher," taking on new significations.—"Morning Post."

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

479. Lyall, David, Robert, C.S.I., Indian Official.—A native of Ochterlony House, where he was born, in 1841, and educated at Edinburgh, he entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1861, and served many years with distinction. He was superintendent of Cooch, in the native State of Behar.

480. Lyell, Charles, Botanist, etc.—Born 7th March, 1767, Kinnordy, near Kirriemuir. He was a botanist of more than local fame, and lived on terms of friendly intercourse with Robert Brown, Sir William Hooker, and Professor Lindley. He was educated at St Andrews and Cambridge Universities, and when he returned to his paternal estate, he devoted himself to scientific botanical and literary pursuits. A student and translator of Dante, Mr Lyell published an essay concerning the antipapal spirit shown by the great Italian poet. He died 8th November, 1849.

481. Lyell, Sir Charles, Geologist.—Eldest son of No. 478, he was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A., 1821. Attending there the lectures of Dr Buckland on Geology, he threw himself with ardour into the study of the infant science, visiting the Continent in 1824, and collecting many important facts. He published his "Principles of Geology" (1830-33), and became lecturer on Geology in King's College, London, 1831. He recast his "Principles" into various forms of "Elements" and "Manuals," and greatly altered the text of his monumental work after the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species." He also published "Travels in North America" (1841-6) and "Geological Evidence of the Antiquity of Man" (1863). He was a constant contributor to scientific journals, and was twice president of the Geological Society. He received the Woolaston Medal (1866) and the Copley Medal (1858). He was president of the British Association at Bath (1864), was knighted (1848), and made a baronet (1864). When this veteran of science died in London in 1875, he had seen

his favourite science of Geology established on a sure basis.

482. Lyell, Sir Leonard, M.P. of Kinnordy.—The eldest son of Colonel Lyell and nephew of No. 481, he was born in 1850, and succeeded his uncle in 1875, having married in 1874 Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Mayne, Stirling. He was chosen M.P. for Orkney and Shetland in 1885, and was created a baronet in 1894. He lost his seat at the election of 1901, and did not again seek re-election.

483. Lyell, Charles IL, M.P., Politician.—Son of the above No. 482, he is the only son and was born in 1875. Educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, he was chosen to represent East Dorset in 1904, and was re-elected in 1906. He is a Liberal in politics.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

919. JOHN FALCONER, OF DURR.—Will some reader kindly inform me who succeeded Mr John Falconer, in the estate of Durr, at his death, which occurred in June, 1789? What was the relationship, if any?

A. G. S.

920. THE PERRY FAMILY OF BILBO PARK, LOGIE-BUCHAN.—What is known of this family? Did James Perry, of the "Morning Chronicle," belong to it? Dr James Perry of Bilbo Park (d. 23rd August, 1824, aged 63) was a surgeon in Elton. He married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. William Duff, and had the following issue:—

James, M.A., Marischal College, 1811-5.

Margaret, married Thomas Black (1801-1840). Newburgh, and d. s.p. 20th February, 1848.

Helen, d. s.p. February 24, 1848.

Jane Mary, d. s.p. February 26, 1848.

It will be noted that the three sisters died within six days of each other.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Answers.

734. THE GORDONS OF CRAIG.—In the account of the Gordons of Craig given in No. 201—February 23, 1912, it was stated that John Gordon of Craig (d. 1740) had two sons, John and Francis, John succeeding to Craig, and Francis being a lieutenant in the 83th Regiment and living at Mill of Lumphart, Daviot. From the newly-published "Gordons Under Arms" (New Spalding Club) however, it would appear that John Gordon (d. 1740) had a

third son, George, who was in the Royal Navy, and died in the East Indies in 1758. John Gordon, the elder of the three brothers (b. 1731, d. 1800) had a son Francis; and, according to Mr John A. Henderson's "Society of Advocates in Aberdeen" (New Spalding Club), this Francis Gordon was, on 6th October, 1784, when eleven years of age, appointed Ensign in the 68th Foot, and was transferred in the same rank to the half-pay list of the 16th Foot on 23rd March, 1785, remaining on it till his death, in 1857. He bought the estate of Kincardine (Kincardine o' Neil) about 1817, and succeeded to that of Craig on the death of his elder brother, James, in 1852.

John Gordon of Craig (b. 1731), advocate in Aberdeen, was Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeenshire, jointly with John Durno, from 1764 till 1784, and then (along with his son James) from 1784 till his death in 1800. Thereupon James Gordon, who had joined the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh (and who also succeeded to Craig), became sole Sheriff Clerk, and continued so till he died, in 1852. Dr Littlejohn, in his "Sheriff Court Records" (vol. III.) says that, according to

an obituary notice, the duties of the office during James Gordon's long tenure of it were almost entirely performed by deputy. The two Gordons, father and son, between them held the Sheriff Clerkship for 88 years. John Gordon, son of Lieutenant Francis Gordon (and therefore a nephew of John Gordon of Craig, b. 1731), was a Sheriff Clerk Depute from 1788 till his death in 1793—he joined the Society of Advocates the year before his death; and Francis Gordon (of Kincardine and Craig), who was also an advocate in Aberdeen, acted as deputy for his brother James, the Sheriff Clerk.

Another set of Gordons seems to have had a monopoly of the Commissary Clerkship. James Gordon of Seaton held it in the concluding years of the seventeenth century; his son John, admitted to the Society of Advocates, in 1696, succeeded to it and presumably retained the post till his death in 1741; and Alexander, son of John, was Commissary Clerk Depute, but predeceased his father. Charles Gordon, admitted advocate in 1783, was Commissary Clerk; and on his death in 1835, was succeeded by his son, Alexander, who held the post till his own death, twenty years later.

Q.

No. 252.—February 14, 1913.

Professor Peter Wilson, Columbia College, New York.

The interesting letter printed below is preserved among the MSS. belonging to James Beattie, D.C.L., professor of moral philosophy in Marischal College, 1760-1803, which was recently presented to the University Library by his great-grand niece, Miss Mary Forbes, Culter. The writer, Peter Wilson, was a native of Ordiquhill, and entered Marischal College in 1761, graduating M.A. in 1765. He resigned the chair in Columbia College in 1820, and died in 1825. His name does not appear in Mr A. W. Robertson's "Handbook of Local Bibliography." Can Mr Kellas Johnstone furnish details of his works?

Columbia College [New York].

April 26, 1800.

Dear Sir,

I have long wished to express the gratitude which my heart has always testified, for the kindness you showed me whilst a student at Marischal College; but that reluctance to obtrude myself impertinently upon others, which I have always carried to an extreme, and which has materially injured me during my whole life, has prevented me until this moment. As a professor of long-standing in the college, independently of the interest you formerly took in my welfare, I have no doubt that you will be gratified by a short account of my life, since I arrived in this country. Without experience, without friends, without address, and without funds, in the year 1765, at the age of 17, I set out for this country. Soon after my arrival in this city, I engaged as an assistant in a Grammar School, where I continued two years; when I was called to take the charge of an academy newly instituted in Hackinsack, in the county of Bergen, in New Jersey. There I immediately met with opposition, violent and unexpected, which, by Perseverance and Diligence, I at length surmounted. My rivals were obliged to submit and quit the field. At Hackinsack I continued for 22 years, during which time the academy was raised to a considerable degree of Respectability. I became known, and was elected for 5 years successively into the Legislative Assembly of the State of New Jersey, compiled and published a body of laws by order, and under the authority of the Government, with notes and remarks, and filled some other public offices. Finding, however, my circumstances almost ruined by the Revolutionary War, I refused to suffer myself to be elected either to Congress, or to the Legislature after that period, and to this resolution I have hitherto steadily adhered.

From Hackinsack I was called, and accepted the Professorship of Languages and of Greek and Roman Antiquities in Columbia College, in New York, where I continued three years, with some degree of credit.—The measures I proposed for the benefit of the college were thwarted by the president at that time, with a view to procure my resignation, and to substitute a relation of his own in my place. I was deceived, as were the trustees. My pride took fire; I left the college, and presided over an academy at Flatbush, on Long Island, for five years with some degree of reputation. The gentleman who succeeded me soon discovered his incapacity; the college lost some reputation; the number of students dwindled to one-half; and he was at length compelled to resign. I was again invited to accept my former charge in this college with double my former salary, and have been here now three years. About two years ago, and whilst a professor of this college, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon me, without solicitation, and without my knowledge, by Union College, in Schenectady, in this State, over which I was invited to preside about a year after; but which for various reasons I rejected. The degree I received as a testimony of public regard I have no reason to condemn, though the quarter from which it came is far from being so respectable as Marischal College. Thus have I given you a short account of the most important matters respecting myself. Would Dr Beattie, in reply, be kind enough to indulge his humble friend with some particulars relative to himself, and to give me a catalogue of his works, and a state of the college, he would greatly oblige

His sincere friend
and very humble servant,

(Signed) PETER WILSON.

To Dr James Beattie, Professor of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen.

A Bishop Parson of Fettercairn.

In 1583 the Rev. Alexander Forbes was appointed minister of this parish, being the fourth after the Reformation. He appeared in presence of the General Assembly in August of the same year, and ratified the promise which before he made in Presbytery that he would set no tacks nor factorie of the kinds of said kirk without the special advice of the Assembly, declaring also that he had set none yet, and further promised that he should not set in time coming nor grant any right thereof to any person without consent of the Assembly. No record has been found of the circumstances which rendered the exaction and confirmation of these promises necessary.

Mr Forbes soon appeared at the Assembly in a less equivocal position. He quickly became a prominent and leading member, and was from time to time appointed one of the

Commissioners on various and important matters. In 1594 "certain of the Godlie, best learned, and discreetest of the Assemblie" (of whom Mr Forbes was one) were chosen to deal with an offence given to the King by a Mr John Ross. In the following year, 1595, he was appointed one of the two Commissioners for the Mearns relative to an enquiry about the dilapidation of benefices; also one of the visitors to the Colleges, to try, examine, and consider the doctrine, life, and diligence of the masters, the discipline and order used by them, the state of their rents and livings, and, where abuse was found, to remedy the same. Mr James Melville alleges that these visitors were appointed for the purpose of getting rid of his Uncle, Andrew, Dean of Theology, St Andrews. In 1600 Mr Forbes was appointed one of the Commissioners for advising with the King concerning the affairs of the kirk, and in 1602 one of the assessors to convene with the moderator for ordering the business of the Assembly; and also his name was added to the list of ministers from which the King should make choice of such as he should present to vacant benefices.

From 1572 the church had been distracted with divisions about the appointment and powers of bishops, and in endeavours to get settled the amount and regular payment of the stipends for the ministers. The jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the kirk was obnoxious to the King, and he used all the art in his power to curtail it, and harassed the Assemblies in many other ways. It is said that he bribed many of the ministers, and got the Assemblies packed with facile and pliant-minded brethren to support his schemes. Of the Commission (to which Mr Forbes was appointed in 1600) it has been said that it devolved and transferred all the power of the Assembly into the hands of the King and his ecclesiastical council. Mr Forbes thus got into close touch with His Majesty, and became a favourite at court. When James was preparing to go to England, after the death of Queen Elizabeth, he wrote to the Presbytery of the "Mernis" on 4th April, 1603, that it was expedient Mr Forbes should accompany him to London, with certain other of the brethren, to attend upon his service there, and to receive back again directions to the Assembly for preserving peace and unity of the kirk; and commanding the Presbytery to provide one of themselves to serve the Kirk of Fettercairn until his (Mr Forbes') return. Melville thus writes of this affair—"Men that had desertit their flockis, and left their ministris to goe posting to Court, and come home Lord Bisschoppis againe as . . . Mr Alexander Forbes had done." So Mr Forbes returned from London bearing the dignity and to enjoy the emoluments of the Bishopric of Caithness (as also his stipend at Fettercairn), and he was afterwards promoted to the See of Aberdeen. In a few scurrilous lines circulated about 1609, Bishop Forbes is dealt with gently in comparison with the

others. But Row accuses them all of perjury, pride, profaneness, and licentious living. Mr Forbes enjoyed his honours until his death in 1617.

"Gordons Under Arms."*

This is the very expressive title given to the third volume (recently published) of the elaborate work on the great Gordon family of the north and its numerous off-shoots, with the generic title of "The House of Gordon," which the New Spalding Club is producing under the editorial supervision of Mr John Malcolm Bulloch. The two previous volumes, which appeared in 1903 and 1907 respectively, dealt with several branches of the family—the Gordons of Abergeldie, Cocharachie, Gight, Lesmoir, and Cadets of Lesmoir; and these volumes, as may be readily conjectured, were of a genealogical character mainly. For the moment, the method of genealogical treatment has been discarded, and, acting on a suggestion of Mr P. J. Anderson, the secretary of the Club, "the Galtonian method of counting by achievement" has been substituted for "the process of reckoning through descent." In less recondite terms, what was contemplated was the compilation of a list of persons of the surname of Gordon, either singly or in hyphenated combination with other surnames, who had participated in fighting or been engaged in military service "anywhen or anywhere," or who had been commissioned officers or warrant officers in the British navy, army, militia, volunteers, or territorial forces, the troops of the Hon. East India Company, or the Indian army. As Mr Bulloch points out in an interesting Introduction to the volume detailing the methods followed and the heavy work entailed, an account appropriately titled "The Making of the Muster"—

"The task was not only unique in dealing with fighters of one name, the Gordons; it was far-reaching in treating of them in all periods of history and under flags other than our own; that is to say, it was to present not merely the Standing Army dating either from 1638 or 1662, but also all sorts of military effort before that date. Thus the Gordons, who had done some of their most conspicuous work long before the Standing Army was dreamed of, were to be traced from their start in history, from the period of Border battle, down through the period of Homildon Hill, Flodden, and Pinkie, the more important raids, like Damaway and Donibristle, known to the general historian, the days of the Covenant and Montrose, the Revolution and the Jacobite risings."

*GORDONS UNDER ARMS: A Biographical Muster Roll of Officers named Gordon in the Navies and Armies of Britain, Europe, America, and in the Jacobite Risings. By Constance Oliver Skelton and John Malcolm Bulloch, Aberdeen: The New Spalding Club, 1912.

The task was undertaken by Mrs Skelton, London, and has occupied her eight years. It involved the examination of Navy Registers and Army Lists and thousands of documents in the Admiralty, War Office, India Office, and Record Office, the collection of details of individual services and particulars of careers where these were in any way distinguished, and the supplementing of all this by genealogical investigation—finding the origin of a Gordon appearing in a regiment, or alternatively finding a regiment for a Gordon of a well-defined family. The labour must have been enormous, but the work has been executed with a thoroughness, completeness, and general exactitude beyond all praise. Its value is two-fold—it brings together a large number of interesting (in many cases, brilliant) military careers, and it comprises an immense wealth of valuable genealogical information.

THE MILITARY INSTINCT OF THE GORDONS.

The net result of Mrs Skelton's researches is the enumeration of 2116 different Gordons—1616 of whom rendered naval or military service in Britain, 219 on the Continent of Europe and 213 in America, while 103 participated in the Jacobite risings (40 of the total figure in more than one of these services). Unfortunately, nearly one-half of them, 1021, remain unidentified in point of origin, but it is no inconsiderable feat to have rescued 1095 Gordons from (in many instances) comparative oblivion, and to have set before us their family connection as well as their personal career in such perspicuous fashion. The Gordons, of course, were originally the product of war, of endless feuds on the Border, and Mr Bulloch maintains that the shining ability of the family came out in the art of war. "The Gordons possess in a pre-eminent degree the soul of the Soldier rather than the finesse of the Politician. They have always been men of action, men who have made history." This thesis he further elaborates in his introduction—

"The influence of the family of Gordon on the soldiering of the North has been very marked, not only with men of their own name, but with men from other families more or less under their landed control. The dual line of course led the way. Just as much of the early unrest in the North was due to the private feuds and the domineering politics of the Earls and Marquises of Huntly, so the first great impetus to professional soldiering in the standing army was given by their dual descendants, who, having wisely put all their individualistic points of view aside, decided to help the Crown just at the very moment in the latter half of the eighteenth century, when the Crown, menaced by France and America, needed as many troops as possible. In raising these troops, Fencibles and Regulars alike, the Gordons must have felt an access of the old sense of chieftainship, which had deteriorated greatly.

"While the dual line (which contributed of itself a great many officers to both services) was the greatest patron of soldiering, the noble family of Aberdeen, which belong to a different

line, produced a large number of officers, though they were responsible for raising only one regiment, the 81st. William, 2nd Earl of Aberdeen, who died in 1745, had ninety-four Gordon descendants in the navy and army, his daughter, the lively Henrietta, who married Robert Gordon of Hallhead, contributing nineteen bearing the name of Gordon. The Earl, who married the sister of his own son-in-law, Cosmo, 3rd Duke of Gordon, became the grandfather of the 4th Duke, the greatest of all the regiment-raisers; but the real fighting force came from the Duke's and not the Earl's side of the house. The large number of Hallhead Gordons in the services may possibly have been more than nineteen, for Adam Durnford Gordon, H.E.I.C., the father of Adam Lindsay Gordon, the Australian poet, wrote to the Commander-in-Chief's Secretary in 1831—"My father, grandfather, brother, six uncles, and all their sons, twenty of us, have all been brought up for the army, and half of these have been killed or died on foreign service"; but Mrs Skelton has been able to identify only ten of these as Gordons—the other ten may have been maternal relatives.

"It is not possible to go into all the families producing officers, but the following are some striking cases of male descendants in the British services, though the totals could be increased by including service under other flags and as Jacobites—

"Haddo—William, 2nd Earl of Aberdeen (d. 1745), had	64
"Croughly—James, farmer (d. 1812), had...	23
"Hallhead—Robert, the laird (d. 1793), had ..	19
"Gairfield—Robert, of Lunan (b. 1655), had	17
"Newton—James, Portrey (d. 1745), had ...	16
"Abergeldie—Charles, the laird (d. 1796), had	15
"Griamachary—Adam, tacksman (d. 1831), had	15
"Wardhouse—James, of Beldorney alive 1746), had	11
"Kennure—John, '8th' Viscount (d. 1769), had	10
"Clonmel—Thomas, of Spring-garden (d. 1805), had	9
"Embo—Sir John, 5th bart. (d. 1799), had ..	8
"Culvennan—William (d. 1757), had	7

"There are other groups distinctly military though not so easily classed as these families. For instance, the Gordons of Park are represented throughout the book by 14 fighting members, the Gordon-Cummings by 12, the Gordon-Lennox family by 11, and the Conway-Gordons by the same number."

(To be Continued.)

"Gordons Under Arms."

Readers who possess this volume and wish to grangerise it may care to know that a portrait of its chief author, Mrs Skelton, appeared in "The Graphic" of December 23, 1912.

Flodden Field.

For four hundred years the field of Flodden, or, to be precise, the broad breast of Branxton Hill, which rises gently from the little church and village of that name, has borne no trace nor memorial of the immortal fight; nor even in this later century of travel and aroused interest in such things has it achieved the faintest self-consciousness of being anything more than a secluded north-easterly slope of arable land given over to the four-course system. A few stray people now and again, with an occasional local historical society, have doubtless kept the memory of this field green among half-wondering villagers who ploughed and reaped it. Yet there is not a battlefield in Great Britain more compact, more suggestive, and more illuminating, and there has never been a more dramatic fight. From the belt of timber that now crosses the ridge and marks the centre of the Scottish array and the King's position, you can follow down the line of Surrey's advanced division, which, carrying out his daring tactics, marched down the Till valley to Twizell Bridge, and, doubling back on the nearer bank, joined the main body in locked array at the foot of Branxton slope. From this same ridge the Tweed shimmers in the middle distance, and the Merse beyond spreads to the Lammermoors, and the Lammermoors fade away to the horizon, behind which lies Edinburgh. The slope on the right is close at hand up which Stanley and his Lancashire and Cheshire archers drove the unaccustomed Highlanders of Lennox and Huntly out of the fight. The half-seen, steeper declivity on the left, down which and over the flat below the mysterious Home and his Borderers drove their victorious charge, is within a few hundred yards. Lastly, and in mid-view, trends gently downwards that fatal slope where by far the greatest shock of battle, with its long, desperate finish, churned to mud the rain-soaked, sticky soil. A small enough arena the whole of it for a melee of seventy or eighty thousand men!

But the mute, unconscious look of the field has at last been justifiably broken. Though Flodden, unlike Hastings or Bannockburn or Naseby, or even Tewkesbury or Bosworth, was fought for no object worth mentioning, and was in truth little more than a gigantic Border raid of a whole nation met and defeated, it has run down the ages with a grim fascination entirely its own, and the men on both sides of the Border have felt that it was full time some token should be set up on a spot of such world-rentown and imperishable fame. So an obelisk now rises upon the knoll where King James is thought to have fallen in the very thick of the hurly-burly. It was unveiled in the September of 1910, before a large company of Englishmen and Scotchmen; and since it commemorates an event obviously too famous, and even too pathetic, for conventional inscriptive lettering, it bears on its face the simple words:—

"TO THE BRAVE OF BOTH NATIONS."

—"The Gateway of Scotland," by A. G. Bradley (London, 1912).

Hogmanay.

A correspondent writes that the meaning of Hogmanay is "*Homme est ne—Trois Rois la*" ("A man is born—Three kings are there"). I am aware that Hogmanay has been supposed to be a corruption of these words, but it is by no means conclusive, and I understand the best etymologists reject absolutely any such derivation. Other guesses are that Hogmanay is derived from the Greek words "*hagia mene* (holy morn or month) or from "*Hoggu-nott*" or "*Hogg-night*," the ancient Scandinavian name for the night preceding the feast of Yule. Another suggested derivation is from "*Au gai menez*" ("To the mistletoe go") or "*Au Gai l'an neuf*" ("To the mistletoe this new year"). Chambers' "*Book of Days*" gives other derivations, but none are authoritative, and I think it is true to say as I did that the true origin of the word is wrapt in mystery.—"The Daily Citizen," 17th January, 1913.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

484. Lyon, John, 8th Lord Glamis, Senator of the College of Justice.—He was grandson of John 6th Lord Glamis, and succeeded his father, the 7th Lord, in 1553. He was appointed an Extraordinary Lord of Session, September, 1570, and Lord Chancellor, October, 1573. He was slain at Stirling during a scuffle between his servants and those of the Earl of Crawford.

485. Lyon, Sir John, Statesman and Court Favourite.—He was a man of great abilities, and a favourite with Robert II., to whom he was secretary, and from whom he got a charter of the whole lands and thenceforth of Glamis in Forfarshire, March 15th, 1372. In 1376 he married the second daughter of his Sovereign, the Princess Jean Stewart, with whom he obtained the barony of Kinghorn in Fife, and was allowed to wear in his armorial bearings a lion rampant, within the double treasure of Scotland. In 1378 he was appointed Great Chamberlain of Scotland. Between 1380 and 1382 he got no less than eight different charters under the great seal of lands in the shires of Banff, Perth, Fife, Forfar, and Aberdeen, in all of which he is styled by the King, *filius noster carissimus*. Being appointed in the latter year Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of England, he obtained a safe conduct for himself and forty horsemen in his retinue. He was killed in a duel in 1383 at the Moss of Balhall, near Forfar, by James Lindsay, Lord of Crawford, nephew of the King, and was interred in the royal burying-place at Scone by the King's express orders.

486. Lyon, John, of Forteviot, etc.—Son of No. 485, and a minor at his father's death, he

was served heir 1396. He behaved gallantly at the battle of Harlaw in 1411, but appears to have been afterwards taken by the English, as John Lyon was one of the prisoners released from the tower in 1413. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate the release of James I., but died soon after.

437. Lyon, John, 3rd Lord Glamis, Statesman.—Son of the second lord. He was a Privy Councillor to James IV., and was appointed Justiciary of Scotland in 1489. He was also Ambassador to England in 1491, and died in 1497.

488. Lyon, John, 2nd Earl of Strathmore and 4th Earl Kinghorn, Public Man.—By his countess, Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Chesterfield, he had with two daughters, six sons, the two eldest of whom, Patrick and Philip, both Lord Glamis, died young, unmarried, and the other four were Earls of Strathmore in succession. In the "Dundee Magazine" for January, 1800, the following traditionary story is related:—"An old man, being in company with the earl, his lordship in conversation said, 'Are not these four pretty boys?' To which the old man replied, 'Yes, but they will be all earls, my lord, all earls.' The earl said he would be sorry if he were sure that would be the case. The old man again affirmed that it would be so, and added, 'God help the poor when Thomas comes to be earl.' This was literally accomplished in 1740, when scarcity and dearth threatened famine in the land."

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

Queries.

921. MISS FORBES'S FAREWELL TO BANFF.—Can any reader furnish an account of the authorship or history of this song, which I find in a volume on "Scottish Poetry of the Eighteenth Century" in the "Abbotsford Edition of the Scottish Poets," edited by George Eyre-Todd? It is there credited to a John Hamilton (1761-1814), who is described as one of the little knot of poets who honourably shared with Burns in contributing to Johnson's

"Scots Musical Museum." Who was Miss Forbes, and what was her connection with Banff? I append a copy of the verses.

Z.

Farewell, ye fields and meadows green!
The blest retreats of peace and love:
Aft have I, silent, stolen from hence,
With my young swain awhile to rove.
Sweet was our walk, more sweet our talk,
Among the beauties of the spring;
And aft we'd lean us on a bank
To hear the feathered warblers sing.

The azure sky, the hills around,
Gave double beauty to the scene;
The lofty spires of Banff in view,
On every side the waving grain.
The tales of love my Jamie told,
In such a soft and moving strain,
Have so engaged my tender heart,
I'm loth to leave the place again.

But if the Fates will be so kind
As favour my return once more,
For to enjoy the peace of mind
In these retreats I had before.
Now, farewell, Banff! the nimble steeds
Do bear me hence—I must away;
Yet time, perhaps, may bring me back,
To part nae mair from scenes so gay.

922. ARCHIBALD DUFF.—Wanted information concerning the parentage, dates, and places of birth and death of Archibald Duff, who was a dancing master in Aberdeen in and about 1817.

A.

Answers.

883. GARDEN FAMILY OF MIDSTRATH.—The Poll Book of 1696 shows that Midstrath in Birse then pertained heritably to Francis Garden. His son, John, who succeeded, sold the property about 1722, and died at Invermark, 26th April, 1745.

L.

908. NORMANDYKES.—"A. M." is recommended to consult the old and new Statistical Accounts, in both of which he will find interesting particulars regarding this camp.

C.

No. 253.—February 21, 1913.

What Lightning did at "Grantfield" Castle.

The following account of an extraordinary storm at "Grantfield Castle in Aberdeenshire"—where is it?—occurs in a very curious book, "The Annals of Europe for the year 1741" (published in 1742; p. 341), which was compiled by a very mysterious George Gordon, whom I suspect as having been (nominal) laird of Nethermuir. As I have never seen a reference to it before, I think readers may like it:—

"From Grantfield Castle in Aberdeenshire we had the following account of thunder and lightning, dated May 4th. Betwixt ten and eleven o'clock this forenoon (after a very clear morning) the air began to overcast with clouds, which was soon followed with claps of thunder and flashes of lightning, and so continued for about two hours, the peals intermitting only for about ten minutes during that time. About one o'clock there were two dreadful claps, the one for six or seven minutes after the other, so extraordinary that the oldest man here never heard the like, each of them discharging themselves in an instant like a cannon. By the lightning the lead on the cupola was melted, and the roof set afire, but being providentially discovered, was extinguished without much damage; at the same time, the lightning broke into the south wing of the house, but upon examining, [one] could observe no crevice through which it passed; it pierced the cupboard of a dining-room on a second floor, and tarnished some silver plate as if it had been put on fire; overset several water-glasses, but none of them were broke; splintered the door, broke the lock, and burst the door open; singed and blackened the inner side of it as if it had been holden to a fire till it had been kindled and flooded with water; and drove some of the brass knobs from off the clockcase in that room. In the floor below, a large body of fire was seen under a closet door, near directly under the cupboard above-mentioned; the fire died in an instant, but left several marks of its subtilty, having burst open some pannells of the wainscoting, splintered several of them, broke a dressing-glass in pieces, split the case of a cecil or lute in bits, shattered the instrument itself, and melted the brass wire strings, singed it, made the breast black, and left a most sulphureous smell. There were several shelves and tables in the closet covered with chintz and glassware, but none of them touched. It made two holes in the top of the closet, through which, it seems, the lightning had made its way to the cupboard above, and the wainscoting over both was blackened and much shattered. The cook and all that were in the kitchen, except one boy, were struck down, as if they had been thumped with a cudgel; a man

before the gate was thrown flat to the ground, and another was dashed against the wall of one of the rooms. The whole house was full of a sulphureous smell; but, thanks to Almighty God, not one person suffered damage. This was succeeded by a prodigious fall of rain for about two hours, which made the brooks and rivulets impassable."

J. M. BULLOCH.

[At the date stated what is now known as Midmar Castle was called Grantfield, or more frequently Grantsfield Castle. The previous names were Ballogie and Midmar. Captain Alexander Grant, sheriff of Aberdeenshire, was the proprietor in 1741.—ED.]

Aberdeen and the Mearns and the Covenanters.

In 1638 the General Assembly met at Glasgow, and the Marquess of Hamilton, the Royal Commissioner, presented a list containing the King's requests. As these were not granted, he discharged the Assembly from further meetings, and left it. The members protested, and continued at their business. They annulled the Acts of six former prelate Assemblies, condemned Laud's Service Book, deposed and excommunicated the Archbishops and Bishops, prohibited the signing of the King's Covenant, and finished up with a humble supplication to the King, in which they credited him with having a truly Christian, wise, and princely mind, and a royal heart, inclined to religion and piety; and added—"We humbly beg, and certainly expect, that from the bright beames of your Majesty's countenance shining on this your Majesty's own kingdom and people, all our stormes shall be changed in a comfortable calm and sweet sunshine." When Charles I. learned what had been done, neither his Christian mind or princely heart were prayerfully inclined, nor did blessings fall from his tongue, or bright beams shine from his countenance. He proclaimed Scotland as in rebellion, and levied an army to invade it.

The Marquis of Huntly assured the King that he was able to keep all the North in order for the Royal service, and he got charge from the Tay to Wick. In March, 1639, he entered Aberdeen with 600 men, who were there furnished with arms sent by the King. He retired to Inverurie, and convened his supporters there. The Covenanters also made ready, and support also arrived from the South led by General Leslie. Meantime the Magistrates of Aberdeen appointed a watch council of war, made catbands of iron to hold off horses, brought the cannon from Castlehill into the town and cast a trench round it. The Covenanters' army entered the town on 30th March, and ordered the trench to be filled up. They then marched to Inverurie. Huntly and his two sons submitted on 4th April, acknowledged the confession of faith, and he obliged himself to defend the reformed religion. He

and one son were taken by the Covenanters to Aberdeen, and from thence to Edinburgh, where they were imprisoned in the Castle. The other son, Lord Aboyne, was permitted to remain behind on parole. He mustered the Royalists at Turrieff, and routed and chased the Covenanters, and then entered Aberdeen. The Earl Marischall raised the Covenanters in the Mearns, and convened them at Stonehaven, and went to Aberdeen from which Aboyne's forces then fled. The Marquess of Montrose joined the Covenanters there with 2500 men, and then went north to attack the House of Gight, where he dallied about with the lady. He returned to Aberdeen, and then went south with his troops—Earl Marischall and his troops remaining in Stonehaven. Whereupon Aboyne's army returned, and a party went to Cowie, and seized the Provost, Alexander Jaffray, Craignyld Burriet, and Robert Keith of Cowie—the two former being taken to Aberdeen, and the latter sent prisoner to Berwick. Aboyne's troops roamed plundering about the country—took Hall Forest, assaulted Muchalls Castle unsuccessfully, marched towards Stonehaven, and took up a position on the hill and muir of Cowie, where the Cartowes (large field guns) of the Covenanters played such havoc that they fled. The latter now marched for Aberdeen, but were stopped at Bridge of Dee by Aboyne's troops, and it was taken after two days' storming (during which only three men were killed), and then entered Aberdeen. The Covenanters compelled the town to surrender their arms, and exacted 7000 merks from it, and then returned to Stonehaven, where they got word that peace had been arranged with the King at Dunse Law, and so they dispersed.

During these events the town of Aberdeen subscribed the Covenant on 10th April, and when Aboyne returned to the town with his troops they "did subseryye a band wherein they did abrenounce the Covenant."

Thrummy Cap's Connection with Glenbuchat.

In perusing a scarce work entitled "Wanderings in the Highlands of Aberdeen and Banff Shires with Trifles in Verse," by James Gordon Phillips, printed at the "Banffshire Journal" Office in 1881, we came across the following—"We reach Badenyon, Glenbuchat, a name no doubt familiar to many musical readers from the well-known strathspey, "John or Jock o' Badenyon." . . . A little above Badenyon is the spot where Thrummy Cap of superstitious celebrity is said to have dwelt."

This statement is corroborated by my relative, Mr Jonathan Gauld, Edinburgh, a native of the parish of Glenbuchat, and the first in the glen to subscribe to the "Wanderings," who, in answer to my request for precise information, wrote as follows—"I recollect well on hearing

that Thrummy Cap lived at a place called Taylorshiels, which was between Badenyon and Newseat. I remember on it being tenanted, but learn that there is no stone of it left standing."

Digressing on the subject, I may chronicle that James Gordon Phillips, who is the first to mention Thrummy Cap's Donside habitat, was a journalist, author, and geologist, who died at Dundonnell, Elgin, 29th May, 1900, aged 48, and was laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery at Elgin, where there is a suitable memorial to his memory. He was a very unassuming personality from the Braes of Glenlivet. He was first a tailor, but forsook that occupation on becoming a very popular contributor to various periodicals.

As a great collector of legendary lore, he made extremely notable and valuable contributions to the northern press. He wrote several widely read historical novels of note, such as "James Macpherson," "Freebooter," "Flora McDonald," and "Cora Linn." Some appeared serially, but not in book form, viz.—"James of the Hill," "Kate Cameron of Brux," and others. And it has been hinted that he wrote an article on the notorious Malcolm Gillespie, who, as we have pointed out elsewhere, kept a very close connection with Glenbuchat and its folk. It is quite possible that Thrummy Cap was on intimate terms with Gillespie, as they were close contemporaries.

IR. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

"Gordons Under Arms."

(Continued.)

While the list of Gordons in the British and Indian services—by far the largest portion of the work—has been compiled by Mrs Skelton, who also collaborated with Mr Armistead Churchill Gordon, Staunton, Virginia, in the preparation of the list of Gordons serving in America, Mr Bulloch has furnished the lists of the Gordons who served on the Continent of Europe and the Gordons who were active Jacobites. He is not oblivious to the irony of the rather remarkable circumstance that none of the makers of the Gordon "muster" possesses a drop of Gordon blood, except Mr Armistead Gordon, who belongs to the Gordons of Middlesex, Virginia, who in turn derive from a County Down family of Gordons. That the "muster" should have been compiled by non-Gordons, Mr Bulloch attributes to the family trait already alluded to—that the Gordons have been men who made history, and so, almost as a consequence, have lacked the laborious qualities required for recording it.

THE GORDONS IN FOREIGN SERVICES.

Dealing with these in his introduction, Mr Bulloch says—"The reasons for Scots entering foreign armies were varied. In the first part of the seventeenth century the demands of Sweden and of France for men were responsible for many levies, the year 1642 witnessing warrants for raising 6000 soldiers for France

alone. Then the Covenanting struggle in Scotland resulted in many men going abroad for safety's sake, as in the case of Adam, son of Sir Adam Gordon of Park, who, on hearing of Lord Huntly's death, 'transports himself into Germany,' and of Patrick, the notorious 'Steel-hand,' who closed a fierce anti-Covenanting campaign by entering the service of Poland. Sometimes it was a private quarrel, as when John Gordon, bullied and wounded by his brother, Alexander, the laird of Birsemoir, 'was forsoit to leave the kingdom and go in service with Captain Hopburne to France.'

"Russia was the last of the foreign countries to employ Scotsmen on a large scale. Peter the Great's remarkable determination to become a force by engaging the best soldiers and sailors led to his inviting Patrick Gordon, of Auchleuchries, to join him; and the laird's success was so great that he soon had a number of his countrymen applying for posts. In the following century the Jacobite rebellion proved the Czar's opportunity, especially in regard to the fleet, for officers with pro-Stuart tendencies were cast adrift in this country. It was in this way that Russia acquired the services of Thomas Gordon, who had apparently begun his career as a North Sea trader, and having entered the Scots Navy by way of privateering, was taken over by the English Navy at the time of the Union, meantime doing everything in his power to help the Jacobites, until he was forced to give up his command, and enter the services of the Czar, who made him Governor of Kronstadt. Although he did not actually fight in the Fifteen, he may be said to have served four masters in turn—Scotland, Great Britain, the Jacobites, and Russia. No other man in this book appears in more than two of the lists; that is why Thomas's career has been detailed at such length. Jacobitism gave two other officers to Russia. There was 'Sandie' Gordon, a younger son of the laird of Glenbucket, who was killed on the Black Sea while fighting the Turks in 1740; if he behaved 'honourably at his death,' wrote his father, who was also to die an exile on a foreign shore, 'it would be a great satisfaction for me to know.' William, the son of the Jacobite laird of Cobairdy, also took part in the Russian Navy. Half a century later, the struggle of Greece attracted Thomas Gordon, of Buthlaw, who learned his Homer at Eton and Oxford and his soldiering in the Scots Greys; curiously enough, there is no evidence that he ever met Lord Byron, who had narrowly escaped being his fellow-laird at Gight."

THE JACOBITE GORDONS.

There were 103 of them, 24 being engaged in the 1715 rising and 79 in the '45. Only two of the former took part in the second rising—the redoubtable John Gordon of Glenbucket and a Dr Alexander Gordon, who "owned a small property on Deeside, but in his later years lived retired in Auchindoun." Contrasted with the hesitating attitude of many of the ennobled

families in the north, many of the lairds threw themselves into the struggle quite recklessly, largely at the instigation of Glenbucket, Mr Bulloch thinks.

"Families stampeded in closely-related groups—an aspect of Jacobitism which has never been sufficiently investigated. For instance, Moir of Stoneywood and his brother, Moir of Lonmay, who were both excepted from the Pardon of 1747, were respectively the brothers-in-law of Fullerton of Dudwick and Byres of Tonley, who were similarly excepted, while Lonmay's son-in-law, Cumming of Pittulie, met a similar fate. Another related group, consisting of Thomson of Faichfield, Ogilvie of Auchries, Forbes of Pitsligo, and Irvine of Drum, were all in the same boat in the Forty-five; and a Gordon case of the same kind is illustrated by the lairds of Avochie and of Logie."

Among the Gordons who "came out" in the '15 were the Hon. John Gordon, son of the Earl of Aboyne; Sir James Gordon, the second baronet of Park; George Gordon of Buckie, and Harry Gordon, son of the laird of Avochie; three of the sixteen heritors of Banffshire who eventually surrendered at Banff; Francis Gordon, son of the laird of Craig, in Auchindoir; and, of course, John Gordon of Glenbucket, who inspired George II. with such terror that His Majesty, it is said, "would start from his sleep, exclaiming, in his German English, 'De great Glenboggied is coming.'" The Gordon most prominent in the '45 was Lord Lewis Gordon, a son of the Duke of Gordon. He defeated the loyalists at Old Meldrum, and fought at Falkirk and Culloden, and is immortalised in Jacobite poetry, being the subject of the beautiful ballad "O send my Lewie Gordon hame." Another Gordon of Park was again among "the rebels"—this time Sir William, the third baronet; and a younger brother was also with Lord Pitsligo—he is described as "a rambling young lad," his joining being reckoned "a great surprise," as he had "no manner of tincture that way." A youth of a different type was the son of Avochie—"a very resolute active lad"; but other youngsters there were whose services were rendered unwillingly—by nothing short of forcible imprisonment, in fact, James Gordon, a schoolboy of 15, son of Charles Gordon of Terperstie, was carried off by a party commanded by a son of Glenbucket; and Glenbucket himself seized Charles Gordon, a lad of 17, while he was going to a fair with the cattle of his father, a farmer in Cairnie—the father offered to buy the lad off, but "Glenbucket said he wanted men not money, and damned him." Not all the Gordons who rallied to Prince Charlie, however, were half-hearted or reluctant; but the sons of lairds are more conspicuous in the list than the lairds themselves—another indication, perhaps, that the Prince and "the cause" appealed more to youthful enthusiasm than to mature judgment. Arthur Gordon, son of George Gordon of Carnousie, was a major in Lord Pitsligo's regiment; and among the lairds

who had sons on the Stuart side were those of Hallhead and Esslemont, Belack, and Beldorney. But all the Gordons in the Jacobite ranks by no means belonged to the land-owning class. They included farmers and crofters, a merchant and a blacksmith, even a weaver and a barber and wigmaker.

Of the 103 Jacobite Gordons, 43 belonged to Banffshire, 28 to Aberdeenshire, and 10 to Elginshire. Out of the 85 men excepted by the Act of Pardon of 1747 there were seven Gordons—more than appertained to any other surname.

An Adventure on the Ice.

Referring to the above in N. & Q. of 24th January, I beg to supply the name of the adventurer, John Grant, as I think it ought to have been given. It was near the centre of the loch that he fell through, and it was said that the ice would have again borne him at no great distance but for a heavy "jockey coat" which he had on having filled with water and added so vastly to his weight. The staff, one with a round knob at the top, was long in the possession of his family. He was a man of exceptional strength, and many stories showing this are told of him.

A.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

489. LYON, JOHN, 3rd Earl of Strathmore.—Jacobite peer. The eldest of "the four pretty boys," proved a Jacobite in sympathy, and engaged in the rebellion of 1715. In attempting to cross the Firth of Forth with the forces under Brigadier Macintosh on the night of the 12th October, they were pursued by the boats of the English men-of-war in Leith Harbour, and had to take refuge in the Isle of May. Among those who there sought safety was the young earl; but after remaining there a day or two he and his party safely regained the Fifeshire coast, and returned to Perth, 21st October. He was killed at Sheriffmuir fight the 13th November following, unmarried.

490. LYON, JOHN, 7th Earl of Strathmore.—Successful in marriage. Born in 1737, he completed his education by foreign travel, in the course of which he visited Spain and Portugal. He married in 1766 Mary Eleanor, only child and heiress of George Bowes of Streatham Castle, Durham, the then richest heiress in Europe, her fortune being £1,040,000, with vast additions on her mother's death and immense estates on the demise of her uncle. The same year his lordship obtained an Act of

Parliament to enable him and his countess to take and use the names of Bowes only. He was one of the Scots representative peers from 1767 to 1776, in which year he died.

491. LYON-BOWES, JOHN, 8th Earl of Strathmore.—Born April, 1769. Captain of the 65th Foot, 1789, and a representative Scottish peer. He was created a peer of the United Kingdom, 18th July, 1815, as Baron Bowes of Streatham Castle. He married, 2nd July, 1820, Mary, daughter of J. Milner, Esq. of Staindrop, Durham, but died the following day.

492.—LYON, PATRICK, 9th Lord Glamis.—Public man. Son of 484. He had remission under the Great Seal, dated 15th September, 1601, to him and five servants for the slaughter of Patrick Johnstone in Hallow of Belhelvie. A Privy Councillor of James VI., he was one of the Scots Commissioners to treat of a union with the English Commissioners in 1604. He was created Earl of Kinghorn in 1606.

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

Queries.

923. ABERGELDIE CASTLE.—When and by whom was this castle erected?

G.

924. REV. ALEXANDER CANT, MINISTER OF BANCHORY-TERNAN.—Can any reader oblige me with the date of death of Mr Cant? Was he related to the famous Rev. Andrew Cant?

A. R.

Answers.

839. MALCOLM ARDES.—Thomas Dempster records in his "Ecclesiastical History of Scotland" that Ardes belonged to the parish of Auchterless. The statement requires confirmation, however.

R. R.

910. MEANING OF OLD SAYING.—The old saying "Gweed pron brose, oot o' the doon-throu' sids" applied to the upland glens, and was given as a guarantee that the brose would be of good quality. "Pron brose" was largely used in those backward districts, and to lend variety in a bad year blood abstracted from living cattle was frequently mixed with meal and served up as a dish.

D.

No. 254.—February 28, 1913.

A Swinburne Relationship.

Many readers probably may not be aware that Mrs Disney Leith, of Westhall, Oyne, Aberdeenshire, is a cousin of the late Mr Swinburne, the poet. She is the daughter of Sir Henry Percy Gordon, Bart., of Knoekespoek, Aberdeenshire, and Northcourt, Isle of Wight, by Lady Mary Agnes Blanche Ashburnham, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Ashburnham. Lady Mary's sister, Lady Jane Henrietta Ashburnham, married Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne, and became the mother of Algernon Charles Swinburne, and thus the latter was a full cousin of Mrs Disney Leith, who is the widow of General Disney Leith of Glenkindie and Freefield, and mother of the present proprietor of these estates—Colonel Alexander H. Leith. In an article on "The Boyhood of Algernon Charles Swinburne," which she contributed to the "Contemporary Review" for April, 1910, Mrs Disney Leith declared that the relationship between her and the poet was of a rather complicated nature. "Our mothers were sisters; our fathers first cousins, more alike in character and tastes, linked in closer friendship, than many brothers. Added to this, our paternal grandmothers—sisters and co-heiresses—were first cousins to our common maternal grandmother: thus our fathers were also second cousins to their wives before marriage." Swinburne's grandfather was Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., of Capheaton, Northumberland; Mrs Disney Leith's grandfather was Sir James Willoughby Gordon, Bart., a general in the army, who was Quarter-Master-General of the Forces in the Peninsular campaign, 1812 (see "Gordons Under Arms"). These two married sisters—daughters of Mr Richard H. A. Bennet, of Beckenham, Kent, who were nieces of Frances Julia, Duchess of Northumberland.

Swinburne owed much of his early training to his mother and to his paternal grandfather, and spent a good deal of his boyhood years in the Isle of Wight. His parents lived at East Dene, Bonchurch, and his grand-parents at The Orchard, Niton, Ventnor, while his aunt and his cousins were at Northcourt. A correspondent, writing to the "Times" when Swinburne's death took place (10 April, 1909), said—

"The Isle of Wight is, and always will be, especially associated with Swinburne's name. He spent his entire boyhood there and at Capheaton, residing alternately for six months at each place. His aunt, Lady Mary Gordon, nee Lady Mary Ashburnham, took from her late husband very large estates in the island. Among these was a beautiful little place at Niton Bay called The Orchard. In later years

Lady Mary Gordon went there expressly to receive and entertain Mr Swinburne and Mr Watts-Dunton. The beauty of this spot was quite unique. It consisted of terraces made into Italian gardens, with fountains from the terraces stretching a long way down the Landslip and near the sea. Beautiful as was East Dene at Bonchurch, the seat of Admiral Swinburne, it was far surpassed in charm by The Orchard. There was nothing in the British Isles quite so romantic."

In the article mentioned, Mrs Disney Leith says that, from her earliest recollections, "Cousin Hadji," as Swinburne was called in the family circle, "was to me as an elder brother, a loved and sympathetic playmate, as in later years a loyal and affectionate friend." Swinburne dedicated to her his tragedy of "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards"; and she recounts many interesting incidents of their early association. Of the "revelations" thus described, perhaps the following is the most striking—

"I never met with a character more thoroughly loyal, chivalrous, and—though some of his utterances may seem to contradict it—reverent-minded. His veneration for the aged, for parents, women, and little children—the simple worship of infancy, of which he has left us so many exquisite records—are unlike any other man's that I ever knew. And whatever his religious opinions were or were not, however much they had departed from those of our upbringing—as doubtless they did in later days—I never, in our years of unfettered and most familiar intercourse, remember him to have said anything to shock or distress me, or anything that was undesirable for me, as child or girl, to hear. And here I should like most emphatically to assert that, however such change of views as I have mentioned might—as it unavoidably must—have caused pain, it never for a moment interfered with or lessened the love, loyalty, and reverence given by Algernon to his own family, or their affectionate intercourse with him."

Mrs Disney Leith, who has otherwise exhibited her marked literary ability, appends to her recollections several verses, entitled "A Year's Mind," of which these are the concluding two—

The fame he craved not, courted not, abides,
The songs he sang shall hardly pass away
While Culver's stark white steep withstands the
tides,
Or little children in the Landslip play
As once he played there: eve and crystal dawn
Seem goodlier now on shore and sea and lawn
That hence such music and such might were
drawn.

But fairer than the light on field and foam,
And brighter than his fame which fills the land,
His love of kindred and his love of home
And all things true and beautiful, shall stand
Immortal; and the mists of pain and gloom
Approach not, nor shall mar the fadeless bloom
Of Love that hallows and that guards his tomb.

The sketch of Swinburne given in the new (supplementary) volume of the Dictionary of National Biography, written by Mr Edmund Gosse, furnishes some little-known particulars of visits made to Scotland by the poet. In July and August of 1871 he stayed with Dr Jowett, the Master of Balliol, in the little hotel at the foot of Loch Tummel, and in September he went off for a prolonged walking-tour through the Highlands—he was as vigorous a walker as he was a swimmer. Swinburne and Jowett returned to Tummel Bridge in the summer of 1872, and they spent some of the autumn weeks of 1873 at Grantown.

Q.

The King and the Covenant.

When James VI. succeeded to the crown on the renunciation of his mother on 24th July, 1567, Parliament ratified the abolition of Papacy and the Confession of Faith by the second and third statutes of his reign. The king was then a little over a year old. All went well with the Reformed Kirk for a time. John Forbes of Alford (one of the ministers sent to exile by James) calls this time "the happy estate of the Church"; but there were periodical troubles about the expulsion of Papists, seminary priests, and others, the continual difficulty of getting decent stipends modified and paid. In 1578, when twelve years old, James assumed the government of the realm, and sent two Commissioners to the Assembly at Dundee, July, 1580. This Assembly declared the pretended office of bishops unlawful in itself, having neither fundament, ground, or warrant within the Word of God; and ordained all persons who brinks such office to denit, quit, and leave off the same, under pain of excommunication. The Royal Commissioners were present at the making of this Act, and agreed thereto.

Shortly thereafter the Kirk, perceiving defection to be fast approaching, thought it needful to have a fuller and more particular Confession of Faith. This was commonly called the King's Confession or Covenant, and afterwards the National Covenant. By it the discipline of the true Kirk is to be upheld by the subscribers. On 28th January, 1580-1, the king and his household subscribed it at Holyrood. On 2nd March thereafter he charged all ministers to crave the same confession of their parishioners, and to proceed against the refusers, delivering the names of such to the officers under the pain of £40 to be taken from their stipends, that he (the king) and council might take order with "sik proud contemners of God and our lawes."

Row says "This Confession, called also the Covenant, in days of espyd defection, was renewed, the Kirk acknowledging that to be the principal mean, by the blessing of God, for the preventing of and reclaiming from apostasie and backsliding." It was submitted to the Assembly in April, when it was unanimously declared to be faithful, good, and orthodox.

The king was now beginning to develop and carry out his scheme of setting up bishops again,

and to claim jurisdiction in all matters, spiritual as well as civil. In 1584 an Act of Parliament was passed, declaring such jurisdiction to belong to him, and declinature of his judgment inferred the pains of treason. He resented the independence of the clergy, and his policy of getting the full power into the hands of himself and his favourites had gradually developed and was now effected. His dealings with the Kirk and the ministers form an extremely instructive phase in the history of the kingdom as well as of the Kirk. In 1584 the Assembly resolved, in presence of the king, to renew the Covenant, that all the estates might stick fast to the sincerity of the true religion and to the amendment of their lives and conversation. The Confession or Covenant was again signed by the king and his nobles at Holyrood on 25th February, 1587, and by the people in 1590, along with a general bond for the protection of the king and the true religion. The subscribers of the Covenant joined themselves willingly to the true reformed Kirk, promising and swearing solemnly to continue in the obedience of the doctrine and discipline of this Kirk.

From this time forth there was a never-ceasing struggle to put the Kirk under episcopal rule, and at the Assembly in Glasgow in 1610 the king's object was obtained. By the irony of fate it was the Assembly at Glasgow in 1638 which put archbishops and bishops out of the Church, excommunicating several, and gave them over to Satan.

Vanished Drinking Customs.

From Cranshaws onward for eight or nine miles to the northern brink of the Lammermoor range all is heathery solitude, save for an oasis of enclosures with a large farmhouse set in the angle where the Fasney water coming down from other solitudes further southward joins the Whiteadder. This is Priestlaw, a holding romantic in its remote situation, and of otherwise familiar name in every market and fair from Edinburgh to Berwick. In my young days Priestlaw was also renowned for its wayside hospitality. With miles of rough solitary moorland road lying upon either side of it, a road traversed fairly often by horsemen or occasionally by two-wheel traps on their way between East Lothian and the Merse, it was a place either to stimulate hospitality till it had become almost a second nature or to turn an unsociable occupant into a recluse. The old gentleman then in possession was renowned for the more genial part, and played it in fine patriarchal fashion. . . .

After dinner came an equally, nay, a much more serious function, then pretty general, in the shape of the wine, the rummers, the smaller glasses, the silver ladles, and the main essentials. And what whisky you got, too, in the right places, nay, almost anywhere in Scotland in those days!—though it was then, of course, almost unknown in England. Perhaps it is for this very reason I can recall the flavour of the Scotch whisky of those days with extraordinary

charity, and I am quite sure no one but millionaires ever gets hold of such stuff now. No wonder there were twelve-tumbler men living to a green old age. Soda water did not circulate in Scotland in those days—I mean in private life of the typical kind. Nor were any teetotallers to speak of in circulation either. It seems almost absurd to set down what was once a matter of such every-day habit, that in Scotland the whisky toddy was mixed in a rummer, a round-bottomed tumbler on a stem, and transferred at intervals with a silver ladle into an accompanying wine-glass by way of cooling it sufficiently for consumption. Even young Scotsmen nowadays seem to know nothing of these ancient rites and implements. It fell upon me as a shock to find that all these picturesque appurtenances had vanished, not merely from use, but almost out of memory, and were relegated to curio cupboards as family heirlooms, while the few stalwarts who were not teetotallers drank whisky and soda like an ordinary Englishman, which is very dull.—"The Gateway of Scotland," by A. G. Bradley.

The Old Country Tailor.

Here and there throughout the rural districts and villages of Scotland what is termed the country tailor is yet to be found, but he is not the genuine product of the olden time—the man who regularly "whipped-the-cat," or went from house to house mending and making clothes. Modern methods have swept him away. The bustling goodwife, under the stress of present-day life, can no longer tolerate his presence within the circumscribed area of the farm kitchen. If she is economical she contrives to do the necessary mending herself, and new clothes are supplied by the tailoring establishments centralised in the larger towns.

In the olden days "whipping-the-cat" was the only recognised and practised form of tailoring throughout almost the whole of the country districts of Scotland. On a morning—especially a Monday morning—the whole of a tailor's circulating establishment could have been seen on tramp to their place of business for the day. They generally proceeded in single file, and according to rank and standing. In the van marched the master tailor, with "ell-waud" for walking stick, and wax-ball dangling from breast button. Behind him was the journeyman, with "la-brod," or goose, and in the rear one or two apprentices. As far as roads were concerned, the tailor was a privileged person. It was not necessary for him to stick to the high road, or even to use-and-wont footpaths. He was allowed to go pretty much as the crow flies, provided he abstained from damaging crops and fences. When he went to a house he usually remained until the work for the time being was finished, then he went to another, and so on over the whole of the particular district in which he plied his craft.

Sojourning in so many different houses, and coming in close contact with so many different people, soon made the tailor a very worldly-wise

and "knowing" individual. With the weaknesses of human nature he was intimately acquainted, and could play upon them as it served his turn. One way or other, he generally contrived to get what he wanted. If the food supplied was not up to the desired standard, he often found praising the cookery of a neighbouring housewife a very effectual remedy. In fact, he never failed to turn everything to account that would minister to his own comfort or the comfort of those under him. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that he did not always fare too well. His accommodation was occasionally none of the best, and sometimes even the plain, homely fare of the time was considered good enough for him, it less well prepared than usual.

In various respects the tailor was a rather troublesome individual, and his presence and that of his satellites must have caused the goodwives of the houses visited no little annoyance and inconvenience. Any attempt to "redd up" or interfere with his litter of cloth and "clippin's" was a certain source of trouble, and wordy warfare was frequent. Moreover, he was often a tricky individual, and delighted in practical jokes. Of course, he was delighted when those proved successful, but oftener than otherwise they led to reprisals, and not infrequently to ill-feeling. When such was the case, the departure of the tailor was a relief to the goodwife, who was perforce most in that worthy's company.

The lot of the apprentice depended a good deal on the character of his master, for though that individual always resented the interference of outside parties with those under his charge, he was sometimes by no means over fastidious with them himself. In general, however, it must be admitted that the tailor prided himself in the welfare and success of those he trained. If the tailor's business warranted, he always engaged two apprentices. The reasons for this were succinctly explained by one of the craft.

"It's as easy," he said, "to learn twa as aye. If aye o' them be na ready t' the up-tak, theither generally mak's amends for't, an' ruls him up. A'e advice does them baith, a'o licht will let twa see, a'e bed an blankets will haud an' cover twa, an' as we're very seldom at hame their meat disna count."

The apprentice was generally bound by indenture, and a piece of "siccar sewin" it was, not only defining, under pains and penalties, his duty to his master, but regulating in other respects his conduct in life. He had to obey his master by day and night in all things lawful and honest, and if absent without leave, had at the end of his apprenticeship to serve two days for each day's such absence, or pay five shillings instead, at his master's option. He had not to reveal his master's affairs, nor hear or see his master's hurt or skaith without informing him, and preventing them as far as he could. He had to pay two pennies for each penny's loss his master sustained through his neglect

or fault. He had to abstain from all idle, lictious, and disorderly company; likewise from card and dice-playing, and all games of chance during his hours of leisure. And he had to attend divine worship on Sabbath days, and spend such days in a becoming manner, and to treat his master, together with his family, in a becoming manner, as belongs to his situation.

On the other hand the tailor undertook to teach and instruct the apprentice in his art and craft as tailor, as far as he possibly could, concealing nothing, but doing all in his power to make the apprentice learn and understand the same. An apprentice fee of £4 had to be paid, and either party failing to implement the bargain had to pay to the other a sum of £15. The term served was three years and three months, but the apprentice was allowed six weeks' "harvest liberty" annually.

The expense of drawing out the indenture was borne by the parties concerned, and when the signatures were appended there was usually a feast, or "bmdin' boose," as it was termed. In addition to creature comforts there were toast and speech, and not infrequently the master tailor, as became his importance and dignity, was chief spokesman. Under the mel-lowing influence of potent spirits his orations were often pointed and sparkling. On one such occasion a master tailor's oration consisted of advice to his apprentices, which for pawkiness and hard-headed commonsense would be bad to beat—

"Noo, my lads," he said, "ye hae gotten throo the goose o'e this nicht, and frae this day keep aye hawk's e'en i' your head. I hae seen twa or three snawy days i' my time; and mony an' o' my acquaintance hae gotten the three-l o' life sneekit since I put finger and thumb to the bool o' the shears; and ye may be sure that I havena come to this time o' day without ben' able to see as far doon the sleeve o' the ways o' men as ony man that ever tried the temper o' a goose. And you'll permit me to drap twa or three words o' advice, mair especially councekit wi' your conduct in the world. I like to see a' my apprentices doin' weel aifter they hae left me; it's nae credit to me to see or hear o' ony person that has been brocht up to their trade wi' me gaun about wi' a character got at the elbows. Lads, 'a begun turn is half ended,' the proverb says; noo, cawt oot your coorse o' life wi' great care, an' every day chip as ye hae cawkit. There's a' sort o' shapes i' the mouth o' the shears, so see that ye tak' aye the best pattern—that's my general advice, when onything particular occurs—as lang as ye are under my care ye'll get my advice for the askin'.

"My next advice pertains to your ain personal comfort. There is an article of indispensable use, baith to man an' beast, which I ca' rib-lining, an' which should be neither scrimpit in quantity or loosely baiss't on. There is nae paddin' sae usefu' as the kind that sets oot the pooch-lids. It moreover gars the haunch buttons sit fair. I ne'er saw muckle ootcome

o' your hungry-haunch fowk; they're no worth their seat—they havena pith enough to put i' the thumble.

"When we're a' thegither out throo the kintra, at my customers' hooses, we hae just to see to oorsels the best way we can. At breakfast time gin your parritch can be drunk as easily as suppit—mony a time I hae seen that a cogfu' o' them could hae run a mile on a fir deal, only gude for tryin' the heat o' the goose wi'—mak' your breakfast o' them. Otherwise, if there should be—an' ye may think this oot o' reason—mair water than meal leave some elbow room i' your crib. You'll in a likelihood get bread an' cheese after them, an' when you're helpin' yoursel', tak' mair cheese than bread at the first, its easier to eke the one than the ither, an' you'll maybe no see the kebbuck a second time.

"At dinner again, tak' aye plenty o' kail; they're sure to be there, for gin they're gude they're aye worth suppin', an' tak' my experience, if they shouldna be gude depend on't there's no muckle comin' after them. And thirdly and lastly, in regard to suppertime I hae little to say, for there's no muckle to come an' gang on—just potatoes an' milk. Ye canna do better than tak' plenty o' milk to your potatoes, an' plenty o' potatoes to your milk."

DAVID GREWART, F.S.A. Scot.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

493.—Lyon, Patrick, 1st Earl of Strathmore. Public man. Born May 29, 1642; succeeded his father 1647. This nobleman obtained two important charters, the one dated May 13, 1672, extending the reversionary limitation of the earldom of Kinghorn, in failure of direct male issue, to any person or persons whom he might name, and, failing them, to his heirs and assignees whatsoever; and the other dated July 1, 1677, providing that he and his heirs male or heirs whatsoever should in all future ages be styled earls of Strathmore and Kinghorn, Viscount Lyon and Barons Glamis, Tannadylce, Skilaw, and Strathdiehtie. Attached to the Stuart dynasty, Patrick, first earl of Strathmore, retired from public life at the Revolution, and spent the rest of his days in improving his estate, and, under the direction of the great architect Inigo Jones, in repairing and modernising his castle of Glamis, as also in improving his seat of Castle Huntly in Perthshire, the name of which he changed to Castle Lyon. He was a great encourager of the arts, especially statuary. He died 1695.

494.—Lyon, Patrick, Lord Carse. Scottish judge and antiquary. A native of Dundee, born probably about the middle of the seventeenth century, he acted for some time as professor of philosophy in St Andrew's University, and was called to the bar and admitted advocate in 1671, and served for a term as advocate-depute.

Raised to the bench in 1683, he was dismissed at the Revolution. He collected the decisions of the Court of Session, 1682-7, and left a collection of genealogies. He died in 1695.

495.—Lyon, Sir Thomas, Master of Glamis. Younger brother of No. 484, he was also, like him, a senator of the College of Justice. Concerned in the Raid of Ruthven, forfeited and exiled, he returned with the other "banished lords," and was restored to his honours, 1585. Made a Lord of Session and treasurer, 1586, a partial reconciliation with the house of Crawford was made through the mediation of the king, 1587. He was dismissed, but again reappointed extraordinary Lord of Session 1593. He died 18th February, 1608. He had in 1589 been nominated one of the Commissioners for the north, whose duty it was to search for and apprehend Jesuits, intriguing Papists, and other disaffected persons, and having appointed a meeting of his friends at the Church of Meikle, in Perthshire, to oppose Huntly and the other Popish lords, he was there surprised and chased to the house of Kirkhill, when, refusing to surrender, fire was set to the house, and he was forced to yield himself to Gordon, Auchindoun. He was conveyed a prisoner to Gordon's house, but on the King advancing in person against the rebels, he was set at liberty. He was an active politician through the entire Scottish reign of James VI.

496. Lyon, Thomas, 6th Earl of Strathmore. —The last of four brothers who all became Earls of Strathmore, he had been chosen M.P. for Forfarshire in 1734, but succeeded his brother James in 1735. On the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1747 he obtained for the constabulary of Forfar £600. He died in 1753.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

925. WHINNYFOLD, BUCHAN.—When and by whom was this village erected?

G

926. ORROK FAMILY.—Wanted genealogical particulars concerning the Orrok family, who owned landed estate in Aberdeenshire till about thirty years ago.

G. Y.

Answers.

921. MISS FORBES' FAREWELL TO BANFF.—The lady referred to in this song was Miss Harris Forbes, daughter of Mr William Forbes of Skellater and Balbithan, who was connected with the firm of Harris, Farquhar, and Co., London, and a niece of Mrs Abernethy, wife of Dr Abernethy, who practised as a physician in Banff. The song, it is said, was written by John Hamilton on her marriage with Mr James Urquhart of Meldrum, who was Sheriff of Banff for over half a century—from 1784 till his death in 1835. "Miss Forbes' Farewell to Banff," however, is also the name of a well-known air which was composed by Mr Isaac Cooper, a teacher of music and dancing in Banff. Miss Harris Forbes' musical abilities were of a high order—"no wonder her music-master grieved over her loss," wrote a correspondent of the "Banffshire Journal" when the air and song were under discussion so far back as November, 1831. Another correspondent related this peculiar incident—"When any wandering minstrel came in front of Meldrum House occasionally, the first tune struck up was sure to be 'Miss Forbes' Farewell to Banff.' The lady immediately appeared at the window, with hand uplifted, the signal for attention, when she named the tune to be played, and at the finish the minstrel got his pay and was dismissed. What her reasons were for refusing to listen to this melody she told no one. No song in Aberdeenshire has continued to be so popular, words and music melting into each other with liquid sweetness, as if they were the work of one mind." More on the whole subject will be found in an appendix to Dr Cramond's "Annals of Banff" (New Spalding Club), II., 438-40.

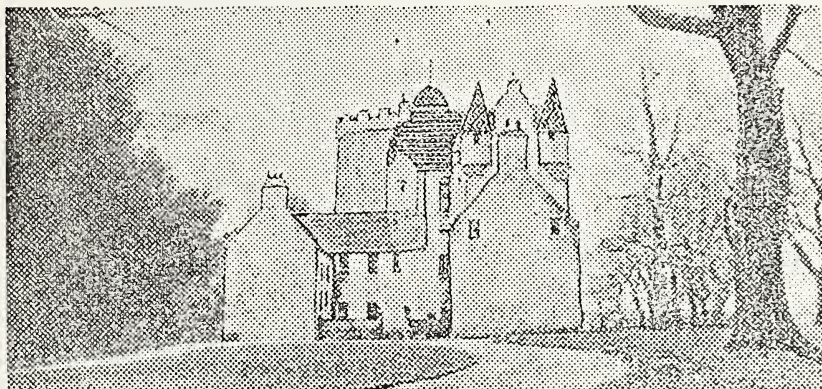
Q.

924. REV. ALEXANDER CANT, MINISTER OF BANCHORY-TERNAN.—Mr Cant died in March, 1665.

Y.

No. 255.—March 7, 1913.

MIDMAR CASTLE.



Midmar Castle and Barra Castle, Aberdeenshire, formed the topic of the "Country Homes and Gardens, Old and New," article in "Country Life" for November 23. Barra Castle has been fully dealt with in our columns (Vol. II., pp. 279-80). The notice of Midmar Castle is as follows:—

Midmar and Barra Castles are both interesting examples of northern Scottish defensive mansions, and so notably diverse in treatment that they may well be considered together and contrasted. Midmar is the more imposing of the two. It is built on the keep plan, which stands out clearly despite accretions in the eighteenth century. The original house consisted of three towers set diagonally in a row. That on the south-east is round and the other two are square. The round tower is no less than six storeys in height. Standing as it does on the north side of the Hill of Fare, it looks out over the battlefield on which the Earl of Huntly lost his life in an unsuccessful rising against Mary Queen of Scots. Of the first building of the castle there is no definite record; but if tradition may be believed, the stronghold was founded by Sir William Wallace as a hunting seat for his friend Sir Thomas Longavale. In 1566 the lands of Midmar, so called from being midway in the Mar, or black forest, between Don and Dec, belonged to the Brounes, and George Broune, Bishop of Dunkeld in 1484, was grandson of a laird of Midmar. Since then lands and castle have changed hands often, and

with them their name, which has been variously Ballogie and Grantsfield. The castle is now the property of Lady Cathcart, and Professor Griffith lives there. In the main the building is of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. W. F. Skene went so far as to attribute the mason work to George Bel, a craftsman who died in 1575, but he gave no authority to support his view.

Be that as it may, the pink granite, now disintegrating where it is much weathered, is a delightful material, but it is veiled nearly everywhere by the rough harling which is the usual treatment of such castles. The raised terrace on the north side with its stairway and ball-topped piers is said to have been added during the ownership of a Grant of Castle Grant, who doubtless also built the north-west wing. The interior has suffered considerably. There is some good eighteenth century panelling in the drawing-room, but the bedroom which tradition says Queen Mary occupied before the battle of Corrichie has no decorative feature of her day. In the garden there remains a delightful bee-press of stone.

Farquharsons in Poll Book of 1696.

(A. J. N. and Q., ii., 268; iv., 224.)

In my note of 25th August, 1911, identifying certain Farquharsons in the Poll Book Index in vol. ii., I stated that I had not been able to "place" several of the persons named. After further inquiry I submit the following—

Charles F., "occupier of the lands" of Bandedel (Kinernie Par.) and "classed as an

gentleman," was third son by the third marriage of John F., 1st of Tullycairn. According to Brouchealg MS. Charles "married Baudodde's relict," and on 20 Dec., 1693, he appears as Charles F., "of Baudodde" in a Renunciation of bonds to Crichton of Clunie.

Alexander F., gentleman, tenant in Wris in parish of Kinethmont, was probably Alexander, third son of John of Kirkton of Aboyne (of the Rivermay branch of the Invercauld family) and younger brother of Mr Robert, sometime minister of Kennethmont and tutor of Invercauld. The wife of this Alexander according to Brouch. MS. was "—Strachan daughter to Pitintaggart," whereas the Mrs Farquharson of the Poll Book was Margaret Shirrar; but it may be —unless the wrong surname has been given in either the MS. or the Poll Book—that Alexander was twice married. There was a Pittintaggart in Migvie Parish, but neither Strachan nor Shirrar appears in connexion with it in the Poll Book. Wris appears as "Wreyes" (in par. of Insch) in a charter of 1629 by Sir John Leslie of Wardes, and is no doubt identical with the "Wraes" shown on modern maps about a mile north of Wardhouse Station on the G.N.S. Railway. The kinship of Alexander with the Invercauld family, which held the lands of Wardes (or Wardhouse) in the latter half of the 17th century, might account for his being tenant of Wris or Wreyes.

A. M. M.

Foreigners in Aberdeen.

Antiquaries are familiar with the invaluable Propinquity Register in the Townhouse, which contains the names of many north country people who emigrated to the Continent of Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. Part of these has been published in the Miscellany of the old Spalding Club. The whole should be issued by the New Spalding Club, for these birth briefs are a remarkable comment on the adventurous spirit of our forefathers.

But no such records are kept with regard to immigrants. Much has been written recently about the settling of German trawl fishermen. Here are two items dealing with French and Italian residents:—

"Jacques Vestutius, a French boy, and scholar in our skull" (school), died Sept. 3, 1612 (St Nicholas Register).

Italians go back at least to 1826, as the following marriage contract shows:—Natal or Christmas Gatti, glassmender, Aberdeen, and Mary Lacey, there, daughter of the late Charles Lacey, late cabinetmaker, Yorkshire, April 1, 1826. Witnesses—John Stopani and Charles Tochetti.

Eminent Men Connected with the North-East of Scotland.

At the annual dinner of the Aberdeen University Edinburgh Association, held in Edinburgh on 7th February, the Chairman—Mr

Robert T. Skinner, house governor, Donaldson's Hospital—in the course of his address said:—

Though Aberdeen was known in Norway to be a trading centre as far back as 1153, and though King Robert the Bruce put up in it worn and dispirited after the battle of Methven, still the place was described in the 18th century as a village with fish and seaweed, and its chief street a gully with rocks on either side. Some years before the Union of the Crowns, Aberdeenshire possessed more Universities than Scotland's rival across the Tweed. There was the University at King's; there was the University at Fraserburgh, and there was the University at Marischal, where, according to Thomas Carlyle, "the Diviner Pursuits are still possible (thank God and this Keith) on frugal oatmeal," Dugald Dalgetty, the soldier of fortune in the "Legend of Montrose," is reputed to have "forgotten all he had learned at Marischal except the art of darning his own hose." Oliver Cromwell's soldiers were instrumental in teaching the Aberdonians to make shoes and stockings and to plant cabbages. Samuel Johnson—"the auld dominie that keepit a schule and ca'd it an academy"—during a visit to Aberdeen 140 years ago, had little to say of the town, but was glad to make the acquaintance of Scotch broth with barley and peas. Provost Jopp presented him with the freedom of the town; one can picture the Great Cham of Literature, "with rolling walk and blinking eye," stalking about the street wearing the burges ticket in his hat. In gratitude he observed that the Aberdeen people had not started a single mawkin for him and Boswell to pursue.

Fourteen years pass, and a greater than Samuel Johnson is there, "a giant original man," the poet, Robert Burns. Leaving the "lazy town," he must needs cross the Dee to visit his relatives at Stonehaven, as well as to see the parish of Dunnottar, from which his "brave hard-toiling, hard-suffering father" had sprung; for the poet's paternal ancestors sleep under the shadow of the old Church of Glenbervie. Robert Burns just missed Monboddo House and its owner, Farmer Burnett, an Aberdeen University man, whose "learned suppers" had delighted the poet during the preceding memorable winter in Edinburgh, and whose daughter won the poet's admiration—"the most heavenly of all God's works."

At Laureneekirk, Scotland's grammarian, Thomas Ruddiman, was schoolmaster. "We respectfully remembered," writes Boswell, "that eminent scholar by whose labours a knowledge of the Latin language will be preserved in Scotland, if it shall be preserved at all." At Laureneekirk was born James Beattie, whose gentle spirit breathes in his poem, "The Minstrel." Beattie studied and taught in Aberdeen. Thackeray did not flatter; "George III," he said, "loved mediocrities; Beattie was his favourite poet." On "Latin, granite, and beef," rests Aberdeen's fame; so said the eccentric John Stuart Blackie, whose picturesque figure was a feature of Edinburgh life until some years ago. The grounding in Latin

must have been thorough, for the parish schools achieved remarkable results. Boyndie produced Ruddiman, and Kintore Arthur Johnston, the physician and poet, whose Latin translation of the Psalms is said to compare favourably with that of George Buchanan. It is said of the Rev. Doctor Bisset, of Bourtie, who was Moderator of the General Assembly 51 years ago, that, succeeding his father, he kept a private school for the untamable boys of Uduy. Amongst the pupils were the Rev. Dr Joseph Paterson, the tutor in Aberdeen of Lord Byron. John Hill Burton, the historian, and General Sir James Outram, whose grave in Westminster Abbey is marked by the words "the Bayard of India." James Melvin, another Latinist, was usher at Bisset's School. Kintore also recalls one of the Lords of Appeal, Alexander Burns Shand, whose judgment, had he lived a few days longer, might have upset the calculations of the Free Church party; and Bourtie brings to mind the recent loss of George Chrystal, a great mathematician and a capable administrator. Of the father of Scottish poetry, John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, but little is known; dying in 1395 he left in "the Brus" the earliest poem in his country's literature and the earliest history of the hero of Bannockburn.

Robert Fergusson, the poet, though born in Edinburgh, was the son of an industrious clerk from Tarland. His "Farmer's Ingle" is the prototype of "The Cottar's Saturday Night." Burns erected the stone on his grave in the Canongate Churchyard. And if Aberdeen cannot claim George Gordon, Lord Byron, as her son, he spent four impressionable years at her Grammar School. Byron's mother was Catherine Gordon of Gight.

Drumclog is the parish from which the learned family of Gregory comes; the Gregories excelled in mathematics and medicine, and filled sixteen chairs in our British universities.

A Midmar blacksmith was the father of William Meston, the Jacobite poet; as a young man Meston acted as tutor to the Field-Marshal Keith who served under Frederick the Great. A Midmar minister, Dr John Ogilvie, was a poet of no inconsiderable merit, according to Boswell. It was this Presbyterian who, dining with Boswell, Goldsmith, and others, praised the scenery of his native country. Johnson elicited a roar of applause by remarking—"The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the high road that leads him to England."

Strachan, in Kincardineshire, claims Thomas Reid, the head of the Scottish school of philosophy. While minister of New Machar, he preached the sermons of Tillotson and others, modestly distusting his own powers. Bise was the birthplace of John Skinner, between whom and Burns many letters passed, and whom Burns considered the author of "the best Scotch song ever Scotland saw—"Tullochgorum's ny delight." George Halket, schoolmaster at Rathen, is credited with "Logie o' Buchan." A single apartment served for his home and his classroom, and, when he married, the box-bed was reversed, so that the back would serve as partition between school and bedroom.

Another song-writer, John Imlah, born in Aberdeen, used to sell pianos for Broadwood, of London; he composed "O gin I were where Gadie rins." In one year were born two of our most virile poets, George Macdonald at Huntly, and Walter Chalmers Smith at Aberdeen.

Alexander Bain, who conversed with Thomas De Quincey in the 'forties, has influenced philosophical opinion not only in this country, but also on the Continent of Europe and in America. He is known to many of us as teacher and friend, and to others as the first resident Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

William Minto, William Robertson Smith, and William Alexander all do honour to the north. David Masson, a literary power in Scotland, has given us that ponderous life of John Milton, has edited De Quincey, and has charmed us with "Memories of Two Cities, Edinburgh and Aberdeen." Dr Alexander Adam, from Elgin, became rector of the High School in Edinburgh, and was held in high regard by his pupil, Walter Scott. "It was from this respectable man that I first learned the value of the knowledge I had hitherto considered only as a burdensome task." "A man so learned, so admirably adapted for his station, so useful, so simple, so easily contented."

A fondness for German literature, combined with a love for manly exercises, initiated a forty years' friendship between Walter Scott and James Skene of Rubislaw. "Mr and Mrs Skene bring so much old-fashioned kindness and good-humour with them." Skene supplied materials for Quentin Durward. Skene's son, a young officer, met Scott in search of health at Malta, and together they visited the temple and burying place of the Knights of St John. Skene was supporting Scott. "No, no, my good friend," said Scott, slipping his arm free, "when I have to enter the House of God, it demands a moment's thought, and here I must enter unsupported and so remain as best I can."

Rothiennay remembers James Ferguson, F.R.S., who had only three months of schooling, and who, at the age of ten, herded sheep, and came to know the stars as if he had been born and brought up amongst them. Marnoch adjoins Rothiennay, and there John Ogilvie, the lexicographer, was born. Till 21 he was a ploughman on his father's farm, but, having met with an accident and lost a leg, he went back to school; the great dictionary is the result. Alexander Cruden, a Marischal College man, started book-selling in London; he dedicated to Queen Caroline his "Complete Concordance of the Holy Scriptures." A strange character he had been; in his later days he travelled over the country reproving the sins of Sabbath breaking and profanity. The much-loved Dean Ramsay occupied a unique position in Edinburgh society while incumbent of St John's. His fame is secure by his delightful reminiscences of Scottish life and character.

Sir James M'Grigor distinguished himself as a surgeon in the Peninsula, and was commended

by Wellington in several despatches. The obelisk to his memory, which stood formerly at Marischal College, was re-erected a few years ago in the Duthie Park. Sir John Forbes, from Cuttlebrae, near Keith, was a Royal physician. To him is given the credit of introducing the stethoscope. Sir James Clark, another Royal physician, born at Cullen, will be remembered in Aberdeenshire for having prescribed the air of Deeside for Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and so Balmoral was chosen for a Royal residence. The kindly physician Alexander Bruce, born in Cruden, attained the foremost place in Scotland as a neurologist.

The Rev. Dr Alexander John Forsyth, of Belhelvie, invented the percussion lock. Napoleon offered him £20,000 for the secret of his discovery, but the offer was patriotically declined.

On the outbreak of the Crimean War, when Lord Aberdeen was Prime Minister, and when our armaments were sadly defective, an inventive genius was required; he was found in John Anderson, of Woodside. After completing an apprenticeship at the Woodside Cotton Works, he took the high road that leads to England, and ultimately had charge of the manufacture of guns at the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich. Amongst Sir John Anderson's inventions was a machine which turned out 40,000 bullets per hour at the eleventh part of the former cost, and he had the satisfaction of seeing Government works established at Enfield and bayonets made by machinery.

The city of Aberdeen is proud of her artists, especially George Jamesone, William Dyce, and John Phillip. Jamesone, a mason's son, excelled as a portrait painter, but his claim to the title of the Scottish Van Dyck is disputed. Taymouth Castle possesses some of his best works. Dyce, a graduate of Marischal, was one of the artists selected to decorate the Houses of Parliament, and his frescoes are ranked amongst the most important decorative works of the country. "Phillip of Spain," as he has been called, made his first voyage from Aberdeen to London on a coasting brig. He spent three days in the Metropolis viewing pictures, and went home determined to be an artist. Like William Dyce, he was a Royal Academician at 42. James Cassie, R.S.A., hailed from Keith-hall.

To James Gibbs, another Marischal man, architecture owes the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, St Mary's in the Strand, and the West Church of St Nicholas in his native city. Sir John Steel, R.S.A., was the son of an Aberdeen carver and gilder. His "Provost Blaikie," now in the Aberdeen Municipal Buildings, was the first marble statue carved in Scotland, and

in Edinburgh we possess his "Walter Scott" in Kemp's Gothic monument and his statues of Allan Ramsay, Christopher North, and Thomas Chalmers. William Brodie, R.S.A., travelled from Banff to Aberdeen to apprentice himself to a plumber. In his leisure he modelled miniature portrait figures, which he cast in lead. From his chisel came the statue of Sir David Brewster in the quadrangle of the Edinburgh University.

"They do rest from their labours and their works do follow them."

Queries.

927. WILLIAM GRAY, CLOCHTOW OF SLAINS.—Gray married Elspet Annand, 1st Dec., 1709, and died 13th Feby., 1744. Tombstone gives age as 66, probably a mistake for 60. Is his parentage known in Buchan? I have a strong presumption that he was the second son of John Gray of Crichtie, afterwards ninth Baron Gray, who died 10th Jan., 1723.

P. G.

928. ADMIRAL THOMAS GORDON OF CROXSTADT.—Sir William Fraser notes in "The Stirlings of Keir" (p. 121)—"Admiral Gordon was a native of Aberdeen, where he inherited some house property (Ardoch Writs). On 23rd Sept., 1685, Dr Thomas Gordon and Jean Hay had a son baptised. Thomas, elder and younger, were two of the witnesses, and Thomas Mitchell was godfather (Register of Baptisms for Aberdeen). The baptism was probably that of Admiral Gordon." Will any reader try and discover the facts about this house property? They might clear up the Admiral's origin.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Answers.

923. ABERGELDIE CASTLE.—According to Macgibbon and Ross ("The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland" II., p. 55) Abergeldie Castle "is a good and picturesque example of a sixteenth century manor-house."

A. B.

No. 256.—March 14, 1913.

Genealogy in America.

The idea that genealogy and a column such as this is appertain to old fogeyism is peculiarly untrue. Probably no people in the world are more youthful and more restless than Americans, but it is precisely in the States that genealogy flourishes. Thus the "Boston Evening Transcript" publishes every Monday and Wednesday an entire page of genealogical notes and queries. The issue of January 29 contained the 3063rd query that has been sent in to the paper.

J. M. B.

Professor Peter Wilson, Columbia College, New York.

The following works may be credited to Professor Wilson, M.A.:—

Acts of the General Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey. Compiled by P. W., fol. 1784.

Rules of Latin Prosody for the Use of Schools, 12mo, New York, 1810.

Introduction to Greek Prosody, 12mo, New York, n.d.

Adam's Roman Antiquities [edited by P. W.], 8vo, New York, 1814.

Sallust [edited by P. W.], 12mo, New York, n.d.

Compendium of Greek Prosody, 12mo, New York, 1817.

Adam's Roman Antiquities [edited and revised by P. W., with addition], 8vo, New York, 1826.

With the exception of the "Acts," which is in the British Museum, I am not aware of the occurrence of any of this author's work in the libraries of the United Kingdom. The list is compiled from Allibone, etc. I consider his letter to Dr Beattie most interesting, and its publication in these columns exemplifies their permanent value in local history.

K. J.

The Jacobite Skirmish at Inverurie.

In Aberdeenshire, Lord Lewis Gordon, the bluff sailor brother of the Duke of Gordon, had, since his return from Edinburgh on October 25 [1745], been engaged in the task of trying to raise the Duke's tenantry for the Prince's service. The task was one of considerable difficulty. The Duke of Gordon, although his sympathies were undoubtedly with the Stuarts, preferred to remain, outwardly at least, neutral. He was very ill at the time of

his brother's visit, a circumstance which enabled him to excuse himself from any active exertions either on one side or the other, and for the same reason he was able to refuse, without any appearance of political bias, his consent to an interview with Lord Lewis and his Jacobite friends. In spite, however, of the Duke's apathy and the preaching of the Presbyterian divines, Lord Lewis Gordon managed to raise two well-equipped regiments in the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, the command of which he gave to Moir of Stoneywood and Gordon of Avochy, and he also assisted Francis Farquharson of Monaltrie in bringing out his men for the Prince.

Monaltrie, with his kinsman and neighbour, James Farquharson of Balmoral, had brought thirty of the clan to the Prince before the march into England, and both had returned to their homes to raise more men. The chief of Clann Fhearchair or Fhionnlaidh at this period was old John Farquharson of Invercauld, "Fearchar Gaisgeach Liath" (Farquhar, the grey-haired hero), who had acted as lieutenant-colonel to the Mackintosh battalion during the campaign of 1715. Having received a pardon from the English Government for his share in that unfortunate rising he considered it his duty to refrain from any further act of hostility against the House of Hanover, and he not only refused to come out himself in 1745, a refusal which his great age sufficiently warranted, but he also strictly forbade his son James (who had accepted a subaltern's commission in the Black Watch, and was present at Prestonpans) to take the field with the other gentlemen of his clan. Owing to this cause many were deterred from joining the Prince's army although the Farquharsons as a whole, in common with the rest of Clan Chattan, were "intensely Jacobite in their sympathies, as they had been thirty years before." Balmoral was extremely annoyed at his chief's indifference. Eventually, with some assistance from Lord Lewis Gordon, the two gallant Farquharsons were able to raise a fine battalion of their clansmen, 300 strong, for service under the Prince's standard.

The rapid spread of Jacobite enthusiasm throughout Scotland after the Prince's successes at Edinburgh, Prestonpans, and Carlisle became generally known, created no little consternation in the mind of the Lord President [Forbes of Culloden]; one by one those whom he had tried his utmost to restrain left their homes and went off to join the insurgent army, and every day his self-imposed duty became more difficult of accomplishment. The chief of the Siol Leoid [MacLeod of Skye] was, however, a notable recruit, a brand snatched from the burning, a shining example to all refractory Highlanders, and as such he was welcomed to the Hanoverian fold by the Lord President and his military colleague [Lord Loudon] with much apparent warmth and appreciation. Nor was he allowed to remain long inactive, for on the same day upon which Lord Loudon departed on his mission to Castle Downie, the

stronghold of Lord Lovat [December 10th], MacLeod was despatched with 400 of his own followers and another 100 of the clan from Assynt, to Elgin, from whence he was ordered to proceed eastward towards Aberdeen, and endeavour to disperse the Jacobite force which Lord Lewis Gordon had succeeded in raising. An advance post of this force had been sent to guard the passage of the Spey at Pochabers, but as MacLeod drew near, the Prince's men, fearing they would be overwhelmed by superior numbers, retired to Aberdeen, where Lord Lewis Gordon quickly put himself into a posture of defence, and having sent off an express to Lord John Drummond and Farquharson of Monaltrie requesting their co-operation, he awaited the further motions of the enemy.

Passing the Spey without opposition, MacLeod marched by way of Cullen, Banff, and Old Meldrum to Inverurie, where he was joined on Saturday, December 21st, by 200 of the clan Munro, under Munro of Culcairn, who had been sent by Lord Loudon to act in conjunction with MacLeod and a body of Grants from Strathspey in suppressing the local rising of Jacobites. Culcairn had taken the road by Keith, at which place he was met by Ludovic Grant of Grant, with about 500 of his clansmen, who had been led to believe that they were to join the army of Prince Charles; when, however, they learned as they marched through Strathbogie the real nature of their errand, "they then (every one of them) refused to go a foot farther, and instantly went home again."

Lord Lewis Gordon had been by this time reinforced by two companies of Lord John Drummond's men from Montrose, the Farquharson regiment under Monaltrie and Balmoral, and a few small detachments raised by other Jacobite gentlemen in the district, so that altogether he was able to muster a force of between 1200 and 1500 men. The enemy's movements were quite well known to him, and as Inverurie was within an easy march, he determined to try conclusions with MacLeod before he could do the Prince's cause any injury. To carry out this plan, Lord Lewis selected a picked body of about 900 men, including the Farquharsons and Lord John Drummond's two companies, the remainder being made up from his own regiment. Dividing his men into two detachments, he left Aberdeen at ten o'clock on the morning of Monday, December 23rd, one detachment led by himself, Moir of Stoneywood, and Monaltrie, following the northern bank of the Don, and the other under Gordon of Avochy, marching on the south side of the river by the Kintore road.

The attack was quite unexpected by MacLeod, and it was not until four o'clock in the afternoon that one of his sentries, having seen an apparently hostile party carrying white flags approaching through the fir wood of Keith-hall, fired his musket and gave the alarm. It was nearly dark by this time, but the moon was up, and by its light MacLeod was able to watch the

movements of his opponents and make some hasty preparations for repelling the onslaught. All that could be done was to station parties at the fords of Don and Urie, and prevent if possible Lord Lewis's men from crossing. But the MacLeods, to their credit be it said, had no heart for fighting against the adherents of their rightful King, and purposely refrained from doing more injury than they could help. They lined the banks of the two rivers and fired a few shots, by which one or two Jacobites were killed and wounded, when, finding themselves in danger of being surrounded, they made a brief stand, and then beat a precipitate retreat to Strathbogie, and the following day retired across the Spey to Elgin, from whence many returned to their own homes. The Munros were probably actuated by similar motives, and, if one contemporary writer may be credited, they took no share in the action, "for upon hearing the first Platoon, they fled out of their Quarters in the greatest confusion, some one Way and some another." The number of casualties was not great. At the most no more than 14 were killed on both sides, and the wounded did not exceed 60. Between 40 and 50 prisoners, however, fell into the hands of the victors, among whom were a son of Gordon of Ardoch, Forbes of Echt, Maitland of Pitrichie, and Professor John Chalmers of Aberdeen University.

Having thus successfully dispersed his antagonists, Lord Lewis Gordon took possession of the village, and on the following morning he despatched a strong party to Strathbogie in the hope of cutting off MacLeod's retreat before he reached the Spey. But the officer who commanded the detachment, learning as he advanced that the enemy had recrossed the river, returned to Inverurie; and on December 25th the whole force marched for Aberdeen, from whence, after a short stay to collect his men, Lord Lewis set out for Perth, where the army under Lord John Drummond and Viscount Strathallan was now assembled in considerable strength.—"The Life and Adventures of Prince Charles Edward Stuart," by W. Drummond Norie.

A Gordon at Calais.

In his "Eminent English Men and Women in Paris (1800-1850), by M. Roger Bonet de Manvel (just published by Mr Nutt), after referring to George Brummell's stay at Calais, says:—

"Many others of lesser fame here ended lives that had formerly been brilliant or joyous, and the list of the London celebrities who came to Calais to find quiet and oblivion would be long. Such was one who lived in the Rue des Marechaux, one Gordon, better known by his assumed name of Jemmy Urquhart, an unparalleled eccentric, who had run through several inheritances. Sometimes in funds, but more frequently in difficulties, it was a problem where his resources came from. Further, this

Jemmy Urquhart indulged in various odd likings, not the least peculiar of which was his passion for being present at executions. He carried his mania so far as to collect in his own house numbers of chains, fetters, and hangmen's ropes, and, in addition to all this, he devoted assiduous attention to the art of cooking."

The writer adds that Jemmy Urquhart, "who inadvertently broke his neck one evening on the stairs of his dwelling in the Rue des Marechaux," breathed his last at Calais.

J. M. B.

The Kirk and an Earl.

George, 6th Earl and 1st Marquess of Huntly, was a painful and festering sore to the hearts of the brethren of the newly established Kirk of Scotland. They often prayed for him, and at other times cast him out, consigning him to Satan.

In 1566, Queen Mary revoked the attainder pronounced against the 5th Earl, and restored the son to the family honours and estates. James VI. conferred on him the dignity of marquess.

The Earl was the recognised head and leader of the Roman Catholics in the north.

In February, 1587, the Confession of Faith was signed by the King, Regent, Huntly, and others.

In 1588 the Earl married Lady Henrietta Stewart, daughter of the Duke of Lennox. The Presbytery of Edinburgh ordained that the marriage should be proclaimed on his agreeing to subscribe certain articles of religion; and the Archbishop Adamson of St Andrews and others were inhibited from celebrating it until he subscribed the Confession of Faith; but the archbishop solemnised the marriage on July 21, 1588, disobeying the injunction. In his recantation, the archbishop confessed—"I married the Erle of Huntly contrar the Kirk's command, without the confession of his fathie and profession of the sincere doctrine of the Word. I repent and craves God's pardone."

In 1588 the Assembly complained to the King that the discipline was set at naught, the ministers and office-bearers shamefully abused "themselves beggerit and their families hangerit"; that the laws against idolatry and vice and for the liberty of the Kirk were not enforced, and among the facts alleged is this—"The Abbacie of Dumferling gine to the Erle of Huntly, quherunto he and the papists with him resorts." At the same time the Presbytery of Edinburgh was empowered to call before them all apostats, papists, or other enemies, including Lord Huntly.

In 1592 the Earl burned Donibristle and killed the Earl of Moray, and the Assembly commanded the Presbytery of Brechin to proceed against him therefor.

The Synod of Fife, in September, 1593, took up the matter, "ex proprio motu," owing to "the impunitie and oversight of the King," and after weighing the matter gravely, unanimously pronounced sentence of excommunication against the Earl and others, shutting them

out from the Communion and privileges of the faithful and delivering them to Satan. On 9th May following, the General Assembly ratified this sentence, ordaining all the pastors in the realm to intimate the same solemnly in their kirks. The earl was also banished, and his titles and estates forfeited.

In 1594 the Kirk submitted to the King a list of dangers to the true religion, His Majesty's person and crown, and the liberty of the realm arising from, among other causes, the erection of the idolatric of the mass at various places, including the Earl of Huntly's house of Strathbogy and Auld Aberdeen.

In 1596 Lady Huntly, on behalf of her husband, made offer to the Synod of Moray inter alia to commune and confer with any ministers who might be appointed, and if persuaded in his conscience to leave the Papacy, that he should embrace the true religion professed in the realm. The King also requested the Assembly to instruct the ministrie in the north, and if he satisfy them, to absolve him. Commission was accordingly given by the Assembly in March, 1597, to the Presbytery of Moray and Aberdeen and certain other ministers to confer with the earl, and ordained them to report answers to ten conditions and articles given them for that purpose. These articles provided for and fixed the earl's place of residence, his religious instruction, his joining the Church, obeying its discipline, putting all Jesuits and priests out of his house and lands, to swear and sign the Confession of Faith, humbly satisfy in the Kirk of Aberdeen, show penitence and make compensation for the murder of the Earl of Moray, forgive all who have offended and are at deadly feud with him, provide sufficient stipend for his kirks, acknowledge his faults, and that he would keep a minister in his house continually. Satisfaction was given by the earl on every point, and the Assembly in May, 1597, ordained the commissioners to see the promises kept, and after the confession had been solemnly sworn to and subscribed, penance done in the Kirk of Aberdeen, God's mercy craved for the Earl of Moray's slaughter, the sentence of absolution should be granted, and his lordship received into the bosom of the Church. All this was done accordingly, and the following winter he was restored by Parliament to the family honours and estates.

In 1601, among the causes of defection from the true religion, is stated neglect in planting pastors at chief places, such as the Royal households, the Earl of Huntly's, etc. Inquiries were also directed to be made as to how far the earl had fulfilled his promises, and from the report given in the following year it appears he had neither provided ministers for his Churches, nor attended the Parish Church, nor was his conscience clear on some of the controverted heads of religion. The Assembly appointed a minister to live with him for a quarter of a year to instruct and confirm himself, his wife, children and family in the true fear of

God and sincere religion. His lordship got quit of this incumbent in three days.

In 1602 the Synod of Fife represented that the earl gave no token of the profession of the truth, but rather the contrary.

In 1604 the brethren of the north complained that the earl vexed them with his proud poperie. Thereafter, in respect of his continuance and indurate superstition of papistrie and idolatrie, the Synods of Aberdeen and Moray raised another process of excommunication and censure, but final sentence was delayed from time to time in the hope of amendment, and turning to the true faith. The Assembly in 1608 resolved to pronounce sentence at a subsequent diet. A supplication by his lordship was then presented by John Gordon of Buckie, craving time within which he would satisfy the Kirk, or find security to avoid the country. The request was considered frivolous, and in noways inclining to obedience and satisfaction. The Commissioners from Aberdeen produced a bond by the earl dated 30th June, 1608, by which he bound himself to satisfy the Kirk by communicating before the 17th July. The Moderator thereupon pronounced sentence in most solemn form, and ordained it to be intimated in all the Kirks of the realm: and the members of the Synod of Moray were inhibited from receiving any offers of satisfaction without consent of the Assembly. In 1610 the Lord High Commissioner and Archbishop Spottiswood visited the earl at Stirling by the King's authority to convert him, "but that ill spirit of poperie will not be cast out by Seevas Sons."

In August, 1616, Mr John Gordon of Buckie presented to the Assembly a petition from the marquess, also letters from the King and from the Archbishop of Canterbury, showing that the Archbishop had granted absolution to him, but the Assembly insisted that he must appear personally on 21st August and testify his conformity. His lordship did so, when he declared his sorrow and grief that he had lain so long under the fearful sentence, and faithfully promised before God to profess and abide by the true religion; to communicate as soon as required and so continue; to cause his children, servants, and domestics to be obedient to the discipline of the kirk and regularly attend it; not to receive papists, Jesuits, or priests in his house, and put them out of his bounds; and allow the Confession of Faith, which he then and there signed; and declared that he did so with an honest heart without any equivocation, reservation, or subterfuge devised by the Romish Kirk. He also promised to plant his kirks, and to pay the stipends of the ministers; whereupon the moderator absolved him, and received him again into the church. His Lordship, however, again lapsed.

Charles I. wrote to the Bishop of St Andrews to spare the Marquess a while till he should get better resolution of his doubts, and in 1629 sent instructions to the clergy in Scotland to use him with discretion, endeavouring by fair means to reclaim him to the professed religion, not to process him without first ac-

quainting His Majesty; and if the Marquess should give offence by insolence and contempt undertaking not to suffer the least wrong in that kind. No farther steps have been traced, and it is said the old nobleman passed to rest a true son of the Catholic Church.

The ministers also complained of Lady Huntly, and in 1596 asked the King to charge her to go south, and reside in St. Andrews. The King informed them that she was to come to the baptism of his daughter, and was a good discreet lady, to which the ministers replied that if she did come the pulpits could not but sound against it. Among the offences in the Royal Household were enumerated the society kept by the Queen, her not going to church, and "nicht walking, balling, etc., and such lyke," among her gentlewomen. In 1600 she was ordered to be summoned to swear and sign the Confession of Faith under pain of excommunication, and in 1601 another complaint was made to the King of her continual residence and entertainment in His Majesty's Court and company, where she, a professed papist, had the government of the Queen's person, or chief attendance on and care of her.

Queries.

929. DONALD FARQUHARSON OF AUCHRI-ACHAN.—Farquharson was a captain in the Jacobite army in the '45, and was "very active in raising men," as is stated in the List of Persons in the Rebellion and shown by his letter of February, 1746, to Stonewood, printed in vol. i. of the Spalding Club Miscellany. In the List of Rebels forwarded by the Elgin District Supervisor of Excise some time after May, 1746, he is said to be "at home," and in a pedigree of the family in my possession it is recorded of him that he "died before 1756, perhaps in France."

Can any definite information be given concerning his proceedings after 1746 and as to when and where he died? His widow, Maria Burnett, died at Banff in 1795. Donald was "of Auchriachan," not "younger," as R. D. W. (vol. iii., p. 315) has it. There is a "Donald Farquharson, junior, Achriachan," in the Elgin Supervisor's List, but I do not know who he was.

A. M. M.

930. JAMES MACPHERSON GORDON (OF LIMA?).—Writing from West Norfolk Street, London, May 28, 1810, to John Forbes, secretary to the Marquis of Wellesley, the brother of the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Gordon said (Add. MSS., B.M., 37,292 f. 28):—

"Dear Forbes—You will oblige me much if you can procure a letter of recommendation to the Honble. Henry Wellesley [brother of the Duke of Wellington and created Baron Cowley in 1823] for Mr James Macpherson Gordon, who sets off for Cadiz on Friday next [June 1],

and wishes to have a licence to trade to Lima, which, he has informed me, will be easily obtained by Mr Wellesley speaking in his favour to the Rulers of Spain [to which he had been made Envoy, January 3, 1810].—I am, yours sincerely, GORDON."

Who was James Macpherson Gordon, and what became of him?

J. M. BULLOCH.

931. BLIND HARRY'S "WALLACE."—Can any reader supply me with information of any other edition of Blind Harry's "Wallace," printed in Aberdeen or the north of Scotland, in addition to the edition printed by Edward Raban, 1630; also Hamilton's Modern Version, printed by John Botle in 1774, and one by King, Aberdeen and Peterhead, 1842?

J. F. MILLER.

United Free Church,
Millerston, Glasgow.

Answers.

570. DONALD FARQUHARSON, BANDLEY.—The query of "R. D." on 19th October, 1910, was answered to some extent by "G. G." on the 26th, and on 9th December following (Vol. III. p. 315) an inquiry was made by "R. D. W.", to which apparently no answer has been given. It may not be too late to say something now. I do not think that Donald F. in Bandleley, afterwards in Hatton of Skene and Lairshill, who died before September, 1753, could have been identical with Donald F. of Andriachan (as to whom I send a query). He seems more likely to have been a son of Charles F. in Bandedel, of the Tullycairn family. This Donald, son of Charles, married a daughter of the laird of Skene, and under the name of Daniel—frequently used for Donald—is found residing in the parish of Skene in July, 1734, when he

claims to be sole heir and nearest of kin to his son Peter (Aberdeen T.C. Records). In 1742 Daniel F. in Lawshill [Lairshill]—almost certainly the same person—makes an application concerning a son George, who had died at sea. In the Brouchdearg MS., however, there is no George in the family of Donald, son of Charles in Bandedel. The names given are Charles, John, and Peter, but the MS. may be wrong. Lairshill is in the parish of Fintray, and "R. D." might perhaps obtain some information from the records of that parish. On 7th July, 1730, a Margaret F. residing in Aberdeen, is served heir of provision general to her grandfather, John F. in Lairshill—possibly Donald's son.

A. M. M.

921. MISS FORBES' FAREWELL TO BANFF.—The John Hamilton who wrote this song was a music teacher and music seller at 24 North Bridge Street, Edinburgh. He died, 23rd September, 1814, in his 53rd year. It was quite a common practice with our musicians to adapt or rearrange old airs, and then give them new names, and we find Hamilton doing the same. His "Up i' the morning early" equals the older air "Cold and Raw," "Go to Berwick, Johnnie," equals "A Northern Catch" or "Ise gae wi' thee, my sweet Peggy":—"Miss Forbes' Farewell to Banff" is set to an air of that name composed by a Banff musician from an older strain "Shannon's flowery banks," and that in turn from a still older song "Down by the greenwood sae bonny O." The Banff musician no doubt named his setting as a compliment to some fair patron, a practice very common with composers, and well known to all conversant with Scots music, and carrying no significance beyond the compliment.

Hamilton is best known from his additions to Burns' "O' a' the airts" and Hector Macneill's "Dinna think, bonnie lassie." He was a man of great taste and judgment in music and song.

W.

No. 257.—March 21, 1913.

Cruikshank's Bursary.

It has been said that Parliamentary papers take a high position in the classes of useful and interesting publications. The evidence led before a select committee in 1819 gives instructive information of how the Aberdeen Town Council dealt with the bursary mortified by Mr William Cruikshank for the Grammar School. The bursaries in the gift of the Town Council were destined to burgesses' sons without any limitation. In 1799 one of the bailies applied for the bursary for one of his sons, and got it. It was tenable for five years. In 1795 the baillie made a similar application for another son, and the bursary was again granted to him for five years. In 1800 the baillie's application was renewed, and the bursary awarded to another son for the same period of five years. And in addition the donor ordained £20 to be given to the bursars when the bursaries expired. One family thus monopolised the bursary for 15 years, and, in addition, £60 of donations. It was worth something to be a magistrate of Aberdeen in those days.

George Gordon, Mathematician.

In the early part of the 18th century there was a busy mathematician named George Gordon. Can any reader tell me anything about him and whether he wrote all the following books?—

"Remarks upon the Newtonian Philosophy as proposed by Sir Isaac Newton, in his *Principia Philosophiæ Naturalis*, and by Dr Gregory in his *Principia Astronomiæ Physiæ*, wherein the fallacies of the pretended Mathematical Demonstrations, by which those authors support that Philosophy are clearly laid open; and the Philosophy itself fully proved to be false and absurd, both by Mathematical and Physical Demonstration." By George Gordon, London, printed by W. W. and sold by Andrew Bell and George Strahan in Cornhill [to other booksellers, including three booksellers in Oxford], 1719; 12mo., 162 pp.

"A compleat discovery of a method of observing the Longitude at Sea." By George Gordon, Gent., London. Printed for the author and sold by G. Strahan at the Golden Ball in Cornhill [and others], 25th March 1724: 8vo.; 32 pp.

In a prefatory note the author says:—"This method, all but the particular description of the instrument which I had not then made, I proposed to the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for encouraging of the Longitude at Sea, the 16th of December, 1719. I shall neither complain that I had no assistance from them, nor endeavour to show at this time by

whose fault it was so; but only say that I hope and expect that they will now act in this affair, as their duty to their country, which has intrusted them with this matter, requires at their hands. I shall with all possible speed provide a proper place and give publick advertisement of it, where attendance shall be given to show the instruments; and, in the mean time, if any person pleases to call or send for me at Mr Graeme's house, the Green Door, over against the Three Pidgeons, in Butcherhall Lane, New-gate Street, I shall wait on him at that place whenever he pleases with the instruments and show him them."

"An introduction to geography, astronomy, and dialling, containing the most useful elements of the said sciences adapted to the meanest capacity by the description and use of the terrestrial and celestial globes, with an introduction to chronology"; by George Gordon; London, printed and sold by J. Senex at the Globe, against St Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street; G. Strahan at the Royal Exchange; W. and J. Innys, in St Paul's Churchyard; J. Osborne and T. Longman, in Pater-noster Row; C. King in Westminster Hall; and by the author; 1726; 11 plates: 8vo., pp. viii. + 183 + "A Compend of Chronology," 40 pp., paged separately. Dedicated to Sir Robert Walpole.

"*Dictionarium Britannicum*, a more compleat universal etymological English Dictionary than any extant." Collected by several hands: the mathematical part by G. Gordon; the whole revised by N. Bailey, London; published by T. Cox, at the Lamb, under the Royal Exchange, 1730. Dedicated to the Earl of Pembroke, the dedication being signed by George Gordon and then Nat. Bailey; folio.

"*De Natura Rerum Quæstiones Philosophicæ*": autore George Gordon: Glasgow, A. A. Stalker and R. and A. Foulis, Edinburgh, 1758: 8vo., pp. 223; written in Latin.

"A New English Dictionary, particularly constructed to be adapted to the instruction and improvement of those who have not had the benefit of a liberal education." By D. Bellamy, gent., Mr Gordon, and other authors of the newest guide to the English tongue. London, J. Fuller, 1762.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Cuzco and the Land of the Incas.

Our way to Cuzco lay up a wide lateral valley, enclosed by green hills, well cultivated and studded with populous villages, near one of which can be descried the ruins of a large ancient building which tradition attributes to the Inca Viracocha. The vale has an air of peace and primitive quiet, secluded and remote, as of a peaceful land where nothing had ever happened. At last, as the mountains begin to close in, the end of the journey comes in sight; and here under steep hills enclosing a basin-shaped hollow—what in Peru is called a *bolson*—lies Cuzco, the sacred City of the Sun.

Cuzco belongs to that class of historic cities which have once been capitals of kingdoms and

retain traces of their ancient glory, a class which includes Moscow and Krakau, Thronthjem and Upsala, Dublin and Edinburgh and Winchester, Aix la Chapelle and Bagdad and Toledo and Granada, a class from which imperial Delhi has now just emerged to recover its former rank. And Cuzco was the capital of an empire vaster than was ruled from any of those famous seats of power, the centre of a religion and a dominion which stretched southward from the Equator for 2000 miles and embraced nearly all that there was of whatever approached civilisation in the South American Continent.

Every traveller is familiar with the experience of finding that the reality of some spot on which his imagination has dwelt is unlike what it had pictured. I had fancied a walled city visible from afar on a high plain, with a solitary citadel hill towering above it. But Cuzco lies inconspicuous, with its houses huddled close in its bosom at a point where three narrow glens descend from the table-land above, their torrents meeting in it or just below it; and no buildings are seen, except a few square church towers, till you are at its gates. It stands on a gentle slope, the streets straight, except where the course of a torrent forces them to curve, and many of them too narrow for vehicles to pass one another, but vehicles are so few that this does not matter. They are paved with cobble stones so large and rough that the bed of many a mountain brook is smoother, and in the middle there is an open gutter into which every kind of filth is thrown, so that the city from end to end is filled with smells too horrible for description. Cologne, as Coleridge described it a century ago, and the most fetid cities of Southern Italy are fragrant in comparison. The houses, solidly built of stone, are enclosed in small, square courtyards surrounded by rude wooden galleries. Many have two stories, with balconies also of wood in front, and a few show handsome gateways, with the arms of some Spanish family carved on the lintel stone. One such bears the effigies of the four Pizarro Mothers, and is supposed to have been inhabited by the terrible Francisco himself when he lived here.

But the impressive features of the city are its squares. The great Plaza, a part of the immense open space which occupied the centre of the ancient Inca town, wants the trees and flower beds of the squares of Lima and Arequipa. But its ample proportions, with three remarkable churches occupying two sides of it, and the fortress hill of Sacsalmaman frowning over it, give it an air of dignity. The two smaller plazas, that called Cusipata and that of San Francisco, are less regular, but rudely picturesque, with arcades on two sides of them, and quaint old houses of varying heights, painted in blue, and bearing in front balconies frail with age. The older Spanish colonial towns, inferior as they are in refinements of architectural detail to the ancient cities of Italy and Spain, have nevertheless for us a certain charm

of strangeness, intensified, in the case of Cuzco, by the sense of all the changes they have witnessed.

* * * * *

Now let us turn from the Cuzco of the last three and a half centuries back to the olden time and see what remains of the ancient city of the Sun and of the Incas, his children. It is worth while to do so, for here, more than anywhere else in South America, there is something that helps the traveller to recall a society and a religion so unlike the present that it seems half mythic. Whoever has read, as most of us did in our boyhood, of the marvels of the Peruvian Empire which Pizarro destroyed, brings an ardent curiosity to the central seat of that empire, and expects to find many a monument of its glories.

The reality is disappointing, yet it is impressive. One learns more from a little seeing than from reading many books. As our expectations had been unduly raised, it is right to give this reality with some little exactness of detail. The interest of the remains lies entirely in what they tell us about their builders, for there is nothing beautiful, nothing truly artistic to describe. The traces of the Incas to be seen in Cuzco, and, indeed, anywhere in Peru, are all of one kind only. They are Walls. No statue, no painting. No remains of a complete roofed building, either temple or palace; nothing but ruins, and mostly fragmentary ruins. The besom of Spanish destruction swept clean. Everything connected with the old religion had to perish: priests and friars took care of that. As for other buildings, it did not occur to anybody to spare them. Even in Italy, not long before Pizarro's day, a man so cultivated as Pope Julius II. knocked about the incomparably more beautiful and remarkable buildings of ancient Rome when they interfered with his plans of building.

But the walls of Cuzco are remarkable. They are unique memorials, not only of power and persistence, but in a certain way of skill also, not in decorative art, for of that there is scarcely a trace left, but of a high degree of expertness in the cutting and fitting together of enormous blocks. Most of the streets of the modern city follow the lines of ancient pre-Conquest streets, and in many of these there are long stretches of wall from six to eight to 16 or 18 feet in height so entirely unlike Spanish buildings that their Inca origin is unquestionable. They are of various types, each of which probably belongs to an epoch of its own. The most frequent, and apparently the latest, type shows very large blocks of a dark grey rock, a syenite or trachyte, cut to a uniform rectangular oblong form, the outer faces, which are nearly smooth and slightly convex, being cut in towards the joinings of the other stones. The blocks are fitted together with the utmost care, so close to one another that it is no exaggeration to say that a knife can seldom be inserted between them. The walls which they make slope very slightly backward,

and, in most cases, the stones are smaller in the upper layers than in the lower. Two such walls enclose a long and narrow street which runs south-eastward from the great Plaza. They are in perfect preservation, and sustain in some places the weight of modern houses built upon them. There are very few apertures for doors or windows, but one high gateway furnishes a good specimen of the Inca door and is surmounted by a long slab on which are carved in relief, quite rudely, the figures of two serpents. In other places one finds walls of the same character, but with smaller blocks and less perfect workmanship.

Of a third type the wall of the so-called Palace of the Inca Roca is the best instance. It is what we call in Europe a Cyclopean building, the blocks enormous, and of various shapes, but each carefully cut and adjusted to the inequalities of outline in the adjoining blocks, so that all fit perfectly together. One famous stone shows twelve angles, into which the stones above, below, and at each side of it have been made to fit. This type seems older, perhaps by centuries, than that first described. In none of the walls is any mortar or any other kind of cementing material used; their strength consists in their weight and in the exactness with which they are compacted together. The most beautifully finished piece of all is to be seen in the remains of the great Temple of the Sun, on whose site and out of whose ruins have been built the church and convent of St Dominick. Here, at the west end of the church there is what was evidently the external wall of the end of the temple. It is rounded, and each of the large square stones is so cut as to conform perfectly to the curve of the whole. None of the single stones has the convexity which appears in the walls first described, because the surfaces of all have been levelled and polished, so that they form one uniformly smooth and uniformly curved surface, as if they were all one block. A more exquisitely finished piece of work cannot be imagined. It is at least as good as anything of the same kind in Egypt, and stands as perfect now as it was when the Spaniards destroyed the superstructure of the temple.—"South America," by James Bryce.

"The Old Scots March."

Mr Ferguson of Kinnmundy, writing to the "Scotsman," says—

The discovery by Major Dundas of "The March of Robert Bruce" among old French military music seems to me to go far to identify "The Old Scots March," famous in the 16th and 17th centuries on many a Continental battlefield. It confirms the view I ventured to express some years ago when editing the "Papers relating to the Scots Brigade in Holland" for the Scottish History Society. When in 1782 the old Scots regiments in the Dutch service were converted into Dutch national

troops it was expressly advised that they should be clothed in the same way as the other infantry of this State; that the officers should be provided with orange scarves, gorgets, and spontoons of the same pattern as other troops; that "their ensigns should no longer flaunt with the enemy's coat of arms;" and that they "should be commanded in Dutch, and no more beat the Scots March."

In a note to the introduction, the following conjecture was made as to the Scots March—

"What was 'The Old Scots March,' which had sounded over Germany in the Thirty Years' War, and which the German regiments of the army of Gustavus Adolphus had been glad to beat 'when they designed to frighten the enemy?' Both the English and Scots Marches had been well known in the Netherlands. The 'Old English March' had been revived by Lord Wimbledon, and a correct set of it was promulgated by Royal warrant in 1632. It was of it that the answer was made to the distinguished French soldier who criticised it as not being quick enough—'Slow as it is it has gone through the King your master's dominions from one end to the other.'"

The Scots March was still the regimental air of the 1st Royals (Royal Scots) in 1679. That regiment's march is now "Dumbarton's Drums," the name of the air being taken from the Earl of Dumbarton, who commanded the regiment immediately before the Revolution. In 1714 the English March and the Scots Revellie were the national airs ordered to be beaten by the Foot Guards. The revellie of most Scottish regiments is now the stirring air, "Hey, Johnnie Cope." The air, "The Lowlands o' Holland," has been said to have been the march of the Scots Brigade, but the words are obviously later than the air if this was so. But there is another well-known Scots air to which the most warlike and most pathetic of Scottish songs have been written, which tradition says was the march of the Scots in their most famous victory. The strains which stir the pulses in "Scots Wha Hae" and speak to softer sentiments in the "Land o' the Leal" come to us from the battle-march of Bannockburn. Is it not probable that the same air was "The Old Scots March"?

Burns's song, "Scots Wha Hae," was written to the air, "Hey, Tuttie Tattie." "I am delighted," said he, "with many little melodies which the learned musician despises as silly and insipid. I do not know whether the old air, 'Hey, Tuttie Tattie,' may rank among this number, but well I know that with Fraser's hautboy it has often filled my eyes with tears. There is a tradition which I have met with in many places of Scotland that it was Robert Bruce's march at the battle of Bannockburn."

At first, owing to Thomson's representations, the song was altered a little, and set to the air of "Lewie Gordon," but "after the publication of the Thomson correspondence general opinion pronounced in favour of 'Hey, Tuttie Tattie,' and Thomson in 1802 (vol. 3) published the ode as written, and set it to the air for which it was made, and to which (as sung by

Braham and others) it owes no little of its fortune. This set, of which the MS. is at Brechin Castle, we have adopted as our text" (Honley's "Burns").—"Aberdeen Daily Journal," December 26, 1912.

Toasts Ancient and Modern.

The drinking of toasts, although a custom now more honoured in the breach than the observance, can boast a respectable antiquity. The custom of course still obtains at such entertainments as public dinners, city banquets, anniversary festivals, etc. Modern toast lists, however, are but faint shadows of the formidable array which had to be faced by guests of a former age. The number of speeches that had to be made, and the amount of liquor that must have been consumed, on these occasions appear to modern ideas simply appalling. When rummaging through some old papers lately the writer came across a bundle of old toast lists, the Broddingnagian character of which convinced him that there must indeed have been giants upon the earth in those days. For instance, at the dinner given in honour of the "General Show of Live Stock and Agricultural Meeting" at Glasgow on September 27, 1838, the list comprised no fewer than 38 toasts. These of course began with "The Queen," and after honouring the Army and Navy, the Church, the President of the Show, the Judges, the successful (and also the unsuccessful) competitors, we find such miscellaneous toasts as "The Three Great Interests of the Country"—"The Tenantry," "The English Bar and Serjeant Talford"—winding up with "The Land of Cakes," "Breeding in all its Branches," and "Good Roads and Ready Markets." In case any of our readers might think that this, being a bucolical festival, was an exception, we find that at a dinner "Commemorative of the General Assembly of 1638," given at Glasgow on December 20, 1838, the number of toasts on the list was 34. The fact that most of these were naturally connected with the Church and its history does not, we imagine, imply a less display of enthusiasm or a smaller consumption of liquor. At the dinner given by the Merchants' House of Glasgow on November 30, 1841, the committee had modestly restricted the list to 23 toasts, but at the banquet given by the same institution on November 3, 1843, we find the number had swollen to no fewer than 36. These included such items as "Her Majesty's Ministers," "The Evangelistic Dissenters of Scotland," "The Ladies of Glasgow," "Further Improvements in the Overland Mails," and last, but not least, the cheerful toast of "The Necropolis!" Perhaps the most famous dinner ever given in Glasgow was the Peel banquet, which took place on January 13, 1837, on which occasion no fewer than 45 toasts were set down to be proposed, drunk, and responded to. There is, however, a limit to human endurance, and it is on record

that although the company sat down to dinner at five minutes past five o'clock in the afternoon, and did not separate until half-past one in the morning, "a number of the toasts on the list had not been given."—"T. F. D." in the "Glasgow Herald," February 1.

[The foregoing list of toasts is, no doubt, formidable, but the Peel banquet was quite outstripped by the dinner of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen, held on 27th November, 1838, when no fewer than 53 toasts were proposed, drunk, and responded to. It was requested that no additional toast should be proposed until the list of 53 was exhausted!—Ed].

Queries.

932. PRINCE CHARLIE'S "FAREWELL MANCHESTER."—The following passage occurs in the opening chapter of the recently-published work by Judge Parry, "What the Judge Saw"—"I am not alone in thinking that 'Farewell Manchester' is a sad phrase to utter. For when Charles Edward left Manchester in 1745 after those pleasant weeks of revelry among the gentry of Lancashire and Cheshire, the legend is that he rode sadly over the Derbyshire hills chanting that mournful lament, the music of which the old prebendary of Hereford set down in later years and called 'Felton's Gayot' or 'Farewell Manchester.' But I picture the Pretender cantering along and rallying his friends about the Lancashire lassie, whose hearts they had conquered and whose ribbons they wore in their bonnets, and I believe it was only in after years that the mournful ballad spread round the countryside, and the ballad-mongers sang of the young prince whose 'tear-drops bodingly from their prisons start.' The 'pleasant weeks of revelry' are rather mythical, the march through Lancashire and Cheshire to Derby and the retreat northwards being almost continuous, extending from 24th November to 14th December, 1745. But can any reader furnish a copy of the ballad 'Farewell Manchester?' It is in no collection of Jacobite ballads at my command.

Q.

933. WILLIAM JOHNSTON OF BADEFURROW.—I have seen it mentioned that Mr Johnston who flourished in the early half of the eighteenth century carried on a successful business as a pewterer. Is there any confirmation of this?

Y.

Answers.

917. NEGLECTED SCOTTISH SCULPTORS.—In regard to Alba's query about the sculptor who produced the group of statuary he describes as

Old Mortality and his Pony, I have to say that James Thom, the self-taught artist, who produced the world-famous group representing Tam o' Shanter and Soutar Johnnie, was the artist who produced the group about which he makes inquiry.

I am unable to inform Alba regarding the sculptor or sculptors by whom the various statuary groups in front of Kinfauns Castle were produced. Probably if Alba can get a copy of the monograph written on the Threip-lands of Pingask: a Memoir published by

Chambers, he will discover there the information of which he is in search. I have not seen this volume myself, but a friend has assured me that it contains much readable matter.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

924. REV. ALEXANDER CANT, MINISTER OF BANCHORY-TERNAN.—Cant was deposed before 4th November, 1661, when a presentation was issued in favour of Rev. George Innes, minister of Dipple. Rev. Alexander Cant was a son of Rev. Andrew Cant referred to in the query.

G.

No. 258.—March 28, 1913.

Fountainbleau (Cruden).

In Pratt's "Buchan"—alike in the first edition (1858) and in Mr Anderson's revised edition (1901)—we have this passage—

"Opposite this rock [Dunbuy] lies the farm of Fountainbleau, a name which naturally invites inquiry. The explanation is simple. On the return of Earl Francis [of Erroll] from abroad on being pardoned by James VI. for the part he had taken at Glenlivet, he brought with him a French servant of the name of Beaugre, who obtained from his master a lease of this farm, to which, in remembrance of his native France, he gave the name of Fountainbleau. The family of Beaugre, or Bagrie, is still extant, and of respectable standing in the country."

But in "The Crookit Meg," by Sir John Skelton (published 1880) the following occurs—
 "Poor Queen Mary paid but a brief and troubled visit to the country of her birth; but some of the domestics who came with her from France remained in Scotland after their mistress had sailed across the Solway. Among these was Maria Touchet, who had been body-servant to the Queen, and who was married in the spring of 1566, at the Palace of Holyrood, to a trusty retainer of the Earl of Erroll—one of the loyal noblemen who, through good and evil report, adhered to Mary. Loyalty had been a passion with the courtly and comely Hays ever since Robert the Bruce, after the disastrous eclipse of the great house of Comyn, had conferred on his tried friend the barony of Slains, which at that time included nearly the whole district that lies between the Ugie and the Ythan. It was only natural that the retainers of the great house of Erroll should be in favour at Court, and thus it happened that Anthony Holdfast had been permitted to take with him to his distant home on the bleak Buchan moors the favourite servant of the Queen. Marie had been born among the leafy woodlands of Fountainbleau, and Anthony, who was desperately in love with his charming little wife, gallantly proposed that her new home should be christened or re-christened after the place where she was bred. It was a pleasant fancy enough; and Marie was duly grateful, and thanked her Scotch husband in her pretty though rather incomprehensible French-Scots very sweetly for his loving devotion to 'la belle France' and to herself. Yet there was a tear in her eye, and her gay smile grew wistful and doubtful when she compared the Fountainbleau of her girlhood with the Fountainbleau to which she was welcomed. The contrast between the sunny plains and the leafy forests of the south and this gaunt farm-

house upon the barren sea-board of the Mare Tenebrosum was certainly very striking. As the melodious syllables of 'Fountainbleau' sound curiously out of place among 'Gasks,' and 'Achnagatts,' and 'Yokieshills,' so the blithe little Frenchwoman must have felt ill at ease for a time among her novel surroundings."

What is the real truth about the naming of Fountainbleau? Is not Sir John Skelton's story a bit of romance—very delightful romance, but only romance after all?

Q.

Donald Gordon, the Rich Shepherd.

The story of Donald Gordon, the shepherd who died in October, 1912, leaving £8135, has created so much wonderment that the facts have found their way into the London newspapers.

Although Donald was connected with Aucholzie, he was not related to the Gordons of Aucholzie. He was the sixth son of Nathaniel Gordon, who married Janet Counts, Dalmuchy, on December 10, 1815. Nathaniel, who migrated from Girnoch, or Abergeldie, to Tombreck, a farm on the Muick side, about a mile below Aucholzie and on the opposite side (it is now merged in Toldhu), had seven sons and three daughters. One son was named Michael, after the laird of Abergeldie. Another son was James, who died January, 1907, at the age of 85, and who first lived at Bridgend of Muick and then moved into Aucholzie, which he farmed for some thirty years. He was a gentle, unworldly man.

Donald made his home with his brother James when he was not engaged as a shepherd. He plied his shepherding only during the winter. In the summer he did labouring work, preferably piecework. For example, he sometimes was engaged breaking metal, and would work literally as long as he could see. Another source of revenue was the cutting and setting up of peat in the Pollach moss, while herding Mr Reid of Croft's sheep. Even Sunday, it is said, was turned to account in this way.

Even then, however, it is difficult to see how he could have accumulated £8135. Did some shooting tenant give him a "tip" on the Stock Exchange?

J. M. BULLOCH.

The King's Highway.

Our roads are one of our most distinctive national possessions; they are a national heritage, and they have the romance of a heritage. They belong to and connect the very beginnings of our national civilisation. Ancient man, working his way from point to point, from Salisbury Plain to the uplands of Surrey and Kent, or from the Knappers' settlement at Brandon in Suffolk to the Ridgeway of Berkshire, followed in all his comings and goings the same tracks and the same methods. The journeying tribesmen chose the lines of the hills because only on the high ground could they see where they were

going and could keep free from the swamps and impenetrable forests of the valleys. They followed broad and natural routes of travel—they liked to go dry and warm, and so they chose for preference the sunny side of the hill, but they had different levels of trackway for different winds and weathers, as one may see on the old drove road, part of which came to be known later as the Pilgrim's Way, between the west of England and Canterbury. And so, after centuries of treading and traffic, the men of the Stone Age and the Bronze Age smoothed out the trackways, as the Romans found them, along the ranges of hills—the Way from Salisbury Plain to Kent, the Icknield Way along the northern slope of the Chilterns, the roads of the Mendips and the Quantocks, the Ridgeway passing Wayland's Smithy along the crest of the Berkshire Downs. Those were the beginnings, used later, no doubt, by the road-makers of Rome, but only until better roads could be made.

It is with the Roman roads that we begin the second stage by which we have come through to the heritage of to-day. They are the first real highways. The Roman engineer chose high ground where he could, and he built his road high above the surface of the land through which he laid his metal; but his first object was to make a path between two points so that troops could march as quickly and as easily as possible. He began, therefore, from some definite point, working to another point, but though he went as straight as he could, he made no extra difficulties for himself; he would swerve so as to avoid too steep a descent to lower ground or too severe a gradient in ascending a hill, or the necessity of crossing a stream. The consequence was that, though his roads go straight for many miles together, the general effect is a series of straight stretches making a long zig-zag. Many of his roads are in actual use to-day, and near by some of them, so skillfully did he choose his route through unmapped country, the railroads of our modern traffic follow the same line of direction. So strong and lasting, too, were the materials which he used and the methods by which he made use of them that even to-day, more than nineteen centuries after Caesar's eagles were first carried along a British trackway, the roads which the Roman engineer drove through wood and valley are plain to see and to examine as specimens of scientific work.—"Spectator," 23rd February, 1913.

The Jacobite Rebellion on Church Bells.

Mr H. B. Walters reminds us in his book, "Church Bells of England," just issued by Mr Henry Frowde, that the Jacobite rebellion was commemorated on some bells. A bell at Silsby, Leicestershire, rejoices over Culloden thus:—

In Honorem Gulielmi Cumbriae Ducis
Rebelle Scotos Victricibus Armis De-
bellantis.

On a bell at Fareham, Hants, Prince Charlie's defeat is the theme of some vigorous couplets graven on a bell significantly made by a bell-founder named Kipling:—

"In vain the rebels strove to gain renown
Over the Church, the Laws, the King, and
Crown.

In vain the bold ingrateful Rebels aim

To overturn when you support the same.

Then may Great George, our King, live for
to see

The Rebellious Crew hang on the Gallows
Tree."

J. M. B.

An Elginshire Scholar of the 16th Century.

In the January number of the "Scottish Historical Review," Dr P. Hume Brown contributes a very interesting article on "A Forgotten Scottish Scholar"—to wit, Volusemus, or, in the vernacular, Florence Wilson. Born in the opening years of the sixteenth century, on the banks of the Lossie in Morayshire, Wilson had a remarkable career. He went through the course at Aberdeen University, "then the best equipped of the three universities that had been founded in Scotland during the fifteenth century." As philosophy was the subject on which Hector Boece, the Principal, lectured, it is probable that Wilson sat at his feet during his course. Wilson does not appear to have thought much of his four years' study. "The early part of my life," he says, "was passed in learning trifles; would that a good portion of it had been devoted to learning the Greek and Latin tongues. From that neglect I find myself deficient in those advantages which are requisite to one who wishes to succeed in literature."

On completing his course, Wilson returned and settled for a time in Elginshire, and then proceeded to Paris, where there was a college, founded in the fourteenth century by the Bishop of Moray. At some date before 1523 he made the acquaintance of Cardinal Wolsey, to whose son he acted as tutor in Paris.

"Though an acceptable guest at the tables of the great, he steadfastly maintained his independence of mind. On one occasion, he tells us, he found that in his intercourse with an exalted personage he was expected to pay court to him in a fashion that compromised his self-respect. Whereupon he cut the connection, though this implied the temporary sacrifice of his fortune."

The ruin of Wolsey involved a change in Wilson's fortunes, but he found a new patron in Thomas Cromwell, formerly Wolsey's secretary, who now took Wolsey's place in the counsels of the King. Although he had a benefice in Kent, Wilson acted as an agent for Cromwell in Paris, and does not seem to have been very liberally compensated for his services.

Subsequently Wilson comes before us as a typical scholar of the Renaissance. Among his

patrons in Paris was the Cardinal of Lorraine, brother of Mary of Lorraine, second wife of James V. From this prince of the Church he received an annual pension, but it was very irregularly paid, and Wilson had to find a more satisfactory patron. This was the Bishop of Paris, who had been Ambassador to England. With the bishop he set out for Rome, but he fell ill at Avignon, and was shortly in a state of destitution. On his recovery, he proceeded to Carpentras, where he saw Jacopo Sadoletto, the bishop who had been Apostolical Secretary to two Popes, and made such a favourable impression upon him by his gifts and graces, that through his influence he was appointed to take charge of a department of a new school at the place. From Carpentras he went to Lyons, the then intellectual capital of France, and on the authority of eminent men who knew him there, we learn of his erudition. In addition to his virtues and pleasant manners, he had not only a knowledge of the arts and sciences, but also an acquaintance with six languages, which he had acquired in the countries where they were spoken. While returning home to Scotland in 1546, Wilson died at Vienne. He was an intimate friend of George Buchanan, who wrote his epitaph. The work which preserved Wilson's name among the learned for at least two centuries after his death was his "*De Animæ Tranquillitate*."

"The special charm it had for certain minds can easily be understood. It is written in a Latin style which, though interspersed with unclassical words and phrases, is fluent and easy, and it abounds with literary illusions which appeal to the scholar. But its chief attractiveness is in its vein of meditation, suggestive at once of a wide humanity, of refinement and moral elevation, which we know to have been Wilson's characteristics."

Scottish Guilds and Crafts.

The subject of Archdeacon W. Cunningham's recent presidential address to the Royal Historical Society was "*The Guildry and Trade Incorporations in Scottish Towns*." In regard to the guildry, Dr Cunningham's leading point was that the earliest trading rights of which we hear in Scotland were not conferred on the inhabitants of any particular town, but appear to have been granted to the men of a large area, within which some burghs existed and many others sprang up. There is, e.g., the law attributed to William the Lion referring to the "merchants of the realm," and ordaining that they shall enjoy and possess their guild, with "liberty to buy and sell within the bounds of the liberties of the burghs." Then there was the Moray Firth Hanse—some organisation, along a stretch of coast, of traders who had certain privileges and doubtless corresponding responsibilities, and who were free to hold their guild assembly when and where they liked. We can dimly see in this early time signs of the localisation of this general organisation at

particular centres, as well as the determination to maintain control over all branches of trade. The nearest English parallel is the Merchants of the Staple. Another point of difference is that while in England each town had its own guild merchant, in the Scottish burghs each town did not have its own guild merchant, but each burgh would have some inhabitants who were members of the merchant guild of the district. In England the differentiation of the capitalist and dealing classes from the industrial, and especially the manual labourers, arose more and more clearly as time went on, but it seems to have been practically marked in Scottish towns from the first.

The earliest traces we find of the organisation of craftsmen in Scotland present a remarkable parallel to the Hanse and Guildry; they were not specially constituted for a particular town but established on a wider basis. There is no English parallel, for example, to the case of the Abbey of Kilwinning, which organised a considerable school of masonry, the workmen from which found employment in building operations in distant parts of the country. The reputation of the masons from this district seems to have been long maintained. And here the historian makes an interesting note on the testimony which the Primacy of Mother Kilwinning among the lodges of Scotland, and the importance of the Canonicate Kilwinning and Leith Kilwinning, bear to the importance of the monastic establishment at Kilwinning in connection with Scottish architecture and masonry. Royal organisation certainly becomes prominent in Scotland in the later Middle Ages. In the fifteenth century a great deal of building was undertaken by the kings of Scotland, and they organised a sort of department of public works, of which the royal Master Mason was the head, and he was apparently responsible for the design.

In regard to the powers of the crafts Dr Cunningham states simply the contrast between England and Scotland. The Scottish craftsmen do not seem to have had any rights of self-government or any share in the election of the burgh and guildry authorities who controlled the conditions of work in each burgh and the price of goods. The craftsmen had no voice in the regulation of prices, so that in Scotland there were market prices, and not reasonable prices built up on the basis of a living wage, as in England. The craft guilds in English towns had been for the most part allowed to make rules from year to year, and these were overhauled by the Mayor, or later by the justices, in order to see that the regulations were reasonable. The Scottish incorporations of trades had a much more permanent character; they were not mere voluntary associations which were recognised by authority and utilised for public purposes, but they were permanently incorporated, and had a definite constitution or set; their action was authorised once for all by a seal of cause. But between the rights of the guildry on the one hand, and

the limited functions conferred on them by their seal, the officials of a trade corporation had very little scope for their activities.—*"Glasgow Herald,"* 22nd February, 1913.

The Kirk and the King.

At the birth of King James VI. on 19th June, 1566, there was, according to Knox, joy and triumph made throughout the realm, and thanks and praises given unto God, with supplications for the godly education of the prince; and, principally, wishing that he should be baptised according to the manner and form observed in the reformed Church. The Queen sent posts to France and England requesting "gossops" to be present at the baptism, which took place at Stirling on 17th December following. The King of France sent the Count de Briance, accompanied by a great train. Queen Elizabeth sent the Earl of Bedford, with a gorgeous company of four score horsemen, who brought for a present from Her Majesty a font of gold, worth three thousand crowns. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of St Andrews, in presence of a great concourse of the nobility, including twelve earls. The Queen "laboured" much with the noblemen to bear the salt, grease, and candle, but all refused. She at last found two earls and a lord who consented. The infant King was thus at the early age of six months an unwitting cause of disappointment and grief to the reformers.

James assumed the Government in 1578 when twelve years of age, and the General Assembly sent a deputation to him, who reported that his reply was "that not only would he concur with the Kirk in all things that might advance the trew religion presently professit within this realm, but also would be a protector of the Kirk."

The Regent Morton wished the King to get supreme power and rule in Church and State, and the King soon became eager to be possessed of this absolute power. Bishop Adamson, of St Andrews, also advised him "a Christian King should be the Chief governour of the Kirk, and to have Bishops, to hold all in order, conforme to antiquite." The Kirk disputed the claim to supremacy in spiritual affairs, and gave in a paper of "greiffes" at Perth in 1582, making many complaints, and beseeching the King to look upon these matters as became the lieutenant of God, and so to give redress that, first, Christ above all might be acknowledged, and the course of the Gospel advanced.

In 1584 the King's supreme power and authority over all estates, spiritual as well as temporal, was ratified and approved by Parliament, but against this Act the Ministers publicly protested, and took instruments on behalf of the Kirk. For this certain of them had to flee the Country, others were imprisoned, and Edinburgh was left without a Minister. The King was greatly enraged at this protest, and

wrote a sharp answer to a supplication presented by the Ministers, and told them that General Assemblies were not to be held without his consent; also that he would permit (or rather nominate) Bishops, which offices the Kirk had previously abolished.

The King had the Secret Council to carry out his instructions, but the Country was in such an unsettled state that the Kirk had to be reckoned with, and year after year the Assembly sent in complaints and remedies for the existing evils.

In 1579 the King was told that one Minister was insufficient to preach, exhort and preserve discipline in his house. The Assembly adhered boldly to its policy, and in 1582 deposed Bishop Montgomerie against the King's wish. It subsequently excommunicated him, and threatened the Duke of Lennox with "process" if he did not cease entreating him. In 1587 the King appointed Mr Robert Pont to be Bishop of Caithness, but the Assembly declined to allow him to accept.

In 1592 Mr Patrick Simpson preaching before His Majesty (shortly after the murder of the "Bonnie Earl of Moray") from the text—"The Lord said to Cain, Where is Abel, thy brother?" and thus addressed the King—"Sir, I assure you, in God's name, the Lord will ask at you where is the Earl of Moray, your brother. The King replied, before the Congregation. 'Mr Patrick, my chalmers door was never steeked upon you, ye might have told me anything ye thought in secret.' He replied, 'Sir, the scandall is public'—And after sermon, being sent for to the Castell, went up with his bible under his ockster, affirming that would plead for him." In 1596 a deputation of ministers waited on the King at Falkland to crave a discharge of his duty to prevent the dangerous endeavours of the rebel Lords and papists. The King interrupted the first speaker "and carlbottie quarrels our meeting, alleaging it was without warrant and selittus, making ourselves and the country to couceave feir whar thair was na cause." Andrew Melville thereupon "brak aff upon the King in sa zeales, powerfull, and irresistible a manner that whobbeit the King used his autoritie in maist crabbit and collierik manner, yit Mr Andrew bure him down and outtered the Commission as from the Mightie God, calling the King but God's sillie Vassall, and taking him be the sleeve, says Sir, we will humble reverence your Majestie alwayes, namlie in publick, but sen we have this occasion to be with your Majestie in privat, and the truth is, ye ar brought in extreame danger batho of your lyff and crown, and with yow the countrey and Kirk of Christ is lyk to wrak, for nocht telling yow the truthie, and giffen of yow a fathfull counsall, we mon discharge our dewtie thairin, or els be traitors lathie to Christ and yow. And, thairfor, Sir, as divers tymes befor, sa now again, I mon tell yow, thair is two Kings and two Kingdomes in Scotland. Thair is Chryst Jesus the King, and his kingdom the Kirk, whose subject King

James the Saxt is, and of whase kingdome nocht a king, nor a lord, nor a heid, bot a member. And they whome Chryst hes callit and commandit to watch over his Kirk, and governe his spirituall kingdome, hes sufficient powar of him, and authoritie sa to do, bathe togidder and severalie: the quhill na Christian King nor Prince sould controll and discharge, but fortifie and assist, utherwayes nocht fathfull subjects nor members of Chryst. And, Sir, when yie war in your swadling-clouties, Chryst Jesus rang friely in this land in spyt of all his enemies, and his Officers and Ministers conivent and assemblit for the rewling and weill of his Kirk, quhill was ever for your weillfare, defence, and preservation also, when thir sam enemies was seiking your destruction and cutting af. And, in sa doing, be thair Assemblies and meittings sen syne continowalie hes been terrible to these enemies, and maist stedable for yow."

The Assembly of that year sent three of its members to complain of offences in His Majesty's house, particularly that reading the Word at table, saying grace before and after meat were divers times omitted, that week day preaching was neglected, that he conversed during sermon, that he was "blottit with banning and swearing," and he was called upon to remove suspect persons, murderers, papists, and profane persons from his company, and to reform the habits of the Queen and her maids.

In 1597 the Assembly declined to accede to certain requests of the King, and in 1601 dealt with him very earnestly to remove his daughter out of the company of Lady Livingstone, an obstinate papist, and he promised to take her into his own house before Martinmas of that year. In 1602 the Kirk postponed sentence of excommunication on the Countess of Linlithgow, provided the King's daughter was taken out of her company.

The union of the Crowns followed in 1603, and thenceforth until 1633 the Assembly only met when called by the King, and it was said he got the favourers of his plans to be elected. The strongest supporters of Presbyterianism had been removed—some by death, others by exile or imprisonment, and some had yielded on getting bishoprics. The effects of pride of place and power, fear, flattery, and corruption, which had for some time past been weakening the stern integrity of the Kirk, became more and more apparent until Episcopacy rose dominant for a time, and the estate of the Kirk grew weak and pitiful.

Queries.

934. INVERUGIE CASTLE.—I have seen it stated that Inverugie Castle was in the early part of the last century used as a brewery. Definite particulars regarding the matter will oblige.

BUCHAN.

935. KINNEFF CASTLE.—There is said to have been a castle at Kinneff in early times. Do any records of it exist?

Y.

Answers.

925. WHINNIFOLD.—May I say, though it does not answer the question, that the most distinguished native of Whinnifold was the late Captain William Hay, of the Currie line. He was the son of a fisherman there; was trained as a ship's carpenter at Walter Hood's; drove the first engine ever used by Sir Donald Currie (a donkey engine); sailed a tiny steamer, the Koodoo, to the Cape, where it is still used as a tug; and afterwards commanded some of Sir Donald's biggest steamers. He ultimately became marine superintendent of the Currie line at Southampton, where he died a few years ago. He had a great stock of stories about Whinnifold.

J. M. B.

926. ORROK FAMILY.—"G. Y." may be referred to Dr Temple's "Thanage of Fernmarytn." The lands of Overblairton or Colpnay, in Belhelvie, were purchased, some time after 1732, "by a family of the name of Orrok, descended from and probably the representative of the Orroks of Orrok in Fife-shire. They named it Orrok 'in memoriam'." The Orroks possessed Orrok down to 1830, when it was sold to Robert Stewart Walker, who died in 1884. (See also John A. Henderson's "Aberdeenshire Epitaphs and Inscriptions.")

Q.

The only printed account of the Orrok family known to me is that in Temple's "Thanage of Fernmarytn," p. 637. Mr James Orrok, of 43 Bedford Square, London, the well-known art connoisseur (see "Who's Who"), belongs to the Aberdeenshire family, but he told me some years ago that he could not trace the connection. It is a family well worth tracing.

J. M. B.

No. 259.—April 4, 1913.

The Wreck of the Oscar.

1st April, 1813.

The wreck of the Greenland whaler, Oscar, at Grey Hope Bay, near the Short Ness at Aberdeen, on Thursday, 1st April, 1813, is one of the greatest (if not the greatest) maritime disasters that ever took place at Aberdeen. So much did it impress the popular imagination that for more than half a century events were dated by it, and spoken of as having happened "so many years before" or "so many years after" the Oscar was lost. In later years there has been no shipping disaster to parallel it at Aberdeen until this year, when quite close to where the Oscar was battered to pieces the Danish s.s. G. Koch was driven ashore on Sunday, 12th January, 1913, at the point of the Girdleness, and seven of her crew found a watery grave in the raging surf. In the following account there has been gathered together the story of the Oscar as told at the time in the "Aberdeen Journal," and as it was further related in the Burial-books of Nigg and Newburgh, Foveran, and Aberdeen.

THE STORY OF THE WRECK.

"Aberdeen Journal," Wednesday,
7th April, 1813.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF THE WHALE FISHING SHIP OSCAR.

On Thursday last, after a tract of the mildest weather known for many years, one of the most sudden and violent storms, for its short duration, was experienced here, which is recollected by the oldest inhabitant; and attended with one of the most melancholy and distressing events that ever happened at this place. In the morning, the wind, which had been westerly during the night, veered round to the south-eastward, with snow, blowing strong, but shifted soon after to the north-eastward. At the time five of the whaling ships belonging to this port, viz., the Hercules, Allison; Latona, Ayre; Middleton, Todd; St Andrew, Reid; and Oscar, Innes—which had sailed early in the morning, were riding at anchor in the bay; and the weather being still unsettled, and having the appear-

ance of an impending storm, the two larger about 5 o'clock weighed and stood out to sea.

A boat from the Oscar having gone ashore for some of the crew who were absent, that vessel put about, stood into the bay, and succeeded in getting the last of her hands on board. By this time she was far inshore, and a fatal calm, with a heavy rolling sea and strong flood tide coming on, rendered it impracticable to clear the Girdleness. The vessel continuing to fall to the leeward was again under the necessity of bringing up at the foot of the rocky shore within the Ness. Soon after which, the great violence of the gale which commenced from the north-east, with thick snow, rendered her situation perilous in the extreme, and filled the minds of the people on shore with the most painful apprehension. About half-past eleven o'clock a.m., the Oscar, after dragging her anchor, was seen to go ashore in the Grey Hope, near the Short Ness. A considerable number of people succeeded in getting across by the Ferry, and hastened to the spot, in order to render such assistance as might be found in their power. The heart-rending scene, which however now presented itself, made it too apparent that all human effort for the preservation of the unfortunate ship and crew must be unavailing.

The vessel lay among large rocks, and from the tremendous sea which went over her was already breaking up. At this time an attempt was made by the crew to form a sort of bridge to the nearest rocks by cutting away the main mast, which unfortunately fell alongside the ship instead of towards the shore as they had fondly expected. Many of the men who had clung to the rigging, were now plunged into the sea by the falling of the fore and mizen masts, and disappeared in the merciless ocean; and most of the remainder, having nothing to hold by, were swept off the wreck, and sank in sight of those on shore, who could render them no assistance, although the distance between them and the unfortunate seamen was such as to admit of inter-communication of sentiment, even by the countenance.

The fate of others seemed no less hard, for after having nearly gained the shore, they were swept off by the heavy surf, or borne down by the casks and other wreck with which they were surrounded. The fore-castle of the Oscar still remaining about water, 5 men were observed, and among them Captain Innes was distinctly seen making signals for that assistance which could not possibly be afforded; and after clinging long to the wreck and struggling hard for life, they shared the fate of their unfortunate companions, the vessel having soon gone to pieces. About this time Mr John Jamson, first mate, and James Venus, a seaman belonging to Shields, were with difficulty saved, being the only survivors of this sad catastrophe, out of a crew of 44 persons.

Thus perished the Oscar, which but a few hours before had sailed with the fairest prospect, and being very complete in all her equipments, might be valued at £10,000; and



WRECK OF OSCAR.

thus was lost one of the finest crews which could go to sea, men who so lately set out full of hope and expectation, and were in one fatal hour cut off, many of them now leaving by their untimely fate their widows and numerous families in that anguish and distress, towards the alleviation of which we trust a generous and benevolent public will with their wonted liberality contribute in this trying period of their affliction.

A subscription has been set on foot for the relief of the widows, orphans, and other relatives who were dependent on the unfortunate sufferers, the most of whom were married, and many of them have left very large families. The sums subscribed are intended to be disposed of for their relief by a committee to be appointed for that purpose by the principal subscribers.

Subscription papers are left at the Athenæum, the bank offices, Mr Ewen's, Castle Street; Mr Brown's, bookseller, Broad Street; Messrs Angus and Son, booksellers, Union Street; The Circulating Library, Broad Street; and the News Room, Netherkirkgate, where the smallest sum will be thankfully received.

LATE CREW OF THE OSCAR.

John Innes, master, drowned.

John Jamson, first mate and harpooner, and James Venus, boatsteerer, saved.

DROWNED.

Jonathan Rogers, spectator and harpooner; Matthew Elsdon, harpooner; George Buchan, do.; Alexander Buchan, do.; Robert Richmond, boatsteerer; James Sinclair, do.; Thomas Smith, do.; John Goldie, cooper and boatsteerer; Robert Morgan, line manager; William Roberts, do.; John Henderson, do.; John Coutts, do.; Alexander Mitchell, surgeon; William Livie, seaman; James Short, do.; James Sangster, do.; Thomas Sangster, do.; William Ogston, do.; James Christie, do.; John Buchan, do.; Andrew Peddie, do.; James Catto, do.; Alexander Gordon, do.; John Bruce, do.; William Davidson, do.; Alexander Buchan (2nd), do.; William Dunn, do.; Daniel Alcock, do.; Thomas Greig, do.; John Tait Sim, cook; George Lawrence, carpenter; John Stewart, landsman; John Anderson, do.; William Anderson, do.; William Walker, do.; George McDonald, do.; Alexander Riddell, apprentice; Robert Riddell, do.; John Palmer, do.; Robert Ronald, do.; Charles Sim, do.

Soon after the Oscar struck, the St Andrew, which rode about a cable length to the windward, cut from both anchors in the face of the rocks which had just proved so fatal, and when there scarcely remained a hope of her safety. The ship was, however, got under way with the staysails and mizen; and with the greatest alacrity, the fore and main topsail being set, she beat to the windward along this rugged part of the coast, while horror was painted in the countenance of every beholder, who momentarily expected that the ship and crew must share the melancholy fate of the Oscar, which seemed inevitable. Never, under Divine

Providence, was seamanship and exertion more successfully displayed; and never was a ship seen to escape greater or more imminent peril. In a manner truly astonishing, she surmounted the breakers, and weathered this tremendous part of the coast, to the inexpressible joy of the many anxious spectators assembled, gaining the port in safety.

The Middleton and Latona had previously cut from their anchors, and after barely clearing the North Pier, got safely into the harbour; but we regret to state that the Hercules was not alike fortunate, for after dragging her anchor almost to the Pierhead, she knocked off her rudder to the northward of the pier, and was immediately driven ashore on the beach. The crew were all fortunately saved, and the vessel was on Sunday got off without any material danger. Thirty-eight of the bodies of the Oscar's late unfortunate crew, and among them that of Captain Innes, have been cast ashore, and it was a truly mournful spectacle, the sight of so many weeping relatives endeavouring to recognise the features of their departed and lamented friends. A considerable number have been claimed; and such as have not, have been attended to and decently interred."

The same issue of the "Aberdeen Journal" also contains the following letter to the editor—

Sir,—If the following irregular verses, written the day after, and under the awful depression produced by the melancholy event of the 1st of April, be deemed worthy of a corner in your journal, they are much at your service.—I am, sir, your most obedient,

Z.

ON THE LOSS OF THE OSCAR.

What sounds are those that strike my listening ear,
In the dread pauses of the furious blast;
Which, with the speed of lightning, does career
Across the darkened sky? Methinks, I hear
The mournful cry
Of death and hopeless misery.

Yes, April! though thou'rt wont, like the
world's guile,
To gild with sunny smile
The cloud, which nurses in its breast
The rattling hail or chilly shower,
To blast the opening bud and flower;
Yet now thou comest, borne on December's car,
Urged on thy way by the rude blustering storm,
And, with the fury of the winter's war,
Sweepest the raging sea—
The messenger of God, charged with His dread
decree.

The gallant ship, prepared to brave
The northern ocean's mighty wave,
Her jovial crew, with thoughtless glee,
Draining the parting cup right merrily,
Last setting sun beheld;
Yet never more, on ship or men
The setting sun shall look again

In sight of home, how hard to die,
 In sight of home to raise the cry
 Of wild despair, and friends so nigh!
 April! full many a widow's moan and orphan's
 tear,
 For the lost spouse and father dear;
 Full many a mother's breaking heart
 Shall rue thy morning's awful rage,
 And mark, with anguish keen, thy name in
 memory's page.

Further references to the disaster occur in the pages of the "Aberdeen Journal" of 1813—

1. On 23th April, when it is said — "The female domestic servants in the city are collecting for the Oscar sufferers."

2. On 5th May, when it is said—"On Thursday morning, 22nd ult., the body of James Short and that of another seaman, both of the Oscar's late unfortunate crew, the latter much mangled, were cast ashore near the fatal spot where the ship was wrecked, and were decently interred, the former by the friends by whom it was recognised."

3. On 12th May, when it is said—"On Sunday last, the body of the late carpenter's mate of the whale-fishing ship Oscar was cast ashore in a mangled state, and decently interred."

AN INCIDENT OF THE WRECK.

The rescue of John Jamson from the wreck was effected under singular circumstances. His uncle, Captain Richard Jamson, a retired whaling captain, had gone out from his home in James Street to bring back from a ball his eldest daughter, Mary Jamson (afterwards Mrs Chalmers, of Bridewell, and grandmother of the Rev. James Smith, B.D., of St George's-in-the-West Parish, Aberdeen), and, hearing of the disaster to the Oscar, hurried over to the Girdleness to do what he could to aid the seamen. While so engaged, something was washed inshore, which, supposing it to be the ship's dog, he proceeded to pull ashore with his staff. To his consternation and glad surprise, he found he had rescued from the jaws of death his own nephew, John Jamson.

Mrs Chalmers' husband, Alexander Wallace Chalmers, governor of Bridewell, had a cousin who was married to Captain Thomas Innes, a brother of the captain of the Oscar. The oil-painting from which the picture of the Oscar is taken belonged at one time to Captain Innes, and is now the property of another relation of the Innes family—viz., Captain Crombie, harbour master of Aberdeen.

BURIAL REGISTER EXTRACTS.

The Burial Registers of Newburgh, Foveran, Nigg, and Aberdeen, furnish some interesting particulars relating to the calamity.

NEWBURGH CHURCHYARD.

Epitaph of Captain Innes.

"Sacred to the memory of Captain John Innes, aged 42 years, who was wrecked in the

ship Oscar, near Aberdeen, the 1st April, 1813. This stone is erected by his disconsolate widow, Ann Mitchell, as a grateful tribute of her regard and affection for his departed worth. Their son, Thomas, who died in infancy, is also interred here."

Though Boreas' blasts and Neptune's waves
 Have tossed me to and fro,
 In spite of both, by God's decree,
 I harbour here below.

Here at an anchor I do lie,
 With many of our fleet;
 Until again we must set sail,
 Our Admiral, Christ, to meet.

"Also his spouse, Ann Mitchell, died 16th November, 1828, aged 68 years."

The Sexton thus quaintly records the burial of Captain Innes and three others:—

"1813 April the 4 Buried John Innes Shipmaster from Aberdeen he lays in the South Scad of his father's Lorston. Buried John Innes and 3 of his men who drowned of the Oscar of Aberdeen."

One of these men was John Henderson, line manager, whose epitaph there reads:—"Erected by Rev. Thomas Henderson, Demerara, West Indies, in memory of his father, John Henderson, who was lost off the Oscar, 1st April, 1813, aged 21 years."

NIGG CHURCHYARD.

The Burial Book contains the following notice:—

"April 1st, 1813. Jonathan Rogers, from South Shields, spectioneer and harpooner on board the Oscar, Greenland ship, of Aberdeen (John Innes, captain), was drowned in a storm and cast ashore in the Greyhope of this parish, and was interred next day in the Churchyard of Nigg, aged about 34 years.

"The Oscar left the harbour with several other Greenland ships very early in the morning, but about 10 o'clock a.m., the weather gloomy and hovering, a most dreadful hurricane from the north-east arose, drove the Oscar ashore on the Short Ness, and all her crew, 44, except two persons, perished. On the same day from this ship were drowned, and as cast ashore, buried in the Churchyard of Nigg, the following persons—Matthew Elsdon, harpooner, from North Shields, aged about 35 years; Robert Richmond, boatsteerer, from Sunderland, aged about 25 years; James Sinclair, boatsteerer, from Aberdeen, aged about 23 years; William Livie, seaman, from Fraserburgh, aged about 21 years; James Sangster, seaman, from Peterhead, and his twin brother, Thomas, also a seaman, aged about 19 years; William Ogston, seaman, from parish of New Deer, aged about 20 years; James Christie, seaman, from Peterhead, aged about 21 years; John Buchan, seaman, from parish of Inverallochy, aged about 45 years; Andrew Peckie, seaman, from Portsoy, aged about 19 years; Alexander Gordon, seaman, from Fraserburgh, aged about 30 years; William David

son, seaman, from Fraserburgh, aged about 21 years; Alexander Buchan (second), seaman, from parish of Inverallochy, aged about 23 years; John Anderson, landsman, from the country of Speyside, aged about 23 years; William Anderson, landsman, from the parish of Raffan, aged about 24 years; George M'Donald, landsman, from the parish of Peterhead, aged about 27 years; Robert Riddel, apprentice, from Aberdeen, aged about 15 years.

"From the same ship were drowned, but carried to other places where no burial registers are kept, and there interred, the following persons:—George Buchan, harpooner, from Peterhead, aged about 29 years; Alexander Buchan, first harpooner, his brother, aged about 25 years; Thomas Smith, boatsteerer, from Aberdeen, aged about 23 years; John Goldie, cooper and boatsteerer, from Aberdeen, aged about 53 years; Robert Morgan, line manager, from Aberdeen, aged about 21 years; William Roberts, line manager, from Aberdeen, aged about 21 years; John Henderson, line manager, from Newburgh, aged about 22 years; John Coutts, line manager, from Aberdeen, aged about 19 years; Alexander Marshall, surgeon, from Dundee, aged about 18 years; James Stuart, seaman, from Old Aberdeen, aged about 19 years; John Bruce, seaman, from Fraserburgh, aged about 19 years; William Dunn, seaman, from the parish of Raffan, aged about 31 years; Daniel Alcock, seaman, from Aberdeen, aged about 25 years; John Tait Sim, cook, from parish of Cruden, aged about 24 years; John Stewart, carpenter, from Aberdeen, aged about 30 years; Alexander Riddel, apprentice, from Aberdeen, aged about 19 years; John Palmer, apprentice, from Aberdeen, aged about 15 years; Forbes Ronald, apprentice, from Aberdeen, aged about 16 years; Charles Sinn, apprentice, from parish of Cruden, aged about 19 years.

"From the same ship were also drowned, according to evidence from the Custom House Books of Aberdeen, but either their bodies cast ashore, or near by, or not to be distinguished on account of their mutilated state, the following persons—James Catto, seaman, from Peterhead, aged about 18 years; Thomas Greig, seaman, from Peterhead, aged about 23 years; George Lawrence, carpenter, from Footdee, by Aberdeen, aged about 25 years; William Walker, landsman, from Aberdeen, aged about 21 years. John Innes, captain of the Oscar, from the fishing village of Newburgh, being drowned and cast ashore, was buried according to evidence in the Churchyard of Newburgh, aged 42 years."

ST NICHOLAS CHURCHYARD, ABERDEEN.

4th April, 1813.—John Coutts, seaman, aged 18 years, who was drowned in the Oscar, was buried in Lair E. 9.

Footdee and St Fotin.

Our local historians have been puzzled to explain the derivation of the name of Footdee, Futtie, Fittie, or Foty, which is given to one of the districts of the city. The modern spelling of the word had been adopted under the mistaken idea that "Footdee" was a contraction of "Foot of the Dee," but this notion has long been exploded. The following legend of Saint Fotin, coupled with the circumstance that, in the oldest charters extant, the district is called "Fotin," satisfactorily accounts for the origin of the name. The legend referred to, which appears in the "Breviary of Aberdeen," published in 1509, is as follows:—

"Saint Fotin, a Gaul of noble birth, was Bishop of Lyons, and when he was 90 years of age and upwards, was dragged before the Roman Deputies, either to undergo the sentence of death for his belief in Christ, or to offer sacrifice to the gods of the heathen. When the old man was brought before this impious tribunal, a shout arose from the populace on every side that Fotin was a Christian. Being asked by the judge of what faith or profession he was, he answered, 'I am a Christian, and am ready, for the name of Christ, to undergo any suffering.' Whereupon the officers of the judges, inflamed with wrath, rushed upon the man of God like mad dogs, and bound him with cords. The venerable Saint, undismayed by their threats, patiently suffered while they dragged him along; some tearing out his hair, others buffeting him on the face, and mocking him with blasphemies, while they pulled him backwards and forwards, hither and thither; and at last cast him half-dead into prison, where shortly after he gave up his soul to God. In the course of time, the fame of Saint Fotin spread over the world, more especially to the northern parts of Britain, where the inhabitants erected a church in his honour, not far from the river Dee. A certain youth, lame from his birth, so as to be totally unable to walk, was, by the advice of his parents, brought to Saint Fotin (who appeared to him in a dream), and laid down in the aforesaid church, where, after remaining for three days constant in prayer, by the merits of Saint Fotin, he attained the perfect use of his limbs. This miracle being noised abroad, a person afflicted by the droopy, beyond the power of medical art to cure, went in pilgrimage to Saint Fotin. At the same time, a young woman, who had been so grievously troubled with an imposthume for the space of five years, that she wished rather to die than to continue in such torment, vowed a pilgrimage to Saint Fotin; and these two coming to his church at the same time, both were delivered from their maladies by the Divine grace, interposed through the blessed prayers of Saint Fotin. It happened also that the nurse of a certain temporal lord having chanced to have overlain his child so that it died, the lord, incensed against her for this crime, ordered her to be led to death. The nurse, in her terror, snatched

up the dead infant, and with many prayers and tears turned towards the church of Saint Fotin, the martyr; and sighing, groaning, and wailing all the way she went to it, and laying down the infant before the altar, continued there for three days in fasting, watching, and prayer. Worn out at length by this vigil, she fell asleep for a little, when Saint Fotin appeared to her, clad in his pontifical robes, and touched the head of the infant, which, through the Divine grace, imparted by his hand, was instantly restored to life, and awoke the nurse by its cries. And all people gave praise to God for this great miracle."—"Aberdeen Journal," October 12, 1842.

The Bishop-Parson of Fettercairn.

Referring to the account of the Rev. Alexander Forbes, minister of Fettercairn, 1533-1617, and also Bishop of Caithness and afterwards Bishop of Aberdeen, given in No. 252—February 14, 1913, the following may be quoted from Dr A. C. Cameron's "History of Fettercairn"—

John Collace of Balnamoon was succeeded [as minister of Fettercairn] in 1533 by Alexander Forbes, A.M. (born in 1564, son of John Forbes of Ardmurdo (Keith-hall), a descendant of Forbes of Brux (Strathdon). He graduated at St Andrews in 1535; was appointed to the Bishopric of Caithness in 1564, but held the charge of Fettercairn in conjunction with it, and continued to hold it afterwards along with the Bishopric of Aberdeen, to which he was appointed in 1616. He married Christina, daughter of Straton of Criggie (St Cyrus), and had seven sons and three daughters. Margaret, one of these, was married to Andrew Straton of Warburton, ancestor of the Stratons of Fodra, Drumhendry, and Bahmakelly.

Bishop Forbes was a member of the Assembly almost every year from 1593 to 1610; for some years constant Moderator of Presbytery; in 1599, a member of the Conference at Falkland; in 1610 and 1615, of the Court of High Commission. He seems to have favoured the remission of George, Marquis of Huntly, from the sentence of excommunication, which not improperly paved the way to his promotion. He was nicknamed "Collie," for his being a pluralist. He died at Warburton on 24th November, 1617, aged 53. At the Court of James VI. he was high in favour, as shown by a letter of which the following is a copy.

"James VI.; To the Presbyterie of Mernis, 4 Aprile 1603. Trustie freindis, we greet you heartlie weill, ye sall wit, we have thoicht guid and expedient that Mr Alexander Forbes, one of your number, sall accompanie us towards London, God willing, to attend upon our service thair, with certaine uther of the brethren appointed to the same effect, and likewise to receive from us bak agane, directions to the Commissioners of the Generall Assemblie for preserving of peace and unitie in the Kirk, quhairfoir

we ar maist desyrous as ye have found heirtiofair be experience—Quhairfoir we will you and commandes that ye provide his Kirk o Fetterkarine with one of the brethren of your presbiterie quha may best and maist convenientlie serve to his returning, in all poyntis of the ministrie, and this fall not to do, as ye will do us acceptabill service. At Halyrud house, the fourt of Apryll, 1603.

"To our trustie freindis, the ministeris
"of the pre-bitirrie of the Mernis."

[According to Hill Burton's "History of Scotland," George Gladstones became Bishop of Caithness in 1600, and was translated to St Andrews in 1605 (See also "A Meatus Minister" in A.J.N. and Q. No. 251—February 7, 1913); and possibly the latter year, and not 1604, was the date of Forbes's appointment. It was in 1606, at anyrate, that the Scottish Estates passed the Act for the restitution of the estate of Bishops. This year, too, saw the Convention at Linlithgow of laymen and ministers nominated by King James, which agreed that every Presbytery should have a "constant moderator"; and, as Dr P. Hume Brown puts it, "constant moderators virtually meant diocesan episcopacy."]

Bibliography of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff, 1912.

The following is a note of some books and pamphlets published or privately printed in the counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff during 1912:—

ABERDEEN ART GALLERY.—Catalogue, loan exhibition of modern paintings and drawings organised by the Contemporary Art Society, May and June, 1912. Aberdeen: The Rosemount Press. Pp. xv. + 16—31 + [1] + cover.

ABERDEEN CORPORATION.—Aberdeen Water Supply—Rivers Dee and Dye. Correspondence, 1912. [No imprint.] Pp. 2 + [2] + cover.

ABERDEEN CORPORATION.—City and Royal Burgh of Aberdeen. Provisions of the City Acts relating to the water undertaking and water department. [Aberdeen: The University Press.] Pp. xii. + 199 + [1].

ABERDEEN CORPORATION.—Tuberculosis Exhibition, 20th to 26th March, 1912, within the Music Hall Buildings, Aberdeen. Catalogue of exhibits. Admission free to exhibition and lectures. Under the joint auspices of the Corporation of Aberdeen and the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption. Aberdeen: Henry Munro, 10 Crown Street. Pp. 43 + cover.

ABERDEEN SAILORS' MISSION AND HOME.—Jubilee retrospect, 1852-1912. Illustrated. Aberdeen: printed at the Central Press (John Milne), 61-63 Belmont Street, 1912. [400 copies printed.] Pp. 30.

ABERDEEN SCHOOL BOARD.—Reading list of books in the Aberdeen Public Library relating to reproductions of famous pictures presented to the School Board by Mrs William Murray,

1912. Aberdeen: printed at the Central Press (John Milne), 61-63 Belmont Street. Pp. 24 + cover.

ALLAN, GEORGE.—Catalogue of important sale of superior household furniture, rare antique china, ornaments, silver, and plate, fine old cut crystal, linen, wines, valuable oil paintings, scarce engravings, etc., etc.....to be sold by public auction within the house, 32 Albyn Place, Aberdeen, on.....8th, 9th, and 10th October, 1912. John W. Reid, auctioneer. [No imprint.] Pp. 31 + [1].

ALLAN, GEORGE, AND COUPER, SYDNEY.—Catalogue of important sale of books in history, biography, travel, science, music, and local and general literature.....to be sold by auction within the Crown Auction Rooms.....on the 5th November and three following days. [No imprint.] Pp. 32 + cover.

ANDERSON JOHN, & Co.—Catalogue of household goods and other effects to be sold by auction at Albothall Villa, Cults, on.....12th and 13th March, [1912] [No imprint.] Pp. 16.

ANDERSON, PETER JOHN.—Notes on Academic Theses. With bibliography of Duncan Liddel. Aberdeen: printed for the University, 1912. Pp. [iv.] + 52, with nine plates. [Aberdeen University Studies, No. 53.]

ANDERSON, PETER JOHN, and WESTLAND, ALBERT.—Records of the Arts Class, 1863-72, University of Aberdeen. Supplement. Aberdeen: printed at the University Press, 1912. Pp. xii. + 156, with 63 plates.

ANDERSON, ROBERT.—Walks round Aberdeen. (Reprinted from the "Aberdeen Free Press.") Aberdeen: Free Press Office, 1912. Pp. 52 + cover.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM (joint author). See Gray, H. M. W.

BACON, ROGER.—Part of the Opus Tertium of, including a fragment now printed for the first time. Edited by A. G. Little. Aberdeen: The University Press. [British Society of Franciscan Studies, extra series.]

BANNOCHIE, JAMES, & SONS.....Catalogue of important sale of plasterer's stock-in-trade, working plant, and office furnishings.....to be sold by public auction within the premises, No. 19 Belmont Street, Aberdeen, on.....the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 30th December, 1912. John W. Reid, auctioneer. [No imprint.] Pp. 22 + [2].

BIRNIE, A. R.—Janet Wilkins' Washin' Day. A comic play in one act. [Aberdeen: Aberdeen Daily Journal Office, 1912.] Pp. 20 + cover.

BREMNER, ALEXANDER.—The Physical Geology of the Dee Valley. Aberdeen: The University Press, 1912. Pp. [viii.] + 63 + [3].

BRUCE, W. S.—Records of the Arts Class, 1864-63, University of Aberdeen. Illustrated. Aberdeen: The Central Press (John Milne), Belmont Street, 1912. Pp. 126.

BULLOCH, JOHN MALCOLM.—The Journal of Lieutenant Hugh Gordon, 1st Foot (Royal Scots), April 26, 1814—February 20, 1816. Aberdeen: Privately printed [Rosemount Press], 1912. Pp. 51 + [1] + cover.

BULLOCH, JOHN MALCOLM (joint author). See Skelton, Constance Oliver.

CALDER, W. M.—Wilson Bequest. Preliminary report to the Wilson Trustees for the year 1911. Aberdeen: Printed at the Aberdeen University Press [1912]. Pp. 14 + [2] + cover with title.

CAMERON, GEORGE C.—The King's College Club, Arts Class 1856-60. Supplementary Record, 1912. Aberdeen: privately printed by Taylor & Henderson. Pp. 16 and cover.

COOPER, JAMES.—Place-Names of the Parish of Cluny. Aberdeen: Printed by William Mutch, 34 and 36 Netherkirkgate, 1912. Pp. 20 + cover.

COPLAND, ALEXANDER.—Catalogue of oil paintings, watercolours, engravings, etchings, old prints, portfolios, etc., to be sold by auction within the Bon-Accord Auction Saloons on6th December, 1912. John Milne, auctioneer. Aberdeen: Printed at the Central Press (John Milne), 61-63 Belmont Street. Pp. 11 + [1] + cover.

COUPER, SYDNEY.—See Allan, George.

CRAIB, WILLIAM GRANT.—Contributions to the Flora of Siam. Aberdeen: Printed for the University of Aberdeen, MCMXII. Pp. [ii.] + 210. [Aberdeen University Studies, No. 57.]

CRAIB, WILLIAM GRANT.—The Flora of Banffshire. Banffshire Field Club Transactions, extra number. Banff: Printed by the Banffshire Journal, Limited, 1912. Pp. [iv.] + 111 + [1]. [Also issued as No. 54 of the Aberdeen University Studies. Aberdeen: The University Press.]

CROLL, JOHN.—To the Teachers of the Aberdeen School Board. [No imprint.] Pp. 8.

CRUDEN PARISH CHURCH.—Cruden Recipes and Wrinkles. A souvenir bazaar book. Cruden, 26th and 27th July, 1912. Peterhead: P. Scrogie, "Bucian Observer" Works, 1912. Pp. 91 + [1] + iv. + 51 + [1] + cover.

CRUICKSHANK, JOHN R.—The True Ballad of the Manslaughter of George Downie, janitor, King's College, Old Aberdeen, 1717. Aberdeen: J. G. Bisset, 1912. Pp. 8.

DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, LIMITED.—Catalogue of salvage sale of wholesale merchants' stock, to be sold by auction.....within the Oak Tree Warehouse, Regent Road, Aberdeen, on Friday, 13th September, 1912. John Cruickshank and Co., exposers; John Milne, auctioneer. Aberdeen: Printed at the Central Press (John Milne), 61-63 Belmont Street. Pp. 30 + [2].

DAVIDSON & GARDEN, ADVOCATES, ABERDEEN. See Duncecht; Laithers; Melgum.

DUNCECH.—Particulars, Rentals, etc., of the Estate of Duncecht, Aberdeenshire, for sale. [Agents, Messrs Davidson & Garden, advocates, 12 Dee Street, Aberdeen.] [Illustrated.] Aberdeen: The University Press, Limited. Pp. 19 + [1] + 6 full-page illustrations.

EAST PARISH CHURCH.—Book of Words of Midnight Service on Christmas Eve, Tuesday, 24th December, 1912, in the East Parish Church of S. Nicholas, Aberdeen. Aberdeen: Thomson & Duncan, printers. Pp. 8.

EAST PARISH CHURCH.—Marriage Service. East Parish Church of S. Nicholas, Aberdeen. 4th January, 1912. J. C.—M. W. [No imprint.] Pp. 6 + [2].

EAST UNITED FREE CHURCH.—The Oracle. A household book of favourite recipes. [Issued in connection with the Upper Denburn Mission Stall at the annual sale of work of the East United Free Church.] Aberdeen: George Leslie, printer. Pp. 60 + cover.

EAST UNITED FREE CHURCH, ABERDEEN.—Semi-jubilee of Rev. Charles H. Todd, M.A. Congregational meeting and social gathering in the church buildings on Friday, 29th March, 1912. [No imprint.] Pp. [4].

ELDER, JOHN RAWSON.—The Royal Fishery Companies of the Seventeenth Century. Aberdeen: University Press, 1912. Pp. viii. + 136. [Aberdeen University Studies, No. 52.]

ELLIS, ROWLAND, BISHOP OF ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY.—Catalogue of an interesting collection of books, being a portion of the library of the late Bishop Ellis; and other properties.....to be sold by auction within the Bon-Accord Auction Rooms on.....25th, 26th, and 27th March, 1912, [by] John Milne, auctioneer. [Aberdeen: Printed by John Milne, Central Press, Belmont Street.] Pp. 18 + [2].

ELLIS ROWLAND, BISHOP OF ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY.—Catalogue of household furniture, china, crystal, pictures, brass, ornaments, and household furnishings.....to be sold by auction at Bishop's Court, 29 Albyn Place, Aberdeen, on.....5th, 6th, and 7th February, 1912.....John Milne, auctioneer. Aberdeen: Printed at the Central Press (John Milne), Belmont Street. Pp. 34 + [2] + cover.

FERRYHILL UNITED FREE CHURCH.—Suggestions for Common Prayer. Aberdeen: W. and W. Lindsay, printers. Pp. [4].

FITZPATRICK, HUGH. See Fraser, Angus.

FRANKLAND, PERCY F.—Aberdeen Corporation. Aberdeen water supply—Rivers Dee and Dye. Report by Professor Percy F. Frankland, F.R.S., 1912. [No imprint.] Pp. 3 + [5] + cover.

FRASER, ANGUS, AND FITZPATRICK, HUGH.—Catalogue of an interesting collection of books.....to be sold by auction within the Bon-Accord Auction Saloons on.....9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th December, 1912. John Milne, auctioneer. [Aberdeen: Printed at the Central Press (John Milne), 61-63 Belmont Street.] Pp. 24 + [2].

FRASER, GEORGE MILNE.—Aberdeen Mechanics' Institute. A record of civic and educational progress. Aberdeen: The University Press, 1912. Pp. iii. + [1] + 68.

FRASERBURGH CRICKET CLUB.—Grand Bazaar. Official guide. Illustrated. [Aberdeen: George Leslie, printer, Adelphi.] Pp. [96].

GALLOWGATE UNITED FREE CHURCH, ABERDEEN.—The Chart for the Grand Bazaar to be held in the Music Hall Buildings, Union Street, on Friday and Saturday, 18th and 19th October, 1912. Illustrated. [Aberdeen: G. & W. Fraser, "Belmont" Works.] Pp. 96.

GARVIE, JAMES, & SON.—Auction sale of wood-working machinery, etc., at Rose Street, Aberdeen.....on Friday, 17th May, 1912. W. Porter, auctioneer. [No imprint.] Pp. 6 + [2].

GILES, PETER.—William Lawrence Taylor. By the Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Portrait. [Aberdeen: The University Press.] Pp. 4 + cover with title.

GRAY, H. M. W., AND ANDERSON, WILLIAM.—Developmental Adhesions affecting the Lower End of the Ileum and the Colon. Illustrated. Aberdeen: The University Press, 1912. Pp. plates ix. + 26 + [2].

GRAY, MARY.—The Statue on the Square. A talk to the Huntly Lodge of Good Templars. Huntly: Joseph Dunbar, 1912. Pp. [2] + 12 + [2] + cover.

GREIG, GAVIN.—Index to Titles and First Lines [of Folk-Song of the North-East, by Gavin Greig]. [Privately printed.] [Aberdeen: Aberdeen Daily Journal Office, 1912.] Pp. xiii. + [1]. [12 copies printed.]

HARROWER, JOHN.—The Age of Entrance to the Arts Curriculum. Addresses to the Graduation Greek Class, Aberdeen University, October, 1911. Aberdeen: The University Press, 1912. Pp. 8.

HARROWER, JOHN.—A Great Oxford Teacher—the late Alfred Thomas Barton. [Reprinted from "Aberdeen Free Press," 5th February, 1912.] Aberdeen, 1912. Pp. 7 + [1] + cover with title.

HARROWER, JOHN.—Map of the Greekless Area of Scotland. Aberdeen: The University Press, 1912. Pp. 7 + [1] + cover with title and a map.

HARROWER, JOHN.—Address at the Prize-giving, Gordon Schools, Huntly, June, 1909. Aberdeen: the Rosemount Press, 1912. Pp. [ii.] + 8.

HARROWER, JOHN.—Greek Class Prose Composition Exercises, 1905-1911. [Aberdeen University Press.] Separate leaves.

HENDERSON, JOHN ALEXANDER.—History of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen. Illustrated. Aberdeen: Printed for the New Spalding Club, MCMXII. Pp. xxiv. + 504. [Also as No. 60 of Aberdeen University Studies.]

HENDERSON, JOHN ALEXANDER.—Twenty-one Aberdeen Events of the Nineteenth Century. Illustrated. Aberdeen: Aberdeen Daily Journal Office, 1912. Pp. 88.

HENDRICK, JAMES.—The Progress of Agricultural Education in Scotland. Inaugural address delivered in Marischal College, 10th October, 1912. Aberdeen: The University Press, 1912. Pp. 22 + [2] + cover.

HOLBURN JUNCTION (ABERDEEN).—Traders' circular. Buyers' handy guide. Illustrated. Aberdeen: Published by G. L. MacKeggie, 512 Union Street, 1912. Pp. 32 + cover.

THE HOUSELETTING AND RATING ACT, 1911.—Its Provisions Explained. Aberdeen: Printed and published by William Mutch, 34-36 Nether-kirkgate, 1912. Pp. 8.

JONES, THOMAS DILLON.—Some of the Poetical Works of. Collected by Jane Macer. Aberdeen: the University Press, 1912. Pp. viii. + 49 + [1].

LAITHERS.—Particulars of the Estate of Laithers in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, for sale. Apply to Messrs Davidson & Garden, advocates, 12 Dee Street, Aberdeen. [Illustrated.] [No imprint.] Pp. 9 + [1] + 1 map.

LAWRANCE, ROBERT MURDOCH.—The Gordons, of Abdour, Auchinches, Cairnbulg, etc., extracted from ancient registers in St Peter's Church, Fraserburgh. Reprinted from the "Fraserburgh Herald and Northern Counties Advertiser," March 19, 1912. Pp. 7 + [1] + cover with title.

LAWRANCE, ROBERT MURDOCH.—The Pedigree of the Aberdeenshire Lawrances. Aberdeen: William Smith & Sons, 1912. [Limited issue.] Pp. [8].

LITSTER, WILLIAM.—Selected Songs for Upper Standards. Aberdeen: Published by the Aberdeen University Press, Limited. Pp. 32 + cover with title.

LITTLE, A. G.—See Bacon, Roger.

(To be Continued.)

Gordons in County Down.

Students of Gordon history may like to know that a series of articles on the Gordons in Co. Down, an obscure subject, from the pen of Mr Philip Crossle, began in the "Banbridge Chronicle" of March 8, 1913, and will appear every Wednesday until they are finished. Mr Crossle has already traced the Gordons in Antrim, Londonderry, and Armagh, and part of County Down in the "Ballymena Observer" January 6-June 24, 1911.

Gordonology.

From his well-nigh inexhaustible mine of facts collected regarding the Gordon clan, Mr John Malcolm Bulloch has an interesting article on George Gordon of Nethermuir, in "Notes and Queries" (London), of 2nd March ulto. The same author has also begun a long account of the Gordons of Nethermuir in the "Buchan Observer," Peterhead. All interested would do well to secure copies, as it is doubtful whether the matter will be published in other form.

The Gordons of Abdour.

Mr John Malcolm Bulloch, the Gordon historian, has now issued in pamphlet (24 pp.) form a succinct history of "the Gordons of Abdour," who descend from James Gordon of Haddo through his son, David Gordon of Nethermuir. Alexander Gordon, younger son of Alexander Gordon in Mill of Abdour, bought the estate of Abdour from the family of Forbes in 1750. He was succeeded by his eldest son, George Gordon, who died, without issue at Bath, 1st June, 1792. William Gordon, younger brother of the preceding, succeeded, and it was he who founded the village

of New Abdour in 1797. His advertisement in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 17th October of that year inviting tradesmen to settle at the place forms interesting reading. The "encouragements" held forth to such were feu ground free of feu-duty for some years, to which a certain extent of land would be let on lease at a reasonable rent, and moss in abundance within a mile. The honest labourer was to have a perpetual dwelling, free of feu-duty for seven years, with sufficiency of fire gratis, and thereafter at 7s 6d per annum. The subject of food supply was not neglected, the promise being made that a fishing boat would be erected speedily, whereby the inhabitants would have a plentiful supply of fish, within ten minutes' walk, at the cheapest rate, with liberty to fish themselves if so inclined. In 1814 Gordon sold the estate for £65,000 to the trustees of John Dingwall of Brucklay, and it still continues a portion of the Brucklay estates.

This monograph contains a mass of detail marshalled in Mr Bulloch's well-known brief but lucid form.

Queries.

936. REV. W. DOVERTIE STRAHAN.—Was the Rev. W. Doyertie Strahan, headmaster of Gordon's College 1849-72, a native of the parish of Echt, or related to the Strahans for many years in Tilloch there?

C.

937. TOD FAMILY.—I should be glad of any particulars of Ensign Tod, one of the original officers of the 92nd Highlanders, also of any early notices of this family in Aberdeenshire.

W. A. T.

938. ABERDEENSHIRE SURNAMES AND PLACE NAMES.—Could any readers oblige with information as to the origin and history of the following names — Bannochie, Braemar, Cromar, Diack, MacBoyle, MacCallion, MacCondach, MacCoss, MacPatrie, MacPhiel, and Marnock?

W. A. T.

Answers.

925. WHINNYFOLD.—This village, in the parish of Cruden, was founded before 1696, when it appears to have been occupied entirely by white fishers and their families. I understand that the name was originally "Finnie-fold."

R. T.

933. WILLIAM JOHNSTON OF BADEFFERBROW.—The "Aberdeen Journal" of 25th March, 1765, advertises that the late Mr Johnston's "potter's business" is now carried on by John Smith.

R.

No. 260.—April 11, 1913.

The Episcopal Church, Stonehaven.

In the Year Book for the Episcopal Church in Scotland there appears among the names of former incumbents in Stonehaven "Gideon Guthrie, 1710."

Mr Guthrie entered the family of the Dowager Lady Marischal at Fetteresso Castle in September, 1700, to preach and officiate as chaplain, and the earl sent his two sons to be under the chaplain's instruction and inspection. Owing to the death of the dowager lady in December, 1701, the tutor and his pupils removed to Inverurie, where Mr Guthrie remained until June, 1702. In the following month he accepted the tutorship of young Mackenzie of Scatwell, whom he accompanied to Oxford. In November, 1703, Mr Guthrie went north to the Earl Marischal, who gave him a presentation to the church of Fetteresso, then vacant through the death of the parish minister, John Mylne. The earl had kept the appointment open for Mr Guthrie, and promised to do all he could to defend him in it. He entered to his charge on 26th December, 1703, and within five or six weeks was three times charged before the Presbytery. The parish and people were kept in a state of turmoil and strife for many years, and disputes were raised and tried in all the courts—ecclesiastical, civil, and criminal—until the Court of Justiciary at Aberdeen in the autumn of 1709 ordained the J.P.'s to give the Presbytery's nominee possession of the church and manse within fifteen days; but this order does not seem to have been enforced at once.

Mr Guthrie removed to Nether Kirkland of Dunnottar, where he preached every Sunday, and was urged to stay and preach, but he thought there was no great necessity as there was one meeting house at "Stonehevn" in the parish of Dunnottar, and another at Muchalls in the parish of Fetteresso. At Nether Kirkland he "celebrated the Sacrament very decently, after the order of the Church, being assisted by one Mr Ross, minister of the Episcopal congregation at Stonehyve, and Mr Cruickshank at Muchalls."

Mr Guthrie was offered and accepted the charge of the Episcopal Church in Brechin, and in July, 1710, he took his wife and family there "so that my family, which was forced to leave Fetteresso, is once again settled, in four months time." He was a very popular and successful clergyman in Brechin, and afterwards had many trials to undergo, and the incidents which happened to him give a vivid picture of the unsettled condition of the Kingdom about the period of the rising of 1715. These, however, do not affect the point we are treating, and the foregoing seems sufficient to prove that Mr Guthrie was not Episcopal incumbent at Stonehaven, but that he was the parson of Fetteresso parish.

"Cock of the North."

"Cock of the North" as a title of the head of the Huntly family appealed to the popular imagination. It probably had its origin in the vigorous use made by the Earls of Huntly of their position as King's Lieutenant of the North. The third Earl (1503-24) held this position, and so did his successor, the fourth Earl (1524-62). Regarding the fourth Earl there is a contemporary testimony that it was the general opinion in January, 1543, that "whosoever should be king of the south, Huntly would be king of the north" ("State Papers," Henry VIII., vol. vi., iv., 238). Speaking of the fifth Earl's (1562-76) behaviour in the beginning of 1559, Calderwood, in his "Kirk of Scotland," says that he "bare himself like a king in the north." By the beginning of the seventeenth century the title was fully established in the North of Scotland. Mr James Park, who was ordained minister of Urquhart, near Elgin, on July 15, 1647, was a strenuous Covenanter but was deposed in 1660 mainly on account of the nature of his preaching. One of the charges made against him was that in his sermons he "cryed aloud against kings and monarchs, dukes and marquesses, and him that was called Cock of the North, a button for them all, their heads had happed of, their honours were laid in the dust, and they were casten by as broken weshells." The title, probably given first by opponents in a spirit of satire, came afterwards to be regarded as a familiar title of honour, embodying the same idea as the phrase "The Gordons hae the guidin' o't." The masterful spirit exhibited by the head of the family was also found in the ordinary members, for an old proverb says "Ne'er misca' a Gordon in the Raws of Strathbogie," or "You're never allowed to speak ill of the Gordons on their ain green." "The Raws of Strathbogie" was the old name of the village of Huntly. Another old Gordon proverb seems to have originated in the South of Scotland—"Ye're ane o' the tender Gordons, ye downa be hangd for gallin' your neck."—Rev. Stephen Ree, in prefatory note to "Gordon Ballads" in the New Spalding Club's "House of Gordon," Vol. II.

The Aberdeen Riot of 1746.

Professor Sanford Terry, in his Introduction to "The Albemarle Papers" (New Spalding Club, 1902), has the following relating to this affair—

That friction should have arisen between the [Hanoverian] army and the civil authorities in Scotland is hardly to be wondered at. It needs but a glance at the correspondence of Albemarle [the second Earl of Albemarle, who succeeded Cumberland as Commander-in-Chief in Scotland] and his officers to detect in their minds a fairly rooted conviction that Scotsman and Jacobite were convertible terms. Added thereto was a scarcely concealed contempt for the country and its people. If such was the attitude of the leaders, it is not strange that the rank and file and junior officers failed some-

times to deal gently with the susceptibilities of the proud people whose saviours they claimed to be.

From Aberdeen especially lamentations reached the ears of Lord Albemarle and the Lord Justice-Clerk, notably over the so-called "riot" which occurred in the town on the night of August 1, 1746. On that date, the anniversary of the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, the officers of Fleming's regiment quartered in Aberdeen met to celebrate appropriately the auspicious occasion. The Duke of Gordon, who was on his way to London, the Town Clerk, and the Collector of Customs at Aberdeen were present as guests. The Earl of Ancrum, who commanded what may be termed the north-east military district, had approached the civil authorities with the suggestion that the town should be generally illuminated in honour of the day. His proposal had been coldly received, and various objections had been urged against it. The magistrates were willing that the bells should be rung and that the flag should be hoisted, but the careful authorities had found from experience that illuminations occasioned "Noise and Confusion upon the Street." Besides, to be effective on a light August evening, the illuminations would have to be at an hour when "the Inhabitants ought rather to be at rest." A message to that effect was communicated to the Town Clerk to carry to Lord Ancrum. He, however, came to the strange conclusion that as the authorities "were not thoroughly to comply with Lord Ancrum's desire, he thought it better not to send an answer."

The worthy Clerk, though the guest of the officers in the evening, does not appear to have offered even a hint that objection had been taken to their request, and the conviviality of the supper party was broken into rudely by a messenger, who reported that "the mob and some soldiers among them were breaking all windows that were not light," those of the Town House among others. Prompt measures were taken, and a sergeant and twelve men were instantly despatched to Old Aberdeen to prevent any outbreak there. The authorities were incensed, the more so since even the officers of Fleming's regiment were declared to be implicated in the riot, Captain Hugh Morgan in particular. Several swore that Morgan incited the mob, and "one who swore heartily" declared that the captain himself threw stones at the offending windows. Morgan was thereupon arrested by the outraged magistracy, his lieutenant-colonel finding bail for his appearance.

The Lord Justice-Clerk was probably sufficiently acute in inferring that the officers' zeal for the Royal family was "inflamed perhaps with a little too much liquor." The magistrates, however, could find no excuse in loyal excesses. They pursued the offending officers with the persistence of the *Emmenides* on the trail of *Orestes*. On August 4 they complained to the Lord Justice-Clerk of the "Atrocious Riot." The inhabitants had been

"much frightened and intimidated," they declared; a "vast many" windows had been broken, particularly the Windows of the Townhouse and the Warehouse of George Forbes, wherein Several Mirrours and other goods were broke and spoil'd." On the following day (August 5) they informed Lord Albemarle that the "real Damages" occasioned by the riot amounted to £130 "besides Costs." "If it had been only a few panes of glass that had been broke," they wrote again on August 16, "neither we nor any of the Inhabitants would have taken the least notice of it. But there were many hundreds of panes broke, and upwards of two hundred families suffered on this occasion."

On August 29 the Magistrates wrote to the Lord Justice-Clerk. A committee of tradesmen had been appointed, they told him, and had estimated the damages occasioned by the riot at £129 3s, in addition to the "expenses of consulting Lawyers and sending several Expresses South and North, and allowance to Tradesmen who were employ'd several days in taking up account of the Damage," items which added about £20 to the sum of their claim.

[Decree was ultimately given against the officers of the 36th (Fleming's) regiment for £60 16s 5d, as representing the damage done to the windows of the poorer citizens in the town.]

Church Bells and Historical Inscriptions.

The "Times Literary Supplement," in the course of a review of "Church Bells of England," by H. B. Walters, makes a selection of the historical allusions among the innumerable inscriptions given in the book. A bell at Silsby, in Leicestershire, thus rejoices over the victory at Culloden in 1745—"In honorem Gulielmi Cambrie Ducis rebelles Scotos victoribus armis debellantis." Another at Ashover, in Derbyshire, says—"This old bell rung the downfall of Bonaparte and broke April 1814." On a bell at Fareham, in Hampshire, the Young Pretender's defeat is the theme of some vigorous couplets—

In vain the rebels strive to gain renown
Over our church the laws the king and crowne
In vain the bold ingrateful rebels aim
To overturn when you support the same
Then may great George our King live for to
see
The rebellious crew hang on the gallows tree.

Mr Walters does not forget to remind us that the founder of this fierce, unforgiving bell was named Kipling. The third bell at Damerham, Wilts., says or sings—"I was cast in the yeere of plagvo warre and fire 1666." There is a gallant cavalier bell at Childs Okford, Dorset, which was cast in 1648, and yet wears the motto "God bless King Charles."

Unpublished Song by the Rev. John Skinner.

The "Aberdeen Buchan Association Magazine" for January contained "Widow Greylocks," a song by the Rev. John Skinner, Linshart, Longside, author of "Tullochgorum," "The Evie wi' the Crookit Horn," etc. It was furnished by Mr William Walker, author of "The Bards of Bon-Accord," from a pencil copy made by the late Mr David Scott, Peterhead, about 1860. It relates the sorrows of a John Penny, a small farmer, and opens in this wise:—

Fin the lads are in their beds, an' the lasses
sleepin' soon,
An' ilka thing fu' silent and calm aboot the
toon,
The sorrows o' my heart fa's like show're frae
my o'e,
Fin my auld wifo lies snoorin' by me.

Bonny Dally Still was the comfort o' my life;
I lov'd her, an' thoct till ha'e made her my
wife.

I was as blythe a lad as ony lad cou'd be,
For bonny Dally Still was fond o' me.

I had but little stock, my Dally she had less,
But we houpit that in time our stock it might
increase;

I took a bit o' farm on the banks o' the Dee,
An' my farm an' my lass they were pleasures t'
me.

I hadna been a farmer a year but barely twa,
Till my sheep took the poek, an' my horse wis
stawn awa'.

My crap it gaed wrang, an' my nowt a' did dee,
An' a' that at anco wis sair for me.

But Auld Widow Greylocks that liv'd ayont the
meer,

I kent she wis rich, an' had plenty o' gear;
I gaed to her fu' heavy, wi' the tear i' my o'e,
Says, "O, my honest widow, will ye pity me?"

The widow undertakes to relieve him of his
financial difficulties if he will marry her, and
this he ultimately consents to do; but, of course,
he no sooner marries her than he begins to
rue—

I hadna been wi' her a fortnicht an' a day,
Till I met my Dally Still on the side o' yonder
brae,

Sho star'd i' my face, while grief was in her
o'e,
Says, "O cruel man, ye hae slighted me."

Silly did I look, but little cou'd I say.
Sho turn't on her heel, an' sho flang herself
away;

Alas! that I shou'd live th' unhappy day to see
My bonny Dally Still rin awa' frae me.

I gang like a ghaist, an' I carena for to work,
An' am scorn'd when I gao to the mill or the
Kirk;

Tho lasses they despise me—it canna ither be,
Thero never was a lad sac wretched as me.

Mr Walker appends the following note:—

This adaptation of "Auld Robin Gray" has
been popular in Buchan for more than 100
years. The above is the only complete copy of
it we have ever seen. Some hints have been
made that it may possibly be the forerunner of
that more famous song. We do not think so.
"Auld Robin Gray" must have been familiar
to Skinner, perhaps through Herd's collection—
certainly through Wilson's "St Cecilia, 1779,"
where his own "Tullochgorum" and "John o'
Badenyon" first appeared—and the identity of
phrasing in some of the verses of "The Widow,"
besides general likenesses, could not have been
missed by him or some of his correspondents.
Skinner's habit, however, of composing verses
to popular airs, for use in the family circle,
really explains his having adapted the story of
the woes of "Jenny" to meet the similar woes
of "John Penny" (a person known to himself),
and his keeping the effusion for use in the re-
stricted circle of domestic friends.

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[Illustrated.] [No imprint.] Pp. 8 + 6 full-
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[OGILVIE, JOSEPH].—Keith Grammar School. Unveiling of commemoration tablet. Reprinted from the "Banffshire Journal" of October 11, 1893. [Aberdeen: Printed by George Leslie, Adelphi.] Pp. 16 + cover.

OGILVIE, JOSEPH.—Marischal College and University Class, 1852-1856. [Aberdeen: George Leslie, printer, Adelphi.] Pp. [12].

REID, JOHN W.—Catalogue of.....curtains and curtain material.....to be sold by auction on.....March 7th and 8th. [No imprint.] Pp. 3 + cover with title.

REID, JOHN W.—Catalogue of important sale of oil paintings, watercolours, etc., to be sold by public auction within the Crown Auction Rooms on the 18th June, [1912]. [No imprint.] Pp. 7 + [1].

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WESTLAND, ALBERT (joint author). See Anderson, Peter John.

WIGRAM, REGINALD S.—Biographical Notices relating to certain members of the Wigram family. Aberdeen: privately printed at the Aberdeen University Press. Pp. viii. + 190.

YTHAN WELLS.—Its Churches and its Schools. Calendar and quotation book, 1912. Illustrated. [Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press.] Pp. 39 + [1] + cover.

JAMES B. THOMSON.

Aberdeen Public Library.

[A melancholy interest attaches to the above list in respect that its preparation was one of the last works performed by Mr Thomson prior to his final illness.

Mr Thomson's lamented death in the beginning of manhood has removed a striking personality, and one who would have taken a high position in his profession and the field of authorship.—ED.]

Queries.

939. A CENTENARIAN.—What was the Christian name of Mrs David Curr, the Cortachy centenarian, who died at Arbroath in April, 1897?

ALBA.

940. GEORGE GORDON, SCHOOLMASTER OF ABERDOUR.—Was this person any relative of the Gordons of Aberdour? He first appears (in the Presbytery of Deer records) on January 5, 1699, when he got 4s for teaching a poor scholar (Cramond's "Church of Aberdour," p. 38). On July 6, 1699, the session, "finding that George Gordon is not capable of teaching the school and to profite the boys in the Latine, and yet being loath to put him away abruptly, because he has been so long at this place, therefore for a year to come do, with the consent of the heritors especially had thereto, continue to the said George in the profits of the kirk as precentor, and of uplifting the school meall; at the end of which year he is to provide for himself elsewhere" (Ibid. p. 39). He was succeeded by Mr William Thane, July 6, 1699, who remained till Martinmas, 1701, on which Gordon resumed his task, getting various doles meantime. On February 14, 1703, he got £5, on its being found that he was "in a dying condition now for several weeks and also very poor" (Ibid. p. 49). Though he seems to have been old, he had a daughter baptised Isobel, February 2, 1701 (Ibid. p. 44).

J. M. B.

Answers.

931. BLIND HARRY'S "WALLACE."—Mr Miller may be referred to "Sir William Wallace: A Critical Study of Blind Harry," by the late Dr James Moir, Rector of the Grammar School, published in Aberdeen in 1893.

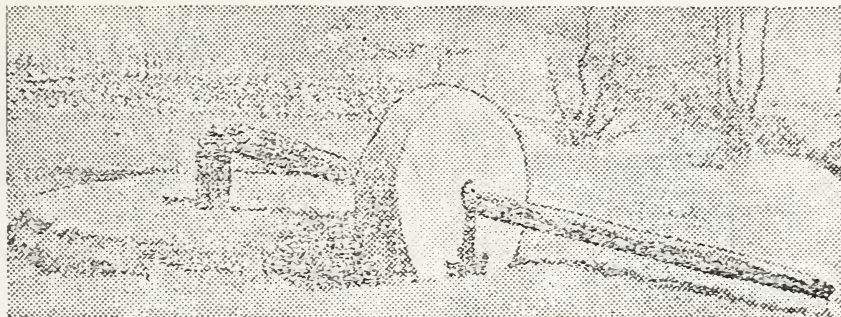
Q.

935. KINNEFF CASTLE.—This castle is said to have been demolished in 1550 by Sir Andrew Murray, Governor of Scotland (Macfarlane's "Genealogical Collections," II., p. 123.).

II.

No. 261.—April 18, 1913.

THE "WHIN MILL."



Times have changed in agriculture, as in many other things, and at the present day we can hardly realise the difficulties that beset the farmer upwards of a century ago. Early spring was often a trying time for him, when his supplies of cattle food were apt to become exhausted before the new grass appeared. There were then no turnips, mangolds, oilcake, soya beans, or similar foods to be procured, and he had sometimes great difficulty in keeping his cattle from starvation, especially in the late districts. It is difficult to believe, but it is nevertheless true, that in parts of Scotland the cattle were at times so weak in spring from want of food that they were unable to rise from their stalls when the new grass did come. The custom, therefore, arose for farmers in a neighbourhood to meet together and go from farm

to farm for the purpose of carrying the helpless cattle out to the fields. This was termed the "cattle lifting"—a much more humane method of cattle "lifting" than that which used to prevail on the Borders.

In the wilder parts of Scotland, where gorse or furze was plentiful, the young shoots were often used in spring as a supplementary food for both cattle and horses. The shoots were cut down and then removed to the farm to be there crushed into a rough pulp which could be eaten by the cattle. It was eagerly devoured by them, and they thrived upon it. Cows gave richer milk when they were supplied with crushed gorse, and the milk was free from unpleasant flavour, such as other green winter foods sometimes induce. Horses, too, relished the food, and it was amusing to see the careful way in which they lifted the pulp with their lips lest there should be some thorns still re-

maining among it. It was believed to be specially good for curing horses that were troubled with worms, and it is still occasionally used for this purpose.

Great faith was placed in the nutritive value of the whin shoots, as the following comparative statement, quoted from an ancient manual, shows:—

	Flesh-formers.		Fat-formers.
Furze	3.21% ...		9.38%
Clover hay	4.27% ...		£.14%
Turnips (common)	1.80% ...		4.43%

Indeed, so popular did whin diet become, that fields, especially where the soil was dry and light, were set aside for the whin crop, the seeds being sown in drills in March, so that the shoots became ready for use in the autumn of the following year. For several years in succession forage was obtained from the original crop. It was estimated that an acre would produce "2000 faggots of green two-year-old gorse, weighing 20lbs. each"; and poor land produced a crop worth £16 an acre, while from better land even up to £40 an acre was obtained. "The sowing of whins for feeding of cattle," says an agriculturist, writing from London, on April 6th, 1725, "takes mightily about London now, . . . this improvement comes from Wales, where it has been practised these hundred years."

There were several methods employed for pulping the gorse. In small farms, where only a limited quantity was needed, the method usually adopted was to lay the young shoots on a flat stone or block of wood and hammer them with a mallet similar to that now used for driving in paling-posts. Sometimes one end of the mallet was fitted with iron blades for chopping the gorse, while the other end was flat for pounding it. Otherwise a "rammer" or "bruiser" might be employed, an instrument consisting of a "shank of wood, 3 feet 8 inches in length, a bulged out part to give the instrument weight on being used, and a base which is contracted into a square, and shod with an iron shoe embracing parallel iron-cutters, 1 inch asunder and 3 inches deep, and sharpened at their lower edge." Regarding the use of this ponderous instrument, an Edinburgh agriculturist has written—"That horses will thrive on bruised whins or furze. I had considerable experience in the winter of 1826, after the summer had burned up the straw of all sorts of grain on light soil. Old whins, growing in a fir plantation, supplied young shoots from 1 foot to 3 feet in height, which were cut by a field worker with a hook, and led to a steading, where it was bruised with a rammer. . . . Every man bruised, with this implement, as much furze in the morning, on a stone floor, in 20 minutes, as served his pair of horses for the day. The horses relished the whins better than hay, and became remarkably fine in condition and coat. Machines to bruise or beat have been invented for the preparation of whins; but the simple rammer here repre-

sented, and used by hand, is better than any other for bruising young whins." Less frequently a flail, sometimes having its end strengthened with hoop-iron, was employed.

These methods, however, entail too much manual labour where gorse was used in considerable quantity. In such case a gorse, furze, or whin mill, as it was variously called in different districts, was utilised. The whin mill was built after one or two types; the most common consisted of a circular stone, shaped somewhat like a mill-stone, standing on edge, with approximately a diameter of four feet and a thickness of a foot. In the centre of the stone a hole was cut, through which a shaft about fourteen feet long was fixed. One end of the shaft was attached to an iron pin firmly fixed into an earth-fast stone, and the other end was fitted with tackling to which a horse could be yoked. The gorse shoots were then thrown into a circular trough or course, where they were crushed as the mill-stone slowly revolved. The farmer occasionally stirred them up with a hay-fork and sprinkled them with water to facilitate the crushing process. Crushing went on for about a couple of hours, by which time the gorse was sufficiently pulped to be eaten by the cattle.

[The foregoing is abridged from an interesting article which appeared in "Country Life" of November 23, 1912, from the pen of James Ritchie, D.Sc., the illustrations being from photographs by his father, Mr James Ritchie, schoolmaster, Port-Elphinstone.—Ed.]

A Bishop of Aberdeen.

In 1576 Mr David Cunningham was appointed one of the commissioners for making an overture of the policy and jurisdiction of the Kirk, and a contemporary has left us a record of him which is a wonderful specimen of quaint and graphic word-painting, and is as follows:—

"The Breithring convenit at Glasgow, in Mr David Cuninghames hous, then sub-dean of Glasgow, and dean of our facultie of Artes; a man lemit, and of verie good account at that tyme; had fear hous and yeards wherein an erle might haiff dwelt, and a thousand mark of rent, with the better. Nan was so fraik in the cause as he. He moderat the reasoning, gatherit up the conclusions, and put all in writ and ordour. . . . The suffragantes room is filled atteanes be Mr David Cuninghame, who loved Glasgow and the guid cause, and becomes the regent's minister, hot with a curs accompanying him; for he had never that wealth nor estimation efter quiklik he laid befor, whowbeit within a year advancit to the bischoprik of Aberdeen; and nocht onlie sa, but became soon after the Earl of Morton's execution an of the maist miserable wretches in all the west cuntry, lyand debochit and out of credit, in an cotions, himself at the an syde of the fyre, and his cow at the uther. Thus God cused that bischoprie of his."

Two Alexander Popes.

Interest in the sale of four of the five volumes of Alexander Pope's translation of the "Odyssey" at Messrs Puttick and Simpson's yesterday (wrote a London correspondent recently) would have been keener had all experts regarded the inscription as in the writing of the poet. These books in the original boards, uncut (published in 1725-6) were presented by Alexander Pope to his Scottish namesake, son of Hector Paip or Pope of Loth. Moreover, till now they have remained in the family of the recipient, settled in Sutherlandshire, it is said, since 1500, the vendor being Miss Roberta Pope. On the last fly leaf of vol. II. is the inscription, "Ex dono Alexri Pope armigeri Twittenhamiae, Julii 6to 1632," while on the fly leaf of vol. III. the inscription is repeated, underneath being the words, "Philo melano," or "Sweet nightingale."

Mr T. F. Henderson, who contributed the biography of the Scottish Alexander Pope to the "Dictionary of National Biography," records the tradition of the journey from Caithness to Middlesex having been made on a pony, and that in addition to the "Odyssey" in five volumes the nightingale of Twickenham made his visitor a present of a handsome snuffbox. The Rev. Donald Sage, son of Alexander Pope's assistant at Reay, says that at first the meeting was stiff and cold, but that in contact with the strong, well-furnished intellect of the Scotsman Pope relaxed and the relationship became cordial. The remaining four volumes passed in succession to Robert Pope of Navidale, to May Patrick Pope, to General George Pope, C.B., and finally to Miss Roberta Pope.

In 1734 Pope the Scotsman was licensed as a preacher by the Presbytery of Dornoch and in September of that year "called" to the church of Reay, in Caithness, where he was ordained, and there proved remarkably successful in reforming the habits of the rude population. Himself of great bodily strength, he adopted the expedient of enlisting some of the worst characters as elders, thus inducing them to curb their vicious tendencies. A champion of resolute measures he used to drive to church with a stick any parishioners whom he found playing games on the Sabbath. On March 2, 1782, Alexander Pope died at Reay.

The four volumes, starting at £10, went no higher than £16, doubtless, as I have said, because the market did not accept the inscriptions as written by Pope himself.

The preliminary announcement of the sale of the Pope volumes has resulted in the discovery of the "handsome snuffbox." I understand that it is now in the possession of a Belfast gentleman.

A different version of the meeting of the two Alexander Popes is given in Mr James T. Calder's "History of Caithness" (2nd edition;

Wick, 1837). Mr Calder, in his account of Alexander Pope of Reay, says—

The worthy minister, with many solid and excellent qualities, had a strong dash of eccentricity and enthusiasm in his composition; and one romantic adventure of his forms a highly interesting passage of his life. Mr Carruthers (formerly editor of the "Inverness Courier" and author of a "Life of Pope") thus tells the story—

"The northern Alexander Pope entertained a profound admiration for his illustrious namesake of England; and it is a curious and well-ascertained fact that the simple, enthusiastic clergyman, in the summer of 1732, rode on his pony all the way from Caithness to Twickenham, in order to pay the poet a visit. The latter felt his dignity a little touched by the want of the necessary pomp and circumstance with which the minister first presumed to approach his domicile; but after the ice of outward ceremony had in some degree been broken, and their intellects had come into contact, the poet became interested, and a friendly feeling was established between them. Several interviews took place, and the poet presented his good friend and namesake, the minister of Reay, with a copy of the subscription edition of the *Odyssey* in five volumes quarto."

Mr Calder appends a footnote to the effect that Mr Carruthers had made an error in his date. "Mr Pope was not minister of Reay in 1732, but was residing at Dornoch, and it must have been from the latter place that he rode to Twickenham." Continuing his account of the clergyman, Mr Calder farther says—

Besides being an able and popular preacher, Mr Pope of Reay was a man of considerable literary talent, and a celebrated archaeologist in his day. He translated from Latin into English as much of the "Orcades" of Torfaeus as bears on the ancient history of Caithness; and he is the author of the antiquities and statistics of the several parishes in Caithness and Sutherland. He died on the 2nd March, 1782, after an incumbency of forty-eight years.

Robert Gordon, Northern Fencibles.

Robert Gordon (born November 3, 1793), son of William in Lettoch, Glenlivet, and Ensign in the Northern Fencibles (December 12, 1798), is stated by Mr William MacPherson, J.P., to have subsequently joined the Gordon Highlanders and to have died of a malignant fever in the island of Waleheren in 1809. "I have often heard my father say" (writes Mr MacPherson) "that Robert was to have got his captain's commission on the very day he died." Captain Grant, Anchorachan, told Mr MacPherson in 1875—"Your uncle Robert Gordon and I were officers together in the Gordons. I remember the day he died of that awful fever. Young Farquharson, Glenconglass, and I went out together to get a coffin for him. We went into the undertaker's, a large room with coffins hanging all around, but so broad was he in the shoulders that we could not find a coffin wide

enough. We had to use force to push the body in." A careful research of the army lists fails to disclose any officer of the name of Robert Gordon in the Gordon Highlanders at this period. Birchfield also was the residence. Abernethy—not Cromdale as stated in "Gordons under Arms" (p.280)—was the residence of Robert Gordon's maternal uncle, Captain Grant, whose father was revenue officer at Rathven. Perhaps Gordon belonged to another regiment, than the Gordons.

J. M. B.

The Rickart MSS.

To the present-day merchant it is frequently a matter of surprise how in former times, when money was scarce and enterprise somewhat slow, many handsome fortunes were built up and estates acquired. Others, with imperfect information, long for a return of "the good old times." The fact is, however, that there was then (no more than now) no royal road to fortune, and the successful man was generally he who applied himself, kept steady, and lived well within his means.

An excellent type of the shrewd, enterprising Aberdeen merchant of two centuries ago may be cited in the person of John Rickart of Auchnagant, who on 3rd October, 1704, married Marjory, daughter of John Gordon of Feehil. Besides his landed estate, he seems to have owned house property in the city, and as the owner of fishing boats, the lessee of extensive salmon fishings on the Dee and Don, and a merchant he traded with the Continent in every conceivable article from fish to nails. He died at Aberdeen 6th July, 1749, aged 78, and the "Aberdeen Journal," in recording his death, remarks that "he was a gentleman very charitably disposed, and has left upwards of Three thousand pounds sterling to the Work House and Infirmary of Aberdeen. Five hundred Pounds to St Paul's Chapel, besides several other legacies to his relatives. He is to be interred this day (11th July) with all decent solemnity, at the Burial place of his Ancestors in the Churchyard of Aberdeen."

During his business career, which may be said to have extended from 1692 to 1724, Mr Rickart kept a set of books, into which he entered (frequently in quaint terms and with instructive commentaries on men, property, incidents, and modes of life connected with Aberdeen during the period stated) his expenditure and much of his income. The MSS. have, happily, been preserved, and being now in the custody of Mr William Walker, author of "The Barls of Bon-Accord," he has made extracts which he has generously consented to be given here, in consecutive form.

The details thus to be presented form an intermediate link between the period covered by the "Ledger of Andrew Halyburton, Conservator of the Privileges of the Scotch Nation in the Netherlands 1492-1503, together with the

Book of Customs and Valuation of Merchandises in Scotland 1612"; "The Compt Buik of David Wedderburne, merchant of Dundee, 1587-1630, together with the Shipping Lists of Dundee, 1580-1618," on the one hand, and more recent times on the other. Fresh material will also be provided for the preparation of a history of the "Scots' Merchants" in the olden time, who became famous alike as maritime traders and enterprising citizens.

Mr Walker furnishes the following introductory notes:—The old Scottish merchant of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was a strongly marked character in the society of his time, and one whose figure, with all its picturesqueness, has well nigh sunk out of sight in the literature of Scottish life. The same spirit which sent his brothers into the field of active warfare as soldiers of fortune, sent him into the field of trade, then requiring the pioneering efforts of able and daring men. Home trade was small, and the natural products of the country limited; but there was left always a considerable margin of profit when one could take advantage of foreign barter, and from very early times, salmon, wool, hides, and furs found their way into Continental markets, and brought from thence many of the luxuries which our landed gentry were eager to gain possession of. The spirit of enterprise sent out to the great Hanse towns many young men who took charge of home consignments, sold them there, and returned money and goods to their various customers at home. Unlike his representative to-day, such a trader soon became a many-sided man and a keen bargain-maker. Trade had not yet grown to the dimensions which create specialisation, and he had at once to cover the whole ground of knowledge, now sectioned out into soft goods, hardware, jewellery, food produce, fruits, etc. Our present-day typical man of trade is a specialist in silks or furs, in cotton goods, woollens, yarns, cloths, or, when made up, in slops or smallwares, readymades, underclothing, or such-like; he knows the one department thoroughly, but is mainly at sea in the others. Our old-world merchant dealt successfully in salmon, hides, leather, serges, aquavits, tombstones, tapestries, spices, dyestuffs, horologues, chaldies, furs, fustians, drugs, hoots, woods, combs, knives, oils, fruits, vinegars, paper, and thread—in short, in all the produce of the eastern and western world which centred in the Dutch and Hanse towns. He was essentially a "trocker" or barterer, and was the one who from very small beginnings created the foreign trade of Scotland.

Rickart returned to Aberdeen from the Continent on the death of his father (1692), and from 1693 on to 1724 he kept strict record of his income and outgo. He came home with command over fairly extensive funds—just in the nick of time. Aberdeenshire lairds had begun to see that the future value of their lands depended much on their adopting the new improvements which were then in the air—enclosure, etc.—and our merchant was prepared to lend them money for all such purposes, under sufficient

security. His caution in this respect is fully illustrated in his statement of accounts. Frugal himself, he had a keen eye to whatever appeared to be an opportunity to making his plack a penny. His wife—rather uppish, as some wives will be—comes in occasionally for a side-winder in his record. He particularly notes her expenditure on articles of dress, and while he buys so much serge to sole his own stockings for present comfort as well as prospective wear, he records ancient her expenditure—"too much at least by half"; but he has to grin and bear it. The details of the cost of the education in Aberdeen of his niece, Betty Macintosh; the prices of all ordinary commodities, recorded with scrupulous minuteness; the modes and expenses of travelling; the cultivation of small patches of land outside the city proper, such as his "riggs in the Sandilands," give numerous sidelights on burghal life 200 years ago. The prices recorded are all in Scots money, which to convert into sterling money should be divided by 12.

INCOME.

Account of money received from my brother. (1) in part of my yearlie alement during my mothers lifytyme, beginning at Martinmas 1690 yeirs—the term next after my fathers death.

Im. 3 of Febr. 1693.—Counted with my brother for all the money I have received from him in part of my alement since my fathers death to the foresaid 3 Feb. 1693 and given him ticket therfor, cch is.....£214 0 0

It. 24 Jany 93 years, from my brother 50 lbs. which was a pairt of John Pedders (2) first yeirs meall, viz., from Whit. 92 to Whit. 93, allowing his account for taxation and reparations bestowed upon the house the sd. yeir£50 0 0

It. 27 July 93.—From my brother 9 lbs., which was paid by James Shand, cooper, in Abdn., for a yeirs meall of ane laighhouse and fore-shope in the Shipraw, now possessed by Alexander Tenant from Whitsunday 91 to Whitsunday 92.....£9 0 0

It. 4 Aug. 93.—From Alexander Tenant for ane half-yeirs meall of the laighhouse and fore-shope, Mart. 92 to Whit. 93.....£4 10 0

It. 30 July 93.—From my Brother three firlots form meal, wh. I gave to Jo. Reid for making cloths to me, for wh. I allow him per pactione£2 15 0

It. 21 Dec. 93.—From my brother half a yeirs meall of the forehouse in the Castlegate possessed by the Lady Cursinday (3), from Whit. 93 to Mart. 93.....£36 13 4

It. 23 Dec. 93.—From my Brother 10 lib. payt be bealie Dive (4) for a yeirs feu meall from Martin. 92 to Mart. 93.....£10 0 0

It. 28 Dec. 93.—From my Brother when I went to Aberardor, a legg dollar.....£2 16 0

Queries.

941. REV. J. M. WILSON.—Amongst the many Scottish notabilities named "John Wilson," I have observed one—the Rev. John Marius Wilson, editor of Fullarton's "Imperial Scottish Gazetteer," new edition, during the "seventies" of last century, who has apparently joined the majority and left only his name behind. What Church did he belong to, where was he born, and where did he die? I am afraid that no adequate answer will be given, unless the erudite annalist, "W. B. R. W.," will concede the desiderated information, inasmuch as he claims the same family name. I have the 1854 edition of Fullarton's "Gazetteer of Scotland," which contains Sir Archibald Alison's spontaneous approval of the work for its accuracy and general excellence; but nothing is to be gleaned from it as to the writers whose united efforts made it a success, and yet Archibald Fullarton must have had a staff of competent assistants to supply, arrange, condense, and classify the abundant particulars concerning our country. However, in the new edition of "The Imperial Gazetteer of Scotland" it is expressly stated on the title-page that it was edited by the Rev. John Marius Wilson. Who was he? He really deserves a corner in our biographical collections, for he supervised the work most admirably. Even Archibald Fullarton, who was a big publisher, is not introduced into our biographies, although many are there less worthy of that distinction. Reticence carried to excess becomes a nuisance to the ardent inquirer.

ALBA.

942. SCOTTISH COMMUNION TOKENS.—I require a large number to complete my collection. Would those having specimens for disposal please communicate with me. Having a good many duplicates I should be glad to exchange.

GEORGE KETTERER.

5 Rose Street,
Carnoustie.

Answers.

933. WILLIAM JOHNSTON OF BADIFURROW.—According to Dr Davidson's "Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch," "William Johnston, stannarius (pewterer) in Aberdeen, and for some time Convener of the Incorporated Trades of that city," bought Badifurrow in 1742 from his brother-in-law, John Forbes. He died in

(1) David Rickart of Arnage.

(2) John Pedder was a prominent member of the Episcopal body.

(3) The widow of the Laird of Consinadac, Midmar.

(4) William Dive was a baillie in Aberdeen 1673-75.

1764, aged 65, and was succeeded by his only child, James, who was a partner of Leys, Masson, and Company, the linen manufacturers at Grandholm Works, but retired from business to reside at Badifurrow prior to 1781. He sold Badifurrow to Colonel Erskine Fraser in 1796, and spent most of his later years at Broadford, Aberdeen. He was for many years one of the Surveyors of Taxes in Aberdeen, and died there in 1819. Colonel Erskine Fraser named the property Woodhill. It was bought in 1808 by Hugh Gordon, who named it Manar, in commemoration of his residence near the Straits of Manar, where he had acquired a fortune, and who built Manar House. In Bain's "History of the Aberdeen Incorporated

Trades," William Johnston, "pewterer," is mentioned as Convener 1751 and 1752.

Q.

934. INVERUGIE CASTLE.—It is quite correct that this castle was used as a brewery. An advertisement in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 20th April, 1825, bears that "the proprietors of the Inverugie Brewery, having given up business, are desirous to treat with any person or persons for their brewing utensils (and the situation is such, in all respects, that an opening so advantageous can seldom occur)." . . .

"The place affords very great accommodation of lofts and cellars, at a low rent."

II.

No. 262.—April 25, 1913.

Burns and the Mearns.

HIS KINCARDINESHIRE FOREBEARS.

The movement for the erection of a memorial of Burns in the Mearns, which has just been initiated, will doubtless find its chief claim to public sympathy and support in the fact that Kincardineshire is "the fatherland" of Burns, the county of his ancestors. That the national poet is descended from Kincardine stock is very apt to be forgotten, or at anyrate to be overlooked. Burns, by his personality and his poetry, is so intimately identified with Ayrshire that his association with any other part of Scotland is constantly ignored. Whether he derived any elements of his genius from the qualities of his Kincardineshire "forebears" or the nature of their environment may be a moot question; but that he was descended from a family long settled in the little county, though belonging only to the humble class of small farmers, is, of course, indisputable.

THE GLENBERVIE BURNESSES.

The family continuously bore the name of Burnes; and it was only because the name was pronounced in Ayrshire as if written "Burns" that the poet and his brothers about 1785 "consulted together and agreed to drop Burnes and assume Burns." There are said to have been Burnesses in Glenbervie as far back as the reign of Queen Mary. Little is known of them, however, and, after a blank of more than a century, "the firm ground of history is reached" in the person of Walter Burnes, originally a shoemaker in Mergie, in the parish of Glenbervie, who ultimately acquired sufficient means to take the farm of Bogjorgan. He had at least four sons—William, Robert, John, and James. The fourth son, James, born in 1656, was the great-grandfather of the poet. In early life he was tenant of one-half of Bogjorgan, but he afterwards removed to Brawlinmuir, both these places being on the estate of Inelbreck, which belonged eventually to the late Professor John Stuart, of Aberdeen, and passed on his death to Mr Alexander Stuart of Laithers. James Burnes died in 1743, aged 87, and his wife, Margaret Falconer, died six years later, at the age 90. They had a family of five sons and two daughters. The sons were—William, Robert, George, James, and Thomas. William and Thomas died early, and the former, having left no issue, was succeeded at Brawlinmuir by his brother, James, whose son relinquished it so late as 1807. Robert was at first tenant of the farm of Kinnmonth, in Glenbervie, but subsequently he and his brother George became tenants on the lands of the Keiths, Earls Marischal, George occupy-

ing the farm of Elfhill of Fetteresso and Robert the farm of Clochnahill, in Dunnottar.

THE POET'S GRANDFATHER.

Robert Burnes married Isabella Keith, of Criggie, a farm adjoining Clochnahill, and had a family of four sons—James, Robert, William, and George—and six daughters. William, the third son, born at Clochnahill on 11th November, 1721, was the father of the poet. His eldest brother, James, settled as a wright in Montrose, and from him was descended Sir Alexander Burnes, the famous traveller and diplomat, who was murdered (along with a younger brother, Lieutenant Charles Burnes) at Cabul in November, 1841, during one of the many insurrections of which Afghanistan has been the scene. Robert Burnes, the poet's grandfather, would appear to have become financially embarrassed, sharing in the disaster which overtook many farmers in the North of Scotland in 1740, owing to an exceedingly inclement winter and spring. He was compelled to leave his farm and an adjacent one he had leased, and he went to reside at Denzide, Dunnottar. Bogjorgan continued in the occupation of the family of William Burns (son of Walter of Mergie), in the persons of three successive Williams, till 1784, when the tenancy was relinquished by John Burnes, son of the last William, who has a slight reputation as the author of "Thrummy Cap." Descendants of the Burnesses, however, survived till quite a recent period, the "Aberdeen Free Press" in May, 1900, chronicling the death of a Miss Collie, Waterside Cottage, Durris, "a Burnes of direct descent from the poet Burns"—more probably, however, a descendant from the progenitors or relatives of Burns.

BURNS'S FATHER.

William Burnes, the poet's father, was bred a gardener, and is said, according to varying tradition, to have been in service at Monboddie Castle or at Glenbervie House. Another story is that he applied for, and was refused, a renewal of the lease of his father's farm, Clochnahill. Any way, he left Kincardineshire in 1748, along with his brother, Robert, to seek work as a gardener in the South. And students of Burns will be familiar with the pathetic incident recounted by his son, Gilbert—"I have often heard my father describe the anguish of mind he felt when he parted with his elder brother on the top of a hill on the confines of their native place, each going off his several way in search of new adventures, and scarcely knowing whither he went."

FIGHT WITH POVERTY.

Such are the leading data with regard to Burns's ancestry and their connection with Kincardineshire. Considerable controversy has arisen as to the fortunes and the social position of the Burnesses. It has been maintained that they were well-to-do and fairly wealthy farmers,

but such facts as are known regarding them and the farms they cultivated negative that view. Much more reliable is the careful estimate of Mr Edward Pinnington, of Montrose—

"They (the Burneses) were tenant farmers of the poorer sort, who knew nothing of what would now be considered ordinary comfort, and to whom luxury was only a name. Strength of will, solidity of moral principle, and force of character taught them to endure, but did nothing towards sweetening life by ameliorating its condition. They fenced themselves round with 'the small economics,' partook of hard fare, lived in comfortless dwellings, and practised the most vigilant frugality. The plain truth is that, for at least two centuries, the Burneses engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with poverty."

JACOBITE PREDILECTIONS.

Another quite unsolved problem about the Burnes family is whether or not they were Jacobites. The problem really has been raised by Burnes's own emphatic belief that they were. There are, however, several puzzling phases of the problem, but it may be left where Dr Wallace leaves it in his revised edition of Robert Chambers's "Life and Works of Robert Burns":—

"The whole truth in regard to the Jacobitism of Burnes's ancestors will probably never be ascertained. But it may be assumed as certain that William Burnes believed his father to have been out in the '15, and confided his belief to his eldest son."

FAMILY TOMBSTONES.

A couple of flat tombstones relating to members of the Burnes family are still in Glenbervie Churchyard. One is inscribed to the memory of James Burnes and his wife, Margaret Falconer, the great-grandparents of Burnes; the other, bearing the dates of 1715 and 1719, is to the memory of William Burnes, great-granduncle of the poet, and his wife, Christian Fotheringham. They were "restored" in 1835 by public subscription, through the instrumentality of a local committee, of which Mr J. B. Greig, banker, Laurencekirk, was the energetic secretary. Raised from the ground, where they were being overgrown by grass and weeds, they were placed in cradles of grey sandstone resting on pedestals of the same material. The completion of the work was marked by a ceremonial on 25th June, 1835, the principal address on the occasion being delivered by the late Dr Charles Rogers. The tombstones are once more in need of repair, it seems, the inscriptions having become almost undecipherable, and presumably one of the foremost purposes of the projected Kincardineshire memorial of the poet will be to put these hallowed relics of his ancestors in order and provide for their future preservation and care. For such a laudable object the promoters should be able to reckon unhesitatingly on the support of Burnes Clubs and of Burnes' admirers generally.—"Dundee Advertiser," March 17.

The Maut Mill Burn.

Turning over a collection of newspaper cuttings recently, I came upon two which I think should be rescued from the oblivion of a scrap-book and find a permanent home in the columns of "Notes and Queries." The first is dated August 11, 1900, and is as follows—

"In the course of some alterations that are being made on a house in the Upperkirkgate, the course of the old, though not the oldest, water supply of the dwellers on both sides of the Gallowgate and Broad Street was met with lately. Leaving the Loch by a sluice a little below the north end of Drum's Lane, it passed southward in an open track on the east side of Burn Court and crossed the Upperkirkgate by a bridge just outside the port or gate which closed the entrance to the city at this side when danger was apprehended. It passed through a court at the west end of the house undergoing alterations, and a stone lintel covering it may be seen from the street in the bottom of a wall. Running open, it reached Flourmill Brae, where it drove a mill within the memory of many citizens. It then passed under St Nicholas Street, under the houses on the west side, and then under Union Street, between No. 78 on the north side and No. 81 on the south. Here, before the houses on the south side of Union Street were built, it drove a glass-cutter's wheel in an arch under the street. Under the name of Putachie, it crossed the site of the Market, and, driving Tarny Mill at the foot of Market Street, ended its course at the harbour. The skeleton of a large dog and some other bones were found by the burn-side in making excavations for foundations in the Upperkirkgate.

The second cutting, dated January 17, 1901, is to the following effect:—

"Aberdonians born sixty years ago were familiar with a burn which drove the flour mill beside St Nicholas Street, and then passed under the houses on the west side, under Union Street from the Commercial Bank on the north to No. 85 on the south, and under a block of houses whose site is now occupied by the Market. It has been long lost sight of, but operations in Exchange Street have brought a part of its course to light. Its track must have run from No. 16 Hadden Street to the door of the North of Scotland Bank in Exchange Street, and diagonally across Stirling Street and Carmelite Lane. Then it turned round to the east and drove the Maut Mill, which stood where the Imperial Hotel is. Running across the mill it found its way to the harbour. The drain in which the burn ran is very well formed—2 feet deep, 6 feet 9 inches wide, and it is covered with long, well-dressed granite stones."

There were at one time, it is perhaps necessary to explain, three town's mills dependent upon the Denburn for their motive power—the Upper Mill, the Mid Mill, and the Nether Mill. The Upper Mill was situated in Flourmill Brae, on a site absorbed in the erection of Messrs Brebner and Grant's buildings. Its

water supply was derived from the Gilcomston Dam by a lade running along Leadside Road (hence the name) and Baker Street to Maberly Street, the stream being here joined by the united Spital Burn and the Westburn. The augmented stream then flowed along Spring Garden and into the Loch; and, emerging from the Loch, found its way by Burn Court and across the Netherkirkgate to Floumill Brae. The course of the burn from the Loch is very fully detailed by Mr John Milne, LL.D., in his work on "Aberdeen" (pp. 60-2).

"The mill-burn issued from the dam [the Loch] by the Loch E'e, and entered an archway in a house on which there is an Ordnance Survey mark, 58.7 feet above the sea, exactly the same as the level of the south end of Broad Street; but it is not likely that the water supply had been intended to drive the mill there. The mill-burn ran along the east side of Burn Court, and came out at No. 48 Upperkirkgate, outside the port, though in 'The Book of Bon-Accord' the port is said to have been on the west side of the burn. It crossed the street, spanned by a bridge, and entered Lamond's Court, No. 45, now closed. At Barnett's Close it turned west and drove a wheel, which served first a meal mill and afterwards a flour mill. This was the Upper Mill, which continued to work till 1865.

"Having no houses to avoid, the burn crossed diagonally Floumill Brae, the east side of St Nicholas Street, and the Netherkirkgate, which once extended to the east gate of the churchyard. An iron plate at the junction of Netherkirkgate and St Nicholas Street marks the site of the Little Bow Brig over the burn. It crossed to No. 15 St Nicholas Street, and passed under it in the basement. Its course was seen in 1903, when an old house was taken down and a new one was founded deeper than the old. The burn-course was found to be three feet wide, with edges of well-dressed granite blocks cemented with mastic. The burn here sent off a branch to the west, which had been intended for a spill-water, or to divert the burn when it was not required for the Mid Mill. There is no trace of the west branch in Gordon's map, 1661, but the two burns are mentioned in the Chartulary of St Nicholas (II., 51, 73) in the fifteenth century; and both are shown on Taylor's map, 1773, and Milne's, 1789, in the triangular block of buildings in the east part of the Green. The west branch crossed St Nicholas Lane and Union Street, passing under No. 95 and the west end of the Market, rejoining the east branch at the Nether Mill.

"The east branch passed under the house in St Nicholas Street called the Lemon Tree Bar, crossed St Nicholas Lane, and passed under the Commercial Bank office. Originally it descended the steep bank on the north side of the Green and ran straight to the Nether Mill; but in 1619 the Town Council, anxious to make as much as possible of its motive power, erected the Mid Mill in a house on the east side of the burn. An entry in the Council Register notes a payment for refreshment on the occasion of buying the house to be used for the mill. It

was at first a meal mill, but afterwards it was converted into a malt mill. Though mentioned in the letterpress on Gordon's map, its position is not shown; but we see it in Milne's map. It is in it sixty feet from the East Green, which would bring it to the centre of Union Street, in front of the Commercial Bank, and it had been buried up when Union Street was formed.

"The water, however, was not lost. It was conveyed in a tunnel still in existence under Union Street, and in the basement of the house opposite the bank it drove a glass-cutter's wheel for some time. It crossed the East Green, and passed under the Market when it was built in 1842. This was the first house built between Market Street and Union Bridge. It was built by a druggist to utilise the mill-burn for grinding drugs. It crossed Fisher Row, where Hadden Street is now, and, crossing Exchange Street obliquely, it drove the Nether Mill, which stood on the south of the site of the North of Scotland Bank. At first the Nether Mill was a meal mill, then it was converted into a malt mill, and afterwards into a sawmill; and the little bridge by which it was crossed in Fisher Row was called the Mault Mill Brig. Fisher Row sloped down from the Green to the end of the Shiprow, but it was held as ending at the Brig. Having done its work at the Nether Mill, the burn rounded the west end of the Trinity Friars' Grounds, and about the end of Exchange Street rejoined the Denburn, which it had left at Gilcomston Dam. The united stream latterly ended in the north-west corner of the Upper Dock.

"When the increasing importation of flour from America rendered the working of small flour mills unprofitable in this country, the Upper Mill was sold and the mill was removed. There was then no necessity for sending water along the old track, and now, after crossing Maberly Street, the Westburn and the water taken off at Gilcomston Dam turn south alongside the old Combwork, and join the Denburn at the end of Spa Street, at a place called Rotten Holes in Gordon's Map. This name is composed of two Gaelic words, both of which mean hill. The name refers to the bree on the north side of the burn.

"Taylor's map of Aberdeen shows the small Putachie stream joining the mill-burn near Trinity Hospital, below the Nether Mill."

Q.

An Easter Custom.

From an old paschal sermon the following account is taken of the renewing of the household fire for the year—

Ye schall know weyll that this day is callid in som place Gody's Sondag. Yee wor weyll that in iche place it is the maner this day to do the fyre out of the Hall and the herthstede that has bene all wynter brennyd and blak with smok; hit shal be this day arayed with grene ruschies and flowres strawyd al aboute.

The ritual of the Roman Catholic Church for holy Saturday directs "A fire is struck from a flint outside the Church, and coals are kindled therewith. The Priest vested, and his assistants with cross, holy water, and incense proceeds to the entrance of the Church, and blesses the new fire, and after praying that it may be sanctified, he blesses the incense, and the Acolyte sprinkles the incense and fire with the holy water."

A Naval Incident of the '45.

In "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, Mr Douglas G. Browne writes what he calls "The Affair at Montrose: A Naval Footnote to the '45." It is the curious story of the capture of the sloop "Hazard" by a band of Highlanders. In the autumn of 1745 the ill-fated Admiral Byng was patrolling the Scottish eastern coast, hampered by the want of small vessels which could enter harbours. One of these sloops which he did possess, the "Hazard," was sent to the port of Montrose with orders to dismantle the fort of its guns and seize or destroy any shipping found there, rumours having reached the authorities that a Highland army was about to descend on the town and also that there were privateers about. The entrance to the harbour was narrow, the tides so strong that no ship could go against them without the help of a small gale, and the prevailing winds blew straight into the harbour mouth. The upshot of this was that before the guns could be removed and the shipping dismantled, the Highlanders made their descent and captured the cannon, which they turned on the "Hazard." The ship, owing to the tide and the gales, was only able to bring its stern or bow guns to bear, and not the broadsides; added to this, the French privateer arrived, and the end of the matter was that the "Hazard" surrendered, to be recaptured not long after.

The Rickart MSS.

INCOME—(Continued).

- It. 30 Jan. 94.—From my Brother half a yeirs meall of Alexander Tennant house, from Whit. 93 to Mart. 95.....£4 0 0
- It. 3 Feby. 94.—From my brother, a yeir and a half's meall of Andrau Ballfour's house, from Mart. 1690 to Whit. 92.....£15 0 0
- It. 13 Aug. 94.—From my brother, a pairt of John Pedders meall from Whit. 93 to Whit. 94, allowing his a/c for taxation and reparation£95 9 8
- It. 3 Sep. 94.—Alexander Tennant, half yeirs meall£4 0 0
- It. 22 Dec. 94.—From my brother, a yeirs meall of the forehouse in the Castlegate possessed by the Lady Cousinday from Mart. 93 to Mart. 94, allowing her a/c for some reparation for said year only.....£70 6 8
- It. the said 22.—From my brother, a yeirs meall of the feu, Mart. 93 to Mart., 94.....£10 0 0
- It. 24 Dec. 94.—From Alexander Tennant, half yeirs meall of his house.....£4 0 0
- It. 23 Aug. 95.—Half yeirs meall from Alex. Tennent of his house.....£4 0 0
- It. 2 Mar. 95.—Reed. from my Brother 30 pounds Scots, payt be Alex. Moir for a yeirs rent of the forehouse in the Shiprau from Wits. 93 to Wits. 1694.....£30 0 0
- It. 27 Aug. 95.—From John Pedder in part of payt. of his meall from Whit. 94 to Whit. 95£100 0 0
- It. 9 Sep. 95.—From the Lady Cousinday, half yeirs meall of the forehouse in the Castlegate, Mart. 94 to Whit. 95.....£36 13 4
- It. 22 Nov. 95.—From my brother, a yeirs meall of the feu from Mart. 94 to Mart. 95 £10 0 0
- It. 22 Nov. 95.—From John Glanice, tailor, in part of payt. of his yeirs meall of the forehouse in the Shiprau, from Whit. 94 to Whit. 95, of money 11 lbs. 6/ gotte money, and allowed him 9 lb. 1/ of an account for making cloaths for me preceding the said date, making in all.....£20 7 0
- It. 24 Dec. 95.—From James Lighton, half yeirs meall of the forehouse in the Shiprau, from Whit. 95 to Mart. 95.....£1 10 0
- It. 26 Dec. 95.—From Alexander Tennant, half a yeirs meall of his house, from Whit. 95 to Mart. 95.....£4 0 0
- It. Jan'y 1, 1696.—From John Pedler, to make up his meall from Whit. 94 to Whit. 95, allowing his account for taxation and reparation for the year.....£3 1 0
- It. 11 Sep. 96.—From James Lighton, half a yeirs meall of the foreshope in the Shiprau, from Mart. 95 to Whit. 96.....£1 10 0
- It. 28 May. 96.—From my brother himself, one hundred merks.....£66 13 4
- It. 13 Sep. 96.—From Alexander Tennant, half a yeirs meall of his house, from Mart. 95 to Whit. 96.....£4 0 0
- It. 9 Dec. 96.—From Tillfour for a seven weeks possession of the meill cellar under the forehouse£6 0 0
- It. 10 Jan'y. 97.—Reed. from John Pedder in ready money for his meall of the backe house, from Whit. 95 to Whit. 96, allowing his account for taxation and repn. for sd year£103 10 0
- It. 24 Feb. 97.—From bealie Dive for a yeirs meall of the feu from Mart. 95 to Mart. 96£10 0 0
- It. 24 Apl. 97.—From Lachlan M'Bain for part of payt. of his meall from Wit. 96 to Wit. 97£4 0 0

- It. 23 June, 97.—From Cushnie a yeirs meall of the forehouse (without the girnall), from Wit. 96 to Wit. 97, sixty punds Scots £60 0 0
- It. July 16.—From Count Lesslie (1) for twentie weeks possn. of the meill cellar.....£10 0 0
- It. 27 July.—From the hertrixess of Blaire for one weeks possn. of the meill cellar...£0 10 0
- It. 23 Dec. 97.—Reed. from John Thaine for eight weeks possn. of the meill girnall £4 0 0
- It. 30 Dec. 97.—Reed. from George Sangster nyno punds eight pennies with four punds six shillings he payt to James Milln of taxation from Whit. 94 to Whit. 95, which completes his twentie merks for his half yeirs meall from Wit. 97 to Mart. 97 of the forehouse in the Shiprow.....£9 0 8

(To be Continued.)

Queries.

943. SOCIETY OF IMPROVERS IN AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND: BRIGADIER MACKINTOSH OF BORLUM.—I have a small 8vo volume of 173 pages entitled "A Treatise concerning the manner of fallowing of ground, raising of grass seeds, and training of lint and hemp," printed by Robert Fleming and Company, Edinburgh, in 1724, and published "by the Honourable Society for Improving in the Knowledge of Agriculture" for the benefit of the farmers in Scotland. The author is stated to have been Brigadier William Mackintosh of Borlum, the leader of the Scottish Jacobites into England in 1715, and one of the leaders of the abortive invasion of Scotland in 1719; and from a comparison with his larger and better known book on "Fallowing, Inclosing, and Planting Scotland," printed in 1723, there seems no reason to doubt that the statement is correct. Both books were issued during Borlum's long imprisonment in Edinburgh Castle.

The society for which the book was written was the first Agricultural Society known in Britain. It was instituted in 1723, and very likely the book of 1724 was the first issued under its auspices. Is it known whether any records or proceedings of the society are extant, and how long it continued in existence?

A. M. M.

944. REGIMENT OF OGILVY.—"At the Siege of Maestricht, which took place in 1748, two regiments of Scotsmen, the wrecks of the '45, taken into his service by Louis the XV.—one the Royal Scots, commanded by Lochiel, the other the Ogilvie Regiment, commanded by Colonel Forbes—were serving." Is there any published history of these regiments, or list of those Scotsmen who served in them?

(1) Patrick, Count Leslie of Balquhain.

George Forbes of Skellater, who had held a Lieut.-Colonel's Commission in the Prince's Army in the '45, obtained a Captain's Commission in this regiment, which was raised by Lord Ogilvie of Airlie soon after the '45. His son "Ian Roy of Skellater" was a lieutenant in the regiment at the age of 15, and father and son were both serving at the Siege of Maestricht. Nathaniel Forbes, a younger son of George Forbes, also held a commission in the regiment, but he was not born till 1737, and I am anxious to ascertain whether the "Colonel Forbes" who commanded at Maestricht was not another Nathaniel Forbes, uncle of George Forbes of Skellater, who was out in the Highland Army in the '15, and is also said to have served in the regiment of Ogilvie. In August, 1763, Ian Roy of Skellater held a captain's commission in the Royal Ecossais or 103rd Regiment of French Infantry.

Benjamin Forbes born after 1705, son of Lachlan Forbes of Edinglassie in Strathdon, and a cousin of the above was also out in the '45, was wounded at the battle of Culloden and following the Prince to France, was made a Captain in the Scottish Grenadier Regiment of Lord Ogilvy, and a Chevalier de St Louis. In the report of his death it is stated that "deceased Benjamin Forbes, Captain in the Service of His Most Christian Majesty, was the lawful son of George Forbes of Edinglassie." This appears to be a mistake, his father was Lachlan, as stated above.

W. LACHLAN FORBES.

945. "THE GILCOMSTON MYSTERY."—Will some local reader inform me if this "Mystery" had any foundation in fact, and also give some description of the story? Who wrote it, and in what part of Gilcomston parish are the scenes laid?

M. H. M.

946. MS. NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF FORBES.—In researches concerning the Family of Forbes I frequently find reference to the "Forbes MS. in the possession of Mr Chalmers." Can anyone give me particulars concerning this MS. or kindly tell me where it is?

W. LACHLAN FORBES.

947. MARY LIVINGSTONE.—Does any painting or engraving exist of Mary Livingstone, who was a lady-in-waiting to Mary Queen of Scots? If so, would it be possible to have a photograph taken.

F. M.

948. JAMES PERRY OF THE "MORNING CHRONICLE."—A query lately appeared in these columns regarding the parentage of this gentleman. Mr G. M. Fraser, in his "Historical Aberdeen," says he was the son of a builder in the Denburn. Can any correspondent give me information about his origin beyond these facts? Is the house in which he was born still standing? Was Mr P. a married man? and if so whom did he marry and did he leave any family? I see Mr Bulloch's query is not answered yet. Probably a Logie-Buchan reader

might be able to send a full reply to the interesting question—as if such a distinguished man belonged to his parish he would doubtless know something of the birth and be proud of it. If Gilcomston was the place of birth there should be no difficulty in getting at the facts.

M. H. M.

Answers.

932. PRINCE CHARLIE'S "FAREWELL TO MANCHESTER."—I heard this song for the first time about thirty years ago when staying in Cheshire, and was so much impressed with the plaintive

beauty of the simple air that I made a copy of it. It consisted of only two verses, as follows—

Farewell, Manchester! noble town, farewell!
Here with loyalty every breast doth swell.
Where'er I roam, here as in a home,
Ever dear Lancashire, my heart shall dwell.
Farewell, Manchester! Sadly I depart;
Teardrops bodingly from their prison start.
Though I toil anew shadows to pursue—
Shadows vain—thou'lt remain within my heart.

I doubt whether the song is older than the middle of last century.

A. M. M.

933. WILLIAM JOHNSTON OF BADEFURROW (NOW MANAR).—Mr Johnston was elected Deacon Convener of the Aberdeen Crafts, November 9, 1751.

J. K.

No. 263.—May 2, 1913.

Were Burns's Ancestors Jacobites?

The article on "Burns and The Mearns" reproduced in A. J. N. and Q. (No. 262—April 25) passes over the "quite unsolved problem" of the alleged Jacobitism of Burns's ancestors in a rather perfunctory manner, but the subject is worth a little more exposition, even if only as an illustration of a purely fanciful conceit on the part of a great literary genius.

As the article says, "the problem really has been raised by Burns's own emphatic belief" that his ancestors were Jacobites. In his Autobiographical Letter to Dr Moore, written at (or at least dated from) Mauchline, 2 August, 1787, Burns said—"My forefathers rented land of the famous, noble Keiths of Marshal, and had the honour to share their fate. . . . I mention this circumstance because it threw my father on the world at large." Two years later, in a letter (16 December, 1789) to Lady Winifred Maxwell Constable, a descendant of the Earl of Nithsdale whose titles were attained in consequence of his participation in the first Jacobite rising, he wrote—"With your Ladyship I have the honour to be connected by one of the strongest and most endearing ties in the whole world—common sufferers in a cause where even to be unfortunate is glorious—the cause of heroic loyalty! Though my fathers had not illustrious honours and vast properties to hazard in the contest, though they left their humble cottages only to add so many units more to the unnoted crowd that followed their leaders, yet what they could they did, and what they had they lost: with unshaken firmness and unconcealed political attachments, they shook hands with ruin for what they esteemed the cause of their King and their country." And in his Address to William Tytler (1787), he says, speaking of the name of Stuart—

My fathers that name have rever'd on a throne;
My fathers have fallen to right it;
Those fathers would spurn their degenerate son,
That name should he scoffingly slight it.

UNWARRANTED STATEMENTS BY BURNS.

Unfortunately very little is known of the Burneses of Glenbervie and Dunnottar, from whom Burns was descended, and nothing whatever to warrant these statements of Burns that they were Jacobites and took part in one or other of the Jacobite risings (1715 or 1745), and were penalised in consequence. It may be doubted, indeed, if Burns himself knew very much about his ancestors. It is significant, at all events, that on his Highland tour in 1787, when inviting his cousin, James Burnes, of

Montrose, to meet him at "Stonehive," he should say—"As I am in the country, I certainly shall see any of my father's relations that are any way near my road; but I do not even know their names, or where one of them lives, so I hope you will meet me and be my guide."

"I spent two days among our relations," he subsequently wrote his brother Gilbert, mentioning specifically two aunts and two uncles-in-law. That his "forefathers" were tenants of the Keiths, Earls Marischal, is not quite exact. Burns was descended from Walter Burnes, Begg-jorgen, and his son James, Brawlinmuir; and both these farms are on the estate of Inelbreck, which belonged to a family of the name of Stuart—an estate that ultimately devolved upon Professor John Stuart, Aberdeen, and passed, on his death, to the late Mr Alexander Stuart of Lathiers, Turriff. James's eldest son, Robert (the poet's grandfather), was tenant first of the farm of Kinnmouth, in Glenbervie, and apparently did not "rent land" of the Keiths of Dunnottar (the Earls Marischal) till 1721, when he became tenant of Clochnahill, in the parish of Dunnottar. But as the forfeiture of the Keith estates occurred in connection with the 1715 rising, as Robert Burnes came on to them subsequent to that date, and as he remained tenant of Clochnahill till about 1743, it is impossible to connect the misfortunes which finally compelled him to relinquish the farm with either the 1715 or the 1745 rising. These misfortunes were really attributable to the terrible winter and spring of 1740, which proved disastrous to many farmers in the North of Scotland. The Burneses, like many others, were unable to recover from the financial losses then incurred, and this—not Jacobitism, or participation in the '45, far less in the '15—was the cause of the Clochnahill family being broken up and of the poet's father being "thrown on the world at large."

BURNS'S GRANDFATHER AND INVERUGIE.

A much more mystifying statement by Burns about the Jacobitism of his ancestors than any of those already quoted is one recorded by John Ramsay of Ochertyre, whom he visited in 1787. Ramsay states ("Scotland and Scotsmen in the Eighteenth Century") that Burns said to him that his being a Jacobite "was owing to his grandfather having been plundered and driven out in the year 1715, when gardener to Earl Marischal at Inverury." W. E. Henley made the tremendous blunder of regarding "Inverury" as really meaning "Inveraray," in Argyshire, with which the Earls Marischal never had any connection. Another Burns editor, Dr William Wallace, hazards the conjecture that by "Inverury" is no doubt meant Inverugie Castle, near Peterhead, Earl Marischal's Aberdeenshire seat, and suggests that "it is not incredible that Robert Burns left the farm he occupied in Kincardineshire to be gardener to Earl Marischal at the latter's Aberdeenshire castle, and afterwards returned to Clochnahill." This is an ingenious speculation.

tion, but it is no more—it is totally unverified; and it is rather striking that, when the Inverugie Castle theory was challenged, Dr Wallace, in a letter in the newspapers, dated November 29, 1897, pointed out that he merely quoted—he did not endorse as accurate—the statement made according to Ramsay by Burns—all he contended was that Robert Burns was gardener to the Earl Marischal at Inverugie, if he was gardener to the Earl at all. Here, again, it is impossible to conceive that Robert Burns, a farmer in Glenbervie, not on the Marischal property, became a gardener to the Earl, transferred himself to Inverugie, was there "plundered and driven out" in 1715, and, despite the Jacobite proclivities thus assigned him, obtained a farm on the forfeited estates six years later. But Robert Burns married Isabella Keith of Criggie, a farm adjoining Clochnahill; and it has been suggested that some of these Keiths may have joined—voluntarily or compulsorily—the contingent for the Jacobite army raised by the Earl Marischal on the Dunnottar estates, and that it may have been them that Burns had in mind in the various statements quoted. This theory is perhaps a little more tenable than the others; and there is no great objection, at all events, to our accepting the conclusion arrived at in Dr Amundale's edition of Burns's Works (1888)—"It is not improbable that some members of the family had gone out with the young Earl Marischal in 1715, but it is tolerably certain that none of the poet's more immediate ancestors, at least on the father's side, 'shook hands with ruin' on account of any connection they had with the rising. His grandfather settled on Clochnahill about that time, and remained there till 1748, while his great-grandfather and several of his grand-uncles were for long thriving farmers in the neighbourhood, some of them or their families till after Burns's own death."

BURNS'S FATHER AND THE '45.

According to Lockhart's "Life of Burns," after William Burns, the poet's father, left Kincardineshire and settled in the west of Scotland, "there prevailed a vague notion that he himself had been out in the insurrection of 1745-6." Lockhart suggestively adds—"Though Robert would fain have interpreted his father's silence in favour of a tale which flattered his imagination, his brother Gilbert always treated it as a mere fiction; and such it was." So far from William Burns being actively concerned in the '45 rising, there still exists a certificate, signed by three Kincardineshire gentlemen, to the effect that "the bearer, William Burns, is the son of an honest farmer in this neighbourhood, and is a very well-inclined lad himself"; and Gilbert Burns remembered seeing another certificate possessed by his father, stating that "the bearer had no hand in the late wicked rebellion." If any of the Burneses were active Jacobites, it must have been in 1715, not 1745. Dr Wallace says "it may be assumed as certain" that William Burns believed his father to have been out in the '15, and confided his

belief to his eldest son, Robert. But what warrant William Burns had for that belief is not now ascertainable; and, in view of such particulars regarding the Burnes family as we possess, the belief does not seem to have been warranted.

BURNS'S JACOBITISM.

Burns's own Jacobitism, it may be added, really does not amount to very much. It does not appear to have been very profound or at all passionate; it consisted of little more than the sentimental regard most of us, even to-day, have for a romantic and pathetic figure and a chivalrous but hopeless enterprise. Sir Walter Scott correctly diagnosed it when he wrote—"I imagine his Jacobitism, like my own, belonged to the fancy rather than the reason"; and the diagnosis is substantially endorsed by Burns's own declaration—"To tell the matter of fact, except when my passions were heated by some accidental cause, my Jacobitism was merely by way of 'vive la bagatelle.'" There is, at any rate, remarkably little Jacobitism in his poetry. He was present at a dinner in Edinburgh on 31st December, 1787, held to celebrate the birthday of Prince Charlie, for which he composed a "Birthday Ode," beginning—

Afar the illustrious Exile roams,
Whom kingdoms on this day should hail,
An inmate in the casual shed,
On transient pity's bounty fed,
Haunted by busy Memory's bitter tale!

A few months later (March, 1788), while "riding thro' a track of melancholy, joyless muirs, between Galloway and Ayrshire," he composed a couple of verses, beginning—"The small birds rejoice in the green leaves returning." The friend to whom he sent them, greatly gratified, replied—"I wish you would send me a verse or two more; and, if you have no objection, I would have it in the Jacobite style. Suppose it should be sung after the fatal field of Culloden by the unfortunate Charles." Burns added two verses, the first being—

The deed that I dared, could it merit their malice?

A King and a father to place on his throne;
His right are these hills, and his right are these valleys

Where the wild beasts find shelter, but I can find none,

and called the whole poem "The Chevalier's Lament." These two pieces are really all the poems that can be distinctly termed Jacobite, though undoubtedly Burns wrote or re-wrote (and so made his own) many of the Jacobite songs which appeared in Johnson's "Museum," furnishing in particular "It Was A' For Our Rightfu' King," one of the most touching productions of Jacobite minstrelsy—

Now a' is done that men can do,

And a' is done in vain,

My Love and Native Land farewell.

For I maun cross the main,

My dear—

For I maun cross the main.

He turned him right and round about
 Upon the Irish shore,
 And gae his bridle reins a shake,
 With adieu for evermore,
 My dear—

And adieu for evermore!

But the writing of Jacobite song or songs expressive of Jacobite sentiment does not necessarily constitute the writer a Jacobite. W. E. Henley was of opinion that "being a person naturally and invincibly opposed to the 'sour-featured Whiggism' on which the Stuarts had wrecked themselves, Burns was naturally and invincibly a Jacobite." But it would not be very difficult to make out that Burns was a Whig quite as much as a sentimental Jacobite. In a letter repudiating the abuse heaped upon the house of Stuart in a sermon preached on a specially-appointed "day of solemn thanksgiving for that most glorious event, the Revolution," he declared—"To that auspicious event we owe no less than our liberties, civil and religious," and—"That the Stuarts failed, I bless God," adding, however, that he could not join in the ridicule against them. It might be reasonably contended, indeed, that Burns was more Jacobin than Jacobite; but that is another, a very confused, and rather melancholy story, which need not be entered upon here.

Q.

Grantfield.

I find the following among some notes in my possession regarding the Gordons of Milne of Kincardine. In the Diet Book of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire, under date 21st May, 1744, the following entry appears:—"Compeared Francis Gordon of Milne of Kincardine, and duly qualified himself to His Majesty King George II., by swearing the oath of allegiance and adjuration, and subscribing the same together with the assurance all as on papers and parchment apart—and that as procurator fiscal of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeen in virtue of a commission granted to him for that effect by Captain Alexander Grant of Grantfield, Sheriff of Aberdeenshire. (Sgd.), James Petrie."

Note on Grantfield.—"Grantfield is now known by the name of Midmar Castle, 14 miles from Aberdeen. It had formed part of the Priory Lands of Monymusk, which, after the Reformation, was seized by Forbes of Corsindae. His successor, Sir William Forbes, about 1702, sold the Priory Lands to Grant, a cadet of the Strathpey Grants. While the Forbeses occupied Grantfield its name was Ballogie."

Note.—"In said Court Books, the following year (1745), there is a memo: that this commission was cancelled because Gordon had joined the rebels."

"James Petrie, who signs the above entry, was Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire. He took the Lord Provost of Aberdeen by force to the Market Cross in 1745, and obliged him

to remain while he, as Sheriff-Substitute, proclaimed James the VII. as King; and thereafter forced down the Provost's throat a bumper to the health of the King."

Midmar is described in Billings's "Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland," and in "Castles of Aberdeenshire," partly reprinted from Sir Andrew Leith Hay's "Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire," by D. Wyllie and Son, Aberdeen, 1837, also in the January, 1883, No. of "Scottish Notes and Queries."

W. LACHLAN FORBES.

Lewis Gordon, C.E.

Lewis Dunbar Brodie Gordon, the fourth son of Joseph Gordon, W.S., Edinburgh, carried on the main line of the Carroll family [who owned the lands of Carroll, in the parish of Clyne, Sutherland, the youngest branch of the line of which the Baronet of Embo is the senior and the Gordons of Invergordon the younger branch], although his father had sold the estate [to the Duke of Sutherland]. He was born at Edinburgh, March 6, 1815, and educated at the High School there, having Sir Theodore Martin and Edward Strathearn Gordon, the future Lord Gordon, as fellow-pupils. He wished to enter the East India Engineering College at Addiscombe, but the patron who was to get his nomination died, so he took to civil engineering. He spent some time in London, and then went in 1832 for nine months to a Dundee machine foundry, after which he attended the Natural History and Natural Philosophy classes at Edinburgh University. In 1834 he met Isambard Brunel, the distinguished engineer, at the British Association meeting in Edinburgh, and became associated with him, 1835-7, in the construction of the once-famous Thames Tunnel. In 1838 he entered the School of Mines at Freiberg, and afterwards studied at the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris. On returning to Scotland he became a partner of Lawrence Hill as civil engineer. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Engineering at Glasgow University.

He and his partner designed the famous chimney-stalk at Tennant's works at St Rollox, Glasgow (447½ feet high), and they described it before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts in 1844. It was in connection with the St Rollox undertaking that Gordon drew up what are known as "Gordon's formulae," which are familiar to builders. They deal with the strength of columns, and were originally suggested by Tredgold. The results obtained from them agree very closely with Hodgkinson's experiments, and for columns under 25 diameters they are more reliable than Hodgkinson's formulae. Owing to their convenience they are very generally used in practice. Another evidence of Gordon's impress on terminology is the statement made (on Lord Kelvin's authority) that he first employed the term "resilience" to the property of certain

metals and other substances "to return to their original form after being subject to others which does overcome the elastic limit." Bacon, however, uses the term as applying to a ball. Gordon and his partner, Hill, in 1845, investigated the possibility of getting water for Glasgow from Loch Katrine. In 1848 he took out a patent for railway sleepers, chairs, etc. In 1855 he took out a patent for improvements in calico.

In 1851, Gordon opened up negotiations for a permanent association with William Siemens, of Hanover, in a large and important electrical undertaking, and although this did not come about, they were frequently coming in contact in business matters through Siemens's transactions with the firm of Newall and Co., in which Professor Gordon was a partner. A personal friendship was thus formed which led to an intimacy between Mr Siemens and the other members of the Gordon family, and this ultimately ripened into an attachment between him and Miss Anne Gordon.

Lewis Gordon ultimately settled in London in association with Mr Newall, having offices at 24 Abingdon Street, Westminster. In 1856 he spent much time abroad over the Danube and Black Sea Railway and Free Port of Kustendje Company. After the laying of the Red Sea cable, Gordon, his partner Newall, and Werner Siemens were wrecked. They left Aden on board the P. and O. steamer Alma, June 11, 1859, and she struck a coral reef on the Moosdjerah, one of the Kharnesh group, 70 miles north of Perim, June 12. Everybody was saved, but the rescued had to spend three and a quarter days exposed to the sun without water. This ultimately told heavily on Gordon's constitution. His sister's marriage to Siemens was delayed (to July 23, 1859) in consequence of the wreck, but Gordon managed to be present. He was connected with the laying of the Singapore, Bianca, and Batavia cable in 1859, being at Penang in November of that year.

In 1870, Gordon took out a patent based on a communication by Professor Scheerer, Freiburg, for a method of dephosphorising pig-iron in puddling and other furnaces during the course of converting it into iron or steel. He fell into bad health, and went in 1862 to reside at the Chateau de Boisy, Celigny, Geneva, remaining there until 1871, when he came home to live at Poynter's Grove, Totteridge, Herts, where he died April 28, 1876. His will was proved on July 7, 1876, the personal estate being sworn at £80,000.—"The Families of Gordon of Invergordon, etc.," by John Malcolm Bulloch.

The Peterhead "Friday Club."

The "Aberdeen Buchan Association Magazine" is printing a set of "rhymed records" of the dinners of the Peterhead "Friday Club." From a prefatory note by Mr William Walker, we learn that, somewhere about 1750, weekly

meetings of those in Peterhead and district having an interest in the whaling industry of the port were begun to be held on Fridays, for purposes of good fellowship and business. "Cards and a haddock" were the main features of the table, but gradually "The Club" emerged, and, finally, about the beginning of last century, it became "The Friday Club," with a recognised habitation in the hostelry of one of the town's most respected citizens. A special anniversary dinner was inaugurated in October, 1808. The whaling industry was then a great and money-making one, the fleet including The Hope, The Enterprise, The Active, The Perseverance, The Union, The Resolution, and The Success. The proprietors and skippers of all these vessels were among the jovial members of the "Friday Club," and yearly they had a special dinner in "Newbound's Inn." Rhyming skits of these special dinners were written by Alexander Peterkin, a Peterhead lawyer, who, however, went to Edinburgh about 1813. When he left Peterhead, he presented the MSS. of these rhymes, with one or two other items, to his friend, Mr George Arbuthnot, of Invernettie; and they are now in the possession of Mr John Valentine, the well-known book collector in Old Aberdeen, who has given liberty to Mr Walker to utilise them for the "Buchan Association Magazine."

The Bishop-Parson of Fettercairn.

Bishop Keith, in his "Catalogue of Scottish Bishops," states that Alexander Forbes was promoted to the see of Caithness on November 12, 1606. In the "View of the Diocese of Aberdeen" (Spalding Club), the date of his ordination to Aberdeen is given as 1611.

The Rickart MSS.

INCOME (continued).

January 10, 1698.—From Robert Glen-shell, gairdner, for three months' possessione of the wardrope, viz., from Lamis 1697 to Martinis 1697 per pactione 2 lbs..... £2 0 0

Received in pairt of Wm. Raits meall from Wits. to Marti. 98..... 1 2 6

It.—Received from Alex. Tenant at severall tymes in pairt of his meall from Wits. 1696 to Wits. 1697..... 2 3 3

It.—5 Febr. 1698.—From my brother, which was paid be John Pedder, 73 lbs 1½s in pairt of payt. of his last year's meall, viz., from Witsunday 1696 to Wit. 1697, allowing his account for repairing the wrighting chamber at his entrie, and for taxation and reparation for the said year which was 46 lbs 18s 3d. So I got only in redie money, aloueing my chamber meall..... 73 1 4

It.—May 98.—From Margit Baine in pairt of her meall from Wit. 1697 to Wit. 1698.....	1 4 0
From Lachlan M'Baine in pairt of his meall from Wit. 1696 to Wit. 1697	0 14 6
From Alex. Lenard in pairt of his meall from Wit. 1697 to Wit. 1698....	5 0 0
It.—23 May 98.—From Cushnie his meall from Wit. 1697 to Wit. 1698...	60 0 0
From James Gibson for a year's meall of his house from Wit. 97 to Wit. 98, 1 lib 3½s, wt. 3 lib 16s 6d aloued him for work makes 5 lbs....	1 3 6
It.—22 June.—From Alex. Leslie upon Margit Bain's account for her pen-tione the moneth of Mar.....	1 4 0
It.—29 June.—From John Forbes prenter for a yeir's meall of collar next the Laignchamber stair, viz., from Wit. 97 to Wit. 98.....	6 13 4
It.—29 June.—From the heritrickeess of Blair for twelve wicks' possession of the girnell under the forehouse preceeding Wit. 1698.....	6 15 0
The said day received from Robert Parke for four weicks' possession of the meill girnell in Januarie last before the Lady of Blaire entered thereto	1 15 0
It.—Aug. 1 1698.—Recived from John Pedder fourtie merks for his meall of the chamber from Wit. 97 to Wit. 98, but he payt for taxations from Wit. 96 to Wit. 97 for the land in the Castlegate 10 libs 12s, so I got onlie of frie money.....	22 14 8
It.—Aug. 9.—Recived from Hellen Midelton for the feu in the Castle-gate from Martimis 1696 to Mertimis 1697, 10 libs.....	10 0 0
It.—22 Sep.—Received from Meanie for meall of the geillhouse from Mert. 97 to Wit. 98, 3 libs.....	3 0 0
It.—19 Nov.—Received from Alex. Lenard in pairt of his meall from Wit. 97 to Wit. 98.....	
It.—26 Nov. 1698.—Received from Geo. Sangster four punds sixteen shil-lings, wh. wt. seaven punds ten shillings eight d for ane account of worke he wrought and 4 libs 10s he payt of taxations from Wit. 96 to Wit. 97 compleits his meall from Wit. 97 to Wit. 98.....	4 16 0
It.—14 Feb. 1699.—Received from Mr Thomas Burnet his yeir's meall from Wit. 98 to Wit. 99, wh. is.....	60 0 0
It.—5 May 1699.—Received from Ja. Silver 5½ merks for half a yeir's meall of his house and yeard from Wit. 98 to Mert. 98.....	3 13 4

It.—15 May, 1699.—Recived from Wm. Paull 5½ merks in pairt of payt. of of his house meall from Lamis 98 to Wit. 99.....	3 13 4
It.—19 May, 1699.—Received from John Mitchell for his meall from Lamis 98 to Wit. 99.....	14 0 0
It.—21 June 1699.—Payt my mothers house meall from Wit. 98 to Wit. 99	33 6 8
It.—4 July 1699.—From John Pedder fefte merks for his house meall from Wit. 98 to Wit. 99, but he payt 9 libs of taxatione from Wit. 97 to Wit. 98	29 6 8
Oct. 5 99.—Received from Wm. Paull 3½ merks wh. compleits his meall from Lamis 98 to Wit. 99.....	2 6 8
Oct. 7 99.—Received from George Sangster fefte punds Scots for a yeir and a half's meall of his house from Wit. 98 to Mert. 99, and I aloued him in pairt of payment for Wm. Rickart's coffin	50 0 0
Oct. 31, 1699.—From Andrew Young in pairt of payt. of his house meall from Wit. 99 to Mert. 99.....	3 0 0
Nov. 29 1699.—From James Silver five merks and ane halfe for his house meall from Mertimis 98 to Wit. 99.	3 13 4.
Dec. 1 1699.—From Hellen Midelton for the feu meall from Mert. 98 to Mert. 99.....	10 0 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

949. COLDWELLS OF CRAIGSTON. — Peter Gordon, Coldwells of Craigston, married Keturah Murison, daughter of George Murison. Millseat of Craigston (who died November 7, 1853, and to whom she was served co-heir of a piece of ground at Turriff, January 16, 1854). She was served heir to her sister, Isabella Murison, Macduff, May 28, 1853. Coldwells of Craigston is (or was) in King-Edward. When did these Gordons come from? There are places called Coldwells in Inverurie, Kennethmont, Tullynessle, Cruden, and Ellon. There was a Coldwells near Keith, I believe, on which Alexander Gordon of Edintore had sasine June 27, 1723, upon a precept of clare constat from William Duff of Braco.

J. M. BULLOCH.

950. WILLIAM FORBES, COPPERSMITH.—William Forbes, born about 1709, was apprenticed in Aberdeen, William Forbes, farmer in

Edinbuck, near Huntly, being cautioner for him in his indenture. The coppersmith married 15th October, 1740, and died in 1762, when his widow, Janet Dyce, and two eldest sons, "George and William Forbes, coppersmiths in the Gallowgate, Aberdeen," continued to carry on the business. To whom and when was William Forbes, apprenticed, and does his own indenture or that of either of his two sons as coppersmiths appear in any register?

W. LACHLAN FORBES.

951. WILLIAM FORBES, FARMER IN EDINBUCK.—Forbes, by his wife Mary Petric, had a son, William, born 1713, who served as an officer in Lord Forbes of Pitsligo's horse in 1745. Wanted particulars of this William Forbes and his descendants with dates.

W. LACHLAN FORBES.

Answers.

936. REV. W. DOVERTEE STRAHAN.—Mr Strahan, the headmaster of Robert Gordon's Hospital, 1849-72, was a native of Forfarshire.
Q.

937. TOD FAMILY.—I am not conversant with the history of George Tod, but know that John Tode was admitted burgess of Aberdeen in 1445, that Alexander Tode was admitted burgess in 1467, and that he married the daughter of a burgess. In 1770 there was a George Toad or Todd, a merchant in Aberdeen. In 1610 John Tod was a residenter in Turriff, and in 1658 James Tod lived in Fintray, both in Aberdeenshire. One of the most respected members of the family was Alexander Todd, of Finfan, who was Baillie for the Regality of Huntly and Enzie. He died in April, 1760.
G.

No. 264.—May 9, 1913.

"Succinct Survey of the Famous City of Aberdeen."

It would seem to be known to only a small number that the MSS. of Baillie Alexander Skene's "Succinct Survey of the Famous City of Aberdeen" contained a chapter which was suppressed when the "Survey" was published, along with "Memorials for the Government of the Royal Burghs in Scotland," in one volume, in the year 1685. This suppressed chapter is preserved in the Macfarlane MSS. (vol. III., p. 92 et seq.) in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and it was printed with notes and other extracts, in the "Aberdeen Constitutional" of 7th October, 1837. A few copies of the latter article were thrown off in book form, Mr William Walker, author of "The Bards of Bon-Accord," being the possessor of a copy of the extremely rare curiosity.

The following is a transcript of the suppressed matter given in the "Constitutional," of the date mentioned—

Chap. VII. A short account of some particulars that have been done of late years.

Having given an account of the Constitution and Govern. of Aberdeen in the former Chap. it may seem expedient to set down some few things worthy of remark over and above the ordinary affairs in Council, that have been done thir few years lately past, for the due commendation of these magistrates yet living, and the encouragement of those that are to succeed in the Government of this City. And for that end I will begin with the latest and go a little backward, as most obvious to the memory of beholders. If this were, or carefully had been set down, we might have had an excellent and perfect account of all that was worthily done by our predecessors.

Formerly, I did observe the great burdens and debts this town was lying under, when this present Provost was first elected to this his charge. For our Common Treasury is mostly exhausted with stipendiaries and other incidencies; and such have been our losses and givings out since the late troubles first began, upon public and particular accounts, that we were necessitate to take up the several sums of money which were mortified to our Bursers in Schools and Collegies, to the Poor and to the Hospitals, etc., which extended to vast sums, as the Comits of our several Office-bearers do evidence. Yea, our

Cess and Excise hath come so short of the total that is set upon us that at some years all that was or could be collected from the several Brewers came but about to the half of the sum. Whereby our Town's Treasurers were constrained to make up the Excise out of their own private estates, to prevent parties from coming to quarter upon the town. Whereby it came to pass within thir few years that the town was found resting to one of our Treasurers at the ballance of Compt, 22,000 lib.

Upon which account it was like thir should have been no way left to any person to be Magistrate or Treasurer, if come extraordinary course had not been taken; if we had not been resting the vast and great sums we are still lying under, to our Mortifications and Hospitals, it had been thus with us 30 years ago.

This present Provost first saw a necessity to lay on great taxations of more than ordinary sums, to help to pay a part of such principal sums and annual rents as were most pressing. This bred great grumbings and protestations among the inhabitants, and much hearing before the Lords of the Session. But to help this and to take away that ground, he prosecutes a project that had been long in agitation ever since the King's restauration, and had cost very considerable sums in prosecuting, as may be seen in former compts, from the year 1660 to that time, but all without success, the cause of which needs not be mentioned.

But this Provost being much concerned and burdened in his mind to perceive that this Ruine was likely to fall under his hand, by power and moyen having got an Act of Council empowering him to do his uttermost, whereby to obtain any signature for the passing of the seals for imposing an excise for freeing the Town of its burden, he went with all diligence about it, till he brought it to a period—as it stands this day. Which, though it also have raised a grumbling amongst the Brewers and others concerned at first, yet it may be evident that the inhabitants in after-times, yea, and all that have a due regard to the standing of the publick weal, will be found to acknowledge that he hath acquit himself as a worthy magistrate, and one that hath made conscience of his oath at his election in doing so much to see Aberdeen free from such pressing burdens.

It is a hopefull and promising beginning that he and the Council have purchased the lands of Sheddockley in the freedom lands, and the lands of Gilchouston, near the ports of the Town, by the money that is already come in, to be forthcoming for some of the mortifications to pay the rent of some sums so far.

In his time also the Town has recovered the priviledge of being Admral Deputes betwixt the rivers of Dee and Ythan inclusive. In his time there is a comely and strong stone and lime windmill, newly built, at the south entry of the Town, which is and may be of eminent use to the Town.

It's not to be omitted, the Town hath set up at every entry of the Town, seats of hewn stone, for the accommodation of old men and women going to horse, which is very useful, and a comely thing.

In his time is a house and accommodations with a boat built for a Ferry man at the mouth of the river Dee, near our Black house, whereby the inhabitants are greatly eased in not wanting or calling for a boat from Torrie as formerly they behoved to do.

In his time even in this year, the Causey of the most beautiful Street in the Town called the Castle Gate, which is long and broad as any Mercat Place in the Kingdome, which was so hollow that the dubs and rains stood in pools, not being repaired when the rest of the streets were of new causeyed about 50 years ago. It is now raised, and though at a considerable expense, is causeying of new.

These things I do not ascribe alienarily to the Provost, but to the whole Magistrates who may be equally instrumental in motioning and promoting good and commendable things with the allowance of the Council.

In Provost Petrie's time the Town's house, wherein the high and low Council houses, and the Head Court house were commendably repaired by him, enlarged, and rendered far more spacious than ever before.

In his time the Seasin Feasts were converted into money for the use of the Magistrates, that when need requires they meet aunc the affairs of the Town, they may call for any refreshment upon that account without any kind of grudge from the Inhabitants, they being free to make use of that money to any public use they please.

In Provost Jeffrey's time the Shore was greatly lengthened and enlarged as it now stands.

In his time the ordering of the Visitation of the Schools was set up. The ancient laws, or *Læges Scholæ*, revised, altered, and reprinted, and a great Paper book for inserting the Visitations given in to be kept by the master, that they that gained the præmium, whether by making a theam, interpretation of Latine Authors, analising or making of verse, etc., may be insert with the Scholars own hand, the names of the Visitors, and the day and date being first set down.

In George Cullen his time, John being eldest Bailie, the Provost dying in his time, the Justice of Peace Court was set up by the Bailies with Constables—those out of every quarter of the Town for punishing and fining whoremongers, and such as were drunkards, swearers, and Sabbath-breakers. And this was so diligently prosecuted by the Magistrates, and by sending the Constable with the Town Sergeants or Officers through the Town every weekly market day, that before six months ended which closed that year, for the next Election approached, one would not have heard the meanest oath in the streets on a mercat day, though there would have been several thousands of Country and Town's people on the streets.

The Lunan Family.

Much remains to be done to clear up the history of this family. The Rev. William Lunan, minister of Daviot (1663-72) had a son, Rev. Alexander Lunan (also minister of Daviot, 1672-1716), who married Janet Elphinstone, daughter of Sir James Elphinstone of Logie. Both are mentioned in the Poll Book (i. 315). They had

1. Alexander Lunan, minister of Blairdaff (Davidson's "Earldom of the Garioch," 386: not in the "Poll Book").
2. James Lunan ("Poll Book," 1696 i. 315).
3. Patrick Lunan (*ibid*).
4. Robert Lunan (*ibid*).
5. Margrat Lunan (*ibid*). I think she is the Margaret Lunan who married Alexander Gordon of Coldwells, Ellon, who died 1759.
6. Elizabeth Lunan (*ibid*). She married her cousin, Mr Robert Elphinstone, and died apparently without issue, about the beginning of September, 1704 (Henderson's "Epitaphs," i, 285).
7. Cecilia Lunan ("Poll Book," 1696, i, 315).
8. Anne Lunan (*ibid*).

It may be noted that the sister of James Perry, the famous journalist (whose mother is believed to have been a Gordon of Nethermuir, a near kinswoman of Gordon of Coldwells) married (1) a bookbinder named Lunan, who lived in London; and (2), in 1795 or 1796 (the date is given variously by different authorities), Richard Porson, the famous Greek scholar.

J. M. B.

Old-Time Conditions in Aberdeenshire.

MALCOLM GILLESPIE, THE GAUGER.

The following report of a lecture by the late Colonel Innes of Learney on "Malcolm Gillespie, the Gauger," delivered under the auspices of the Aberdeen Diocesan Association, appeared in the "Aberdeen Daily Journal," 13 November, 1900—

Colonel Innes said he knew well in his very boyish days this character, Malcolm Gillespie, the gauger. He was a very truculent-looking fellow, who got into bad courses, and came to an unhappy end. In the beginning of this century Aberdeenshire was not altogether modernised, and still retained in the habits and language of the inhabitants and in the dress of the rural population much of the national character. Its social condition, too, still showed some traces of the earlier unsettled period. He proceeded to describe the language and dress of the people, and the assembling of the parishioners at the kirk, remarking in the latter connection that there were no daily newspapers then. Roads had just begun to be made, and daily mails had begun, but for the most part the parishioners were quite content to get their letters and the news of the

outer world once a week at the kirk-town, along with the gossip of the parish. The neighbourhood of the kirk in ancient times served other purposes than the distribution and collection of news, for at Kincardine there was a place which the parishioners in early times used for playing football on the Sunday afternoon. He thought it was pretty well established as a historical fact that in the old parish of Tullich the "Reel o' Tullich" really was composed for the dancing of the parishioners on the Sunday afternoon. Speaking of the kirk worship, he said the trained choirs and harmoniums of modern days might be more tuneful, but they certainly were not so hearty. He could not say that his infantine impressions of the kirk were very agreeable. The effluvium from a packed congregation in the heat, mixed with the strong scent of southernwood bouquets, which the old women carried, was rather sickening, and he trusted he should not be thought irreverent when he confessed that when the minister in his prayer described the kirk as "the gate of heaven," it seemed to him that heaven could not be a very pleasant place if that was the entrance to it.

The inhabitants of the hill country and glens from which the rivers Dee, Don, and Deveron flowed were quite different from the lowland people. They were not any longer bound to follow their chieftain lord in arms, in personal feuds or political strife, and the wearing of the Highland dress had been proscribed by law, but still the memory of old days survived. For many years after the suppression of the rising in '45, the whole of the mountainous country of Lochaber, Badenoch, and Braemar had to be covered with small military posts to stop cattle stealing and the wearing of Highland dress. The smuggling of whisky about 1820-25 became very extensive. At one time a detachment of soldiers was stationed at Castle-town of Braemar to aid the excise. The rural population was friendly to the Highland smugglers, who could always find a friendly barn where the whisky could be concealed, and always got information of the exciseman's movements. It was quite common to see long strings of little Highland "shelties," each with a couple of ankers of whisky, passing through the country in broad daylight, on the old drove roads across the Grampians to the Mearns. On the coast the traders in the towns and villages made large profits in the business, and here again the smugglers had a sympathising population in the fishermen.

Colonel Innes proceeded to give a sketch of Malcolm Gillespie, the gauger, and his daring exploits at Collieston and elsewhere, and recalled the fact that from his removal to Skene, to his trial and execution in 1827, his history, as a revenue officer, was marked by adventures as remarkable as those of his previous experiences. On one occasion, after a bloody conflict, he captured 410 gallons of aqua, 80 gallons being destroyed, together with 14 horses and 10 carts. In the course of his employment he seized 22,751 gallons of spirits, 165 horses and 82 carts. In an appeal to the

Treasury for compensation for losses, and for an easier and more remunerative employment, he said he had no fewer than 50 wounds and bruises on different parts of his body. The Colonel then gave an account of Gillespie's bill forgeries, his trial, and execution. The whole history of his 28 years' warfare with the smugglers, and the intense animosity which it created, gave a very vivid glimpse of rural life in Aberdeenshire at the time, and his execution for forgery was a striking example of the criminal code of the day.

Buthlaw Heraldry.

Mr Harry Pirie-Gordon, yr. of Buthlaw, has recently had set up in the hall of his father's house, Gwernvale, South Wales, twelve Gordon shields, drawn by Mr James Grant, of the Lyon Office, and carved and painted by James Rogers, of High Street, Oxford. Six of them show—1st Earl of Huntly and Elizabeth Crichton; 2nd Earl of Huntly and Annabella of Scotland; Young Lochinvar and Janet Kennedy; the laird of Nethermuir and Catherine Jamieson; the 1st baronet of Lesmoir and Rebecca Keith; the 3rd baronet of Cluny and Violet Urquhart. In each case Mr Pirie-Gordon is descended from a daughter of the couple whose arms appear on the shield. The full quarterings of coats have sometimes been ignored where there are 16 or 32 quarters.

How Aberdeen Provosts Were Favoured.

Places, like people, have their ups and downs, and Aberdeen shared the common lot. Yet although it had a financial crisis early last century, the Town Council treated the magistrates very generously. The success has already been recorded with which a baillie made application for the Crickshank Bursary, and at least two of the Provosts received liberal and kindly help. In December, 1795, the then Provost's firm got a loan from the Guildry funds of £300 at 4½ per cent. In the month following the treasurer could not conveniently pay an account of £350, and the money was raised on a bill at 5 per cent. In the end of 1796 the town officials were ordered to call in all monies due to the town. The Provost's loan was not called in, and his firm got a subsequent advance of £400. The town was borrowing freely at the time, and some of the bills granted by the officials were taken or sent to Stonehaven and discounted by a lawyer there. In 1799 the same firm got another loan of £1000 on a bill at one day's date, and the interest was increased to 5 per cent., the rate which the town was paying. In 1799 a new Provost was in office, and he was treated even more generously, as he received £1000 on loan in December of that year and £1300 two months later.

The Rickart MSS.

INCOME—(Continued).

Jany. 15 1700.—From Androu Young in pairt of his house meall from Wit. 99 to Mert. 99.....	3 0 0
Feb. 10 1700.—From Wm. Paull seavcn merks in payt. of his house meall from Wit. 99 to Mert. 99.....	4 13 4
1 Mar. 1700.—Received from James Silver five merks and ene half for half a yeirs meall of his laigh house and yeard from Mertimis 1699, recvit	£3 13 4
30 May 1700.—From my mother, her house meall from Wit. '99 to Wit. 1700 yeirs, 50 merks	£33 6 8
12 June 1700.—Recived Kirkhill (1) ane hundredth merks for his house meall from Wit. '99 to Wit. 1700 yeirs, butt allowing nis account of 1 lib 11½ s., I have of free money	£65 1 10
17 June 1700.—From the Lady Boddom (2) for thro weicks possession of the meill cellar, beginning 23 May.....	£1 10 0
3 Aug. 1700.—Before, recived from Androu Young and for meiking malt I bought from him to my mothers house, 10 libs 19s, which with 6 libs I gott before compleits his meall from Wit. '99 to Wit. 1700, exepe 1 lib 's he rests me thereof.....	£10 19 0
Ys yet to remindeer yt Androu Young hath payt the said.....	£1 1 0
Sep. 11, 1700.—From John Pedder, fettie merks for his chamber meall from Wit. 1699 to Wit. 1700 yeirs, and given him discharge therfor, having allowd 13½s for some reparations dispursed by him and wh. yis pleased to my brothers account and spent yt. him 22s	£33 6 8
31 Oct. 1700.—Received from James Silver five merks and ene half for half a yeirs meill from Mert. 1699 to Wit. 1700 yeirs, having allowd him 7s for plastering and washing in Kirkhill's house	£3 13 4
19 Nov. 1700.—From Elspet Murrou, relieck of Wm. Paull, in pairt of payt. of her last half yeirs meall from Mert. '99 to Wit. 1700	£2 0 0
6 Mar. 1701.—Received from John Young 1 lib. 9s in pairt of his half yeirs meall from Martimis 1699 to Whit. 1700	£1 9 0
8 Mar. 1701.—Received from Androu Young three pounds 1½s, with 5 libs 2s, both in pairt of his meall, from Wit. 1700 to Mertimis 1700	£3 9 6
5 Apl. 1701.—Received from Elspit Murrou, relieck of Wm. Paull, workman, ane pund Scots in pairt of her last half yeirs meall, viz. from Martimis 1699 to Wits. 1700	£1 0 0
24 Apl. 1701.—From George Adam in pairt of his meall from Wit. 1700 to Wit. 1701	£1 0 6

5 May, 1701 yeirs.—Recieived from Androu Young 8½sch. wt. 8 libs 9½s I got before compleits his half yeirs meall from Wit. 1700 to Mart. 1701, as also received from him tuo pund 6s 8d in pairt of his meall from Martimis 1700 to Whitsundy 1701.....	£2 6 8
14 May 1701.—Received from James Silver five merks and ene half for his half yeirs meall from Whit. 1700 to Mertimis 1700.....	£3 13 4
19 May 1701.—Tuo weicks meall of the cellar wanting a day, at 10s per weick, is.....	£0 18 0
16 May 1701.—From George Adam 1 lib in pairt of payment of his meall from Wit. 1700 to Wit. 1701.....	£1 0 0
24 May 1701.—From my moyr. a yeirs meall from Wit. 1700 to Whit. 1701, wh. is 5 merks	£33 6 8
30 May, 1701.—From George Adam 1 lib Scots in pairt of payment of his meall from Witsunday 1700 to Witsunday 1701.....	£1 0 0
6 Aug. 1701 yeirs.—Received from Androu Young 4 libs 6½s in pairt of his meall from Merts. 1700 to Wit. 1701 yeirs (with 3½ merks 5 May last)	£4 6 8
9 Sep. 1701.—Received from Elspet Murrou, relieck of Wm. Paull, thirtine shillings 4d in pairt of her last half yeirs meall from Mert. 1699 to Wit. 1700 yeirs.....	£0 13 4
1 Nov. 1701.—Received from George Sangster nynetane pounds, 10s Scots in pairt of his meall from Mertimis 1699 to Wits. 1701	£19 10 0
9 Nov. 1701.—Counted with Androu Young, and allowed his wife 2 libs 11s for washing to me, and got 15s 8d from him, wh. compleits his house meall from Mert. 1700 to Whit. 1701, whereof I have discharged him and of all proceedings	£0 15 8
12 Nov. 1701.—Received from Elspit Murrou, relieck of the deceased Wm. Paull, workman in Abdn., thirtine shil. 4d. qch. wt. 6½s I have queined (3) her, compleits her last half yeirs meall, viz. from Mertimis 1699 to Wits. 1700 yeirs, whrof I have discharged her	£0 13 4
14 Nov. 1701.—Received from John Smith, geardner, five merks in pairt of payment of his house meall from Mertimis 1700 to Wits. 1702 yeirs	£3 6 8

(To be continued.)

Queries.

952. MORE SENSITIVE.—Perhaps it may not be well known that Dr John Brown's celebrated book of essays, meaning in English "Spare or Leisure Hours," had been anticipated, so far as the title is concerned, by another Edinburgh physician, John Fletcher, M.D., lecturer in

(1) Thomas Burnet of Kirkhill.

(2) The widow of Sir William Keith, Bart. of Ludquharn and Boddam.

(3) Quoined—a farewell gift; a debt cancelled.

physiology and medical jurisprudence in the Argyll Square School of Medicine. It was published in 1833 by John Carfrae and Son, 62 South Bridge, Edinburgh, and was entitled "*Mora Subsecivæ; or First Steps to Composing and Conversation on Medical Subjects in Latin Language.*" Dr Fletcher died the following year, and there is a tablet to his memory in St John's Episcopal Graveyard, Edinburgh. After his death a posthumous work of his was published 1835, "*Rudiments of Physiology, or a general treatise on Organism and Life.*" Some of the press opinions on the book described Fletcher as the most original thinker and writer on medical subjects of his day. Dr John Brown was a young medical student then, and probably attended Fletcher's prelections; but beyond adopting the title, there was no similitude whatever. Duport published "*Musæ Subsecivæ*" some 260 years before, and Paley his "*Mora Pauline*" in 1790; but Latin titles to English books have deservedly fallen into disuse now. The Americans in their reprint of Dr Brown's book, entitled it "*Leisure Hours.*" Quite right.

Can any reader furnish the tablet inscription to Dr Fletcher referred to?

ALBA.

953. AMSTERDAM WEIGHT. — Grocers and other traders in Aberdeen in the middle of the eighteenth century sold their goods according to Amsterdam weight. What was the difference between Amsterdam and Avoirdupois weight?

R. R.

Answers.

934. INVERUGIE CASTLE.—Mr J. T. Findlay, in his "*History of Peterhead*" ("*Buchan Observer*," 21 July, 1895), states that the out-houses of Inverugie Castle were once used as a malt store, the name of "John Grotts, brewer at Inverugie" being met with in 1806. In James Arbuthnot's "*Historical Account of Peterhead*" (Aberdeen, 1815) the following occurs—"The lower part of the building (Inverugie Castle) is now converted into a Brew-house."

Q.

933. ABERDEENSHIRE SURNAMES AND PLACE-NAMES.—"W. A. T." might please communicate with the editor of this section, who will be pleased to furnish a list of authorities bearing upon the surnames and places regarding which particulars are desired.

No. 265.—May 16, 1913.

Scottish Feudal Traits.

The present course of Rhind Lectures in Edinburgh is being delivered by Mr George Neilson, LL.D., Glasgow, the general title of the course being "Scottish Feudal Traits." The subject of one of the lectures was "Usages of Law, War, and the Chase."

Dr Neilson, dealing with trial by combat, showed the ritual under which in the legal duel of the twelfth century the blessing of the Church was bestowed not only on the combatant himself, but also upon his buckler and the baton with which he fought. As it was to be assumed that these blessings were sought for both combatants, it might be difficult for anybody not a theologian to reconcile some anomalies which thus arose regarding the position of the Church in the matter, for the ritual appeared in the prayer for victory to lay no stress on qualifications making victory dependent upon the justice of the cause. Indeed, saints often had ascribed to them great credit for victories in which justice did not seem to have been a primary consideration. Some overlooked facts and opinions cited from one of John Major's treatises included a notice of a Border clan duel of seven against seven nighting successively. Among hunting customs and tenures described particular attention was given to the Tryst and Wanlas, which were both practically forms of the mediæval equivalent of a deer drive.

A considerable section was devoted to the horn as an instrument both in war and in hunting, but with special relation to the well-known Scottish institution known as the King's Horn. Its relation to the Hue and Cry and yet more interestingly to the "Exigent" in the process of outlawry in England brought out a further probable relationship to and community with the well-known Norman and Breton *Cri de Harou*. The conclusion was that the fine exploit of procedural development attained by the Norman lawyers who made out of the clamour *de Harou* an entire procedure of appeal must have taken its remote origin from much the same usage as prevailed in early England and Scotland. It was suggested as a solution of etymological perplexities that the sound of the horn, actual or imitated, explained both the mediæval hutesum and harou itself. A curious parallel of English and Scottish procedure in outlawry was brought forward to explain the peculiar "letters of four forms" so long familiar in the Scottish law of hornings for civil debt. The disgrace attached to being put to the King's horn was due to the fact that the King's horn was an official denunciation and proclamation of infamy. The same note attached to the curious ceremonial insult latterly

peculiar to the Anglo-Scottish Border under the name of *Bagging*.

One of the most interesting instances referred to the horse in Scottish warfare. The Scots had a considerable favour for the use of mounted infantry. Their traditional battle formation was the dense, shield-locked array of foot known as the *Schiltrum*, an Anglo-Saxon word which was the old English name for the shieldwall or *testudo*, the traditional fighting mode of the English armies down to and including the disaster of Hastings. Wallace's historic *schiltrums* at Falkirk illustrated the persistence in Scotland of both the name and the formation, and in many battles of the fourteenth century, sometimes more fortunate than Falkirk, the *schiltrum* continued to maintain a formidable reputation as the "manner of the Scots." Various episodes in Scottish history displayed unexpected and uncanonical military proclivities on the part of Scottish Churchmen. Even the pacific John Major, while disapproving the practice, broke out in a curious passage in which he felt himself moved to assert in somewhat vainglorious challenge to other nations the muscular and martial virtue of the British priests. There were 40,000 of them, he said, who would readily fight an equal number of men of any nation. His challenge was apparently meant to extend to all comers, lay as well as clerical. Happily Europe did not accept but let sleeping dogs lie!

The Lang Family.

The following account of the Lang family, of which the late Principal Marshall Lang, Aberdeen University, was a member, appeared in the "Glasgow Herald" of 5th April—

The death of Sir Robert Hamilton Lang and the elevation of the Rev. Norman Macleod Lang to the Episcopate have provoked inquiry into the family tree of a notable Lanarkshire family, which on the female side dates back to David Marshall (1651-1725), whose son, David Marshall, surgeon, R.N., acquired the estate of Neilston before 1765. Anna Robertson, great-great-granddaughter of the first David Marshall, was married on July 14, 1829, to the Rev. Gavin Lang, minister of Glasgow. The issue of this marriage was seven sons and five daughters. These sons and daughters are enumerated below, with their issue, so far as known.

1. DAVID MARSHALL LANG (1830-1911), m. (1) Rosetta Steven, daughter of the Rev. S. Steven, Stewarton; (2) Jessie Corbet, daughter of James Corbet, of Bieldside, Aberdeen.
1. Rev. David Marshall Lang, C.M.S. Missionary in Japan.
2. Anna, m. Stanley Smith, J.D., well-known Missionary in China.
3. Marianne, m. Rev. Alfred Lightfoot, Principal of C.M.S. College, Aston, London.

II. Very Rev. JOHN MARSHALL LANG, D.D., LL.D. (1834-1909), m. Hannah Agnes Keith, daughter of the late Rev. Dr Keith, Hamilton.

1. Patrick Keith Lang (late Manager of the National Bank of Egypt, Alexandria). Unionist candidate for Bridgeton Division of Glasgow, 1910.
2. Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., Archbishop of York.
3. John Douglas Hamilton Lang, Secretary of the East Rand Proprietary Mines, Johannesburg.
4. Rev. Marshall B. Lang, B.D., Minister of the City and Parish Church of S. John's, Dundee.
5. Rev. Norman Macleod Lang, M.A., Bishop-Suffragan of Leicester.
6. Hannah Buchanan, widow of the Rev. Robert Barclay, M.A., of West Kirk, Greenock.
7. David Marshall Lang, Dunning, Perthshire.

III. Rev. GAVIN LANG (1835), Minister of Second Charge, Inverness, m. Frances Mary Corbet, daughter of James Corbet of Bieldside, Aberdeen.

1. Gordon Lang, M.D., Medical Officer, Inverness.
2. Mary Frances Lang, m. Somerled Macdonald, Skaebost, Isle of Skye.
3. Anna Gavina Lang.
4. Jean Stuart Corbet Lang.
5. Euphemia Cunliffe Lang.
6. James Corbet Lang, Captain, King's Own Scottish Borderers.
7. Alexander Mathieson Lang, Actor, London.

IV. Sir ROBERT HAMILTON LANG, K.C.M.G. (1836-1913), m. Margaret MacLellan, daughter of Walter MacLellan, Blairvaddick Row.

1. Walter, Captain, 16th Cavalry, Lucknow, India. Three daughters, of whom two are married.

V. Rev. JAMES P. LANG (1846), Minister of East Parish Church, Stirling, m. Frances Anne, daughter of Colonel Holbrow, Bengal Army.

1. Frances Marian Marshall Lang, m. Colonel T. H. Goldney, C.B., late 35th Sikhs.
2. Edith Holbrow Lang, m. R. H. Paton, M.A.
3. Anna Margaret Cunliffe Lang, m. James A. Taylor, M.D., Dunkeld.
4. George Holbrow Lang, Lieutenant, R.N., H.M.S. Weymouth.

VI. ALEXANDER LANG (1818), late manager in London of Bank of Montreal, m. (1) Mary Dyckman, New York; (2) Mary Susan Keith, daughter of the late Rev. Dr Keith, Hamilton.

1. Leslie Lang, Graduate of Cambridge. Three daughters.

I. ANNA HAMILTON LANG (1831-1908).

II. EUPHEMIA MORRISON LANG (1838), m. Richard Cunliffe, of Messrs Randolph, Elder, and Co., shipbuilders, Glasgow.

1. Richard Cunliffe, LL.B., Glasgow.
2. Gavin Charles Cunliffe.
3. Anna Euphemia Cunliffe, m. John Kidston.
4. William Albert Cunliffe.
5. Mary Agnes Cunliffe, m. Colonel Alexander Hamilton.
6. Maggie Cunliffe.
7. George Henry Cunliffe.
8. Edward Ernest Cunliffe.
9. Edwin Harold Cunliffe, m. Emily Housefield.

III. ELIZABETH STOBIE LANG (1841), m. to late Very Rev. Dr Paton Gloag, Galashiels. No issue.

IV. JANE LANG (1841), m. Rev. Alfred Maynard, Church of England (retired). Ten children.

V. MARGARET WISEMAN LANG (1841), m. late Very Rev. Dr Pagan, Bothwell.

1. Rev. John Hamilton Pagan, B.D., Doon Aar, Cape Colony.
2. Rev. Gavin Lang Pagan, B.D., St George's Parish, Edinburgh.
3. Anna Lang Pagan.
4. Alexander Pagan, South Africa.

The Abbey of Kinloss.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Bishop of Ossory contributed notes on a thirteenth century paper charter to the Abbey of Kinloss, in Morayshire, now in the archives of the See of Ossory. The charter confirms privileges granted in the year 1219 by Pope Honorius III., has been executed with great skill and care, and though slightly damaged, bears intact the signatures of the Pope and attesting cardinals. It was evidently unknown to Dr Stuart when he wrote the history of the Abbey, as also seemingly was the fact that this Pope had conferred any privileges on the monastery. It is unknown how the charter found its way into the archives of Ossory, but it was suggested that it may have been through Bishop Pococke, the well-known traveller, who occupied the See. The signatures are affixed in the form customary in the case of such documents, the Pope's being placed between the rota, or wheel-like cross, and the monogram, which stands for "bene valete"; while beneath are those of three cardinal priests, and on the right of five cardinal deacons. A transcript of the charter accompanied the notes.

Lord John Russell in the Ugie.

In the year 1862 "the stepping stones" [in the Ugie, near Inverurie Castle], which afforded a precarious and often uncertain means of crossing the river dry-shod, were removed and

used in the construction of the new bridge. When the river is low and clear, one standing on the bridge may, at a distance of a few yards up stream, distinguish the line of the old stopping stones. They had no doubt been in use for many hundred years, and they were disused in consequence of having become silted up by debris carried down by the stream. The liability of the stopping stones to be covered by water on the occurrence of a sudden flood in the river frequently occasioned some ludicrous incidents. John Anderson of Englishmill used to tell the following story—

The late Earl Russell—better known as the statesman, Lord John Russell—having been on a visit to Gordon Castle, accompanied a party to Inverugie. The stopping stones were passed in safety, and the party, after spending a pleasant day, proceeded to return, when, to their disappointment, they found the river in spate, from the occurrence of recent rains, and the passage by the stopping stones nearly impracticable. They, however, passed in safety, although not dry-shod, with the exception of Lord John, who, on reaching the middle of what had then become a somewhat perilous passage, tottered, lost his head, and fell into the stream. The accident was observed from the bank by John Anderson, who dashed into the swollen stream, and, having fortunately a salmon clip in his hand, dexterously hooked Lord John by the waistband and landed him on the bank, as he expressed it, "jist like a salmon." I recollect that a companion and I were entranced by the thrilling nature of the narrative, and, wanting to know something more, we asked what Lord John was like. "Ou," was the reply, "jist a pair shilpit bodie."—"Old Inverugie," by William Boyd (Peterhead, 1895).

The Wooing of a Countess.

There are many ways on this earth of ours of getting a wife. Different nations, tribes, and individuals follow different ways, and one of the primitive modes was followed in the wilds of Aberdeenshire over 500 years ago.

In 1388 the Earl of Mar was killed at the Battle of Otterburn, and was succeeded in the Earldom of Mar, Lordship of Garioch, and other dignities and lands by his only sister, the Lady Isabel, wife of Sir Malcolm of Drummond, who became Earl of Mar as in right of his wife. The lady was closely allied by descent and marriages to the Royal Family. She had the daughter of one king as her sister-in-law, and was herself the sister-in-law to the daughter of another. She and her husband kept up almost a Royal state at their Castle of Kildrumny. Wynton records that in 1402 the husband was "wyth slycht supprisit and takyn" and kept in strict imprisonment until his death. It has been conjectured that his captors were Alexander Stewart and his band of caterans, who ruthlessly ravaged the country far and wide. The prisoner did not endure the "hard penawns" of his imprisonment long,

as the countess is called widow in a deed dated 8th November, 1402. The captain of these caterans was Alexander Stewart, illegitimate son of the "Wolf of Badenoch," and nephew of King Robert III., and was closely connected with the Mar family. Stewart and his caterans thereafter besieged Kildrumny and seized it and the countess and all her lands, jewels, etc., and on 12th August, 1404, forced her to grant a charter in his favour, by reason of a contract of marriage to be treated of between them, of the Earldom of Mar and Garioch, the forest of Godworde, 200 morks of royal customs, and all her other lands pertaining to her in the realm of Scotland to him, and their heirs, whom failing, to the heirs and assigns of Stewart in fee and inheritance for ever. This deed was witnessed by the venerable father in Christ, Alexander, Bishop of Ross, Alexander de Lesley and John Forbes, Knights, and many others. By this grant the properties of the Earldom and Lordships would have passed from the old Mar family to the Stewarts in the event of her having no children to Stewart, which happened to be the case.

The next scene is also at Kildrumny where, in presence of the Bishop of Ross, Sir Andrew Leslie and others, also of William Chryme, Notary Public, and others standing at the "yett of the Castell" (upon his knees, according to another version) delivered back to the Countess the Castle and all the charters and titles, with the hail jewels within it, and delivered the keys so that she might freely dispose of all her lands, as well as the Castle and all things therein, and upon her own body and person at pleasure; whereupon the Countess being "at hir awin fredome and libertie cleeket and Chrestit" the said Alexander in husband to her, and gave him in free marriage the said Castle, the Earldom of Mar, the Lordship of Garioch, and certain other lands, which resignation and regant having thus been publicly witnessed were duly sealed by the parties and witnesses. The Notary afterwards expede formal deeds which were completed, agreeing in all points with the prior ones (except that they wanted the seals), on the 9th December, 1404, and this later charter by the Countess was confirmed by King Robert III. on 21st January thereafter. There is no record of the date of the celebration of the marriage, but it had probably been about the time these formal deeds were completed, as the Countess is designed widow in a charter granted by her on 1st December.

On 10th February, 1407, the husband (now Earl of Mar) confirms a charter granted by his wife to the Church of Aberdeen in 1402, so it has been assumed that she died previously, although Burke states that she died in 1409.

The husband became a notable man of his time, keeping princely state at Kildrumny. He was leader of the southern troops at Harlaw—an able commander—a skilful diplomatist, and a zealous supporter of what he considered would be beneficial to his country. He served in Continental wars with honour and distinction, and

through his second wife he acquired a foreign title. Bocce says of him—"This Erle of Mar was ane richt industrius and civil man, for he brocht out of 'Ungary in[to] Scotland sindry gret hors and meris, to spreid the Cuntre be thair generatioun. Thus was the Cuntre within few yeris eftir fillit ful of great hors; howbeit afore his time was nocht but small naggis in this realme. This wise Erle, for his wisdome, was maid Lieutenand of all the north of Scotland. He was buryit in Dunkold. Efter his doith, al his landis, riches, and conquests war confiscat in the Kingis handis, because he was gotten of unlauchfull bed." This was done by decree of an assize of error held at Aberdeen in 1457.

Where Genealogists Score.

People (wrote Horace Walpole to the Rev. Mr Cole, June 5, 1775) don't know how entertaining a study it [genealogy] is. Who begot whom is a most amusing kind of hunting: one receives a grandfather instead of breaking one's own neck—and then we grow so pious to the memory of a thousand persons we never heard of before (Quoted in Mr Vicary Gibbs's re-issue of G. E. C.'s "Complete Peerage," vol. i. p. xi.).

Rare Epitaph.

Montrose, April 24, 1772.

Tuesday died William Kerr, well known by every Traveller who had Occasion to pass through Montrose who will easily recollect the little Creature with an old red Coat, who was so adroit at helping them to their Horses. . .

To the Memory of WILLIAM KERR,
Not more remarkable for the lowness of his
Stature

Than for the Integrity of his Life.
Tho' he acquired great Wealth,
He never abused it,
For

He was neither a Spendthrift, nor an Usurer.
He lent freely,

But seldom exacted Interest, or Principal.
He was always ready to minister to the Stranger,
Not only with his Services, but also with his
Prayers.

Tho' generally an Attendant at Taverns,
He ever waited at Church,

And was so assiduous in Business,
That he never lost an Hour in Dissipation.
Luxury and Riot were no otherwise known to
him

Than what he saw in other Men,
And he improved thereby.

Reader
These Lines are guiltless of Flattery,
For he

To whose Memory they are wrote,
Was neither a Lord, nor a Squire,
But a Beggar.

—"Aberdeen Journal," 27th April, 1772.

The Rickart MSS.

INCOME—(continued).

Account of what moey I have recived in of my own since the first of December 1700 years:—

2. After I had counted all my recpts of moey. for the moneth of November, and all the moey. that I had depursed pr. account of the sd. moneth of November, I had behind of reall moey. £18 3 4
- It.—I had also a guine qch. cost myself 23½ shil. sterling, qch. is £14 4 0
- It. 1 December.—Received from Wm. Gray in Beriehill for a shiprope and fro trope p. acc. £8 10 0
- It. 1 December.—From Caskeben (1) 33 lbs. 12s that he was resting for timber, per account £33 12 0
- It. 1 December.—Received from my five tenants in Sandielands four score and twelve merks, and they rest me eight merks and 7s for crope 1700, but I spent 2 lbs 4s thereof wt. them makeing a neu assedatione wt. them for ane oyr. five yers tacke, so remains only £59 2 8
- It.—The sd. day recived from Wm. Ross 16½s, qch. he was resting Wm. Rickart for a peck meill £0 16 8
- It. 6 December.—Received from Achnigate (2) the hundereth merks I lent him in Agust last, but ther was but 37½ lbs. of it my own proper moey., there being 29 lbs. of it not myne £37 13 4
- It. 7 December.—From Thomas Burnet, lister, for the half of my celler meall from — marrieday 1699 to — marrieday 1700 yers, 10 lbs. wt. five lbs. for tuo pair water buits sold to him, and 1 lib. 8½s for 9½ pund ceabel (3) yearn sold to him at 3s p. pund. is in all £16 8 6
- It. 10 December.—Taken out of Robert Gordons moey. fourtie cyht pounds for a barrell of salmond I sold to him payable at Mertinis 1700, wt. 1 lb. 4s I payt to his landlady 6 Oct. is £49 4 0
- It. 18 December.—From Hellen Middleton the fea meall from Mertinis 1699 to Mertinis 1700 £10 0 0
- It. 21 December.—From John Curragge 3 lbs. he was resting me of the moy. qch. I payt to Glack (4) for him, wt. tuo merks gott for a treic qch. was laying in Geo. Taylors yead, is £4 6 3
- It. 30 December.—From Meanie for my sixt part of three barrells and a half of salmond qch. he bought when wee packed our ceabels fish in the Midchingle in Oct. last, 25 lbs. 1½s, but aloneing 1 lib. 1½s to compleat my sixt part of the barrells, I gott only in reall moy. 23 lbs. 10½s £23 10 4

(1) The laird of Caskeiben.

(2) Strachan, laird of Auchmagatt.

(3) Ceabel—coble.

(4) John Elphinstone, laird of Glack, parish of Daviot.

It. 1 Febr. 1701.—Recived from Anna and Jeane Skeines half a yeirs meall of my wnekells old chamber, viz. from Wit. 1700 to Mertinis 1700, qch. was 12 lbs. £12 0 0

It. 4 Febr. 1701.—Recived from James Johnston a yeirs meall of his fish celler, viz. from Mertinis 1699 to Mertinis 1700, qch. was fourteine punds Scots £14 0 0

It. 16 Febr.—Recived from Margit Drumond, fourteine merks for two yeirs few of her land at the shore, viz. from Wit. 1698 to Wit. 1700 yeirs, and given her discharge therefor £9 6 8

In.—Ye 1 Feby 1700, delivered the key of the gurnal to Mrs Margit Seato (5) of Blairst, 10s per week.

8 Feb. 1700, recieved the key again with 10s for one week's meall thereof.

In.—4 March, delivered the key of the gurnal to Achnagat, and 22 April gott the key of the gurnal from Achnagat, which makes seven weeks he hath had it.

It.—21 May 1700, delivered the key of the gurnal to the Lady Boddam (6) at 10s per week, and she kiped it only three weeks.

It.—20 June, delivered the keys of the gurnal to Neuplace, (7) at 10s per week.

23 June, received the keye of the gurnal again from Neuplace, which makes four weeks he hath possessed the same, and five days more.

It.—19 October, delivered to George Taylor's wife the key of John Sinclair's house, at 1 lb. per week, to make her servant's session, but she is to pay me.

It. 22 Feb.—Recived from John Steiphen five lbs. in part of payt. of his meall from Wit. 1700 to Wit. 1701 of a lugh house at the Shore £5 0 0

It. 22 Febr.—Recived from Androu Young 5 lbs. 2s in part of payt. of his house meall from Wit. 1700 to Wit. 1701 yeirs.....£5 2 0

It. 24 Febr.—Recived from James Allan on Alex. Birnies account, the 154 lbs. he was resting me for timber p. bond, wt. 4 lbs. 4s for half a yeirs arers, viz. from lams 1700 to Candinis 1701 (this is forby my expenses qch. I also got payt of), qch. macks.....£158 4 0

March 1701.

6 dito.—Recived from George Adam 2 lbs. Scots, and from John Young 1 lib. 9s [wrt. elseqr.] £3 9 0

8 dito.—Recived from Androu Young three lbs. 9s for house meall [wrt. elseqr.] £3 9 6

15 dito.—Recived from George Taylior fourtie four punds Scots for half a yeirs meall of his house, viz. from Witsunday 1700 to Martinis 1700 £44 0 0

(5) Margaret Seaton of Blairst and Kinguidie, parish of Pourtie.

(6) The wife of Sir William Keith, Bart. of Laskharn and Boddam.

(7) John Johnston, of Newplace (parish Kinkell), merchant, Aberdeen.

5 Aprile.—Recived from Wm. Pauls relicke 1 lib. on part of her last half yeirs meall.....£1 0 0

15 Aprile.—From John Smith for five pund cable yearne, in redie moy. [wrt. elseqr.] £0 13 0

24 Aprile.—From George Adam 1 lib. Scots in part of his meall from Wit. 1700 to Wit. 1701 £1 0 0

30 Aprile.—From Janes Miln (8), Blairstoun, for a stone of four foot three insles long £2 8 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

954. CHARLES FARQUHARSON IN DRUMNA-PARK.—Charles Farquharson and his wife Barbara Farquharson are recorded in the Crathie Parish Register as having eleven children baptised, the first on 6th January, 1733, the last on 18th November, 1751. This Charles was, I have no doubt, of the Achnachan branch of the Farquharsons, great-grandson of Donaki, second son of John, who was elder son by the second marriage of Finla, the founder of that branch, and who, as stated in the Brouchdearg MS., "had Crathie and Tolduehull." His mother was daughter of James Cout, Rifant-rach, portioner of Micras. Of his ten sons seven had the names of members of his own immediate family—viz., James, Donald, Charles, Peter, John, Grigor, and Donald; the others were George, Mary, and Shaw. The daughter was named Jean. Barbara Farquharson, wife of Charles, was doubtless the eldest of the five daughters of Charles Farquharson, the last of the first family of Monaltrie. The Brouchdearg MS., speaking of Charles, son of Donald Farquharson and the daughter of Rifant-rach, says "Charles is married to a daughter of Charles Farquharson of Monaltrie, and has a son by her"—the son being the first-born above-named, baptised 6th January, 1733, in which year the MS. was written.

Is anything known of descendants from any of the children of Charles and Barbara?

A. M. M.

955. KEITH WRIGHT SOCIETY.—Can any reader tell when this society was broken up? HUNTLY.

Answers.

792. FARQUHARSON GENEALOGY.—BROUCH-DEARG MS.—My query as to this MS. has, so far, received no response, though I have had

(8) James Milne, of Blairton, guild burgess, 28th August, 1675, and Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, 1697.

communications wishing no success in my inquiries. Some useful help might be afforded if those having copies of the MS. or any information concerning it would place on record what they know of the history of their copies or of the supposed writer of the original—Alexander Farquharson of Brouhdearg.

There were two individuals bearing this name and designation, and the main facts which I have been able to gather concerning them are briefly as follows:—

The one usually credited with the authorship of the MS. was third son of David, 3rd of Brouhdearg in Perthshire, by Margaret Rat-tray of the Dalruizion family; he is mentioned as one of the parties to the action against the Mackintoshes (McComies) of Forter before the Justiciary Court in 1673, acted as tutor during the minority of his eldest brother's son Alexander, acquired Brouhdearg and other lands in Glenshee and Glenisla in 1700, and in 1707 transferred his rights thereto to his own son William (by Martha, daughter of Smith of Camno). On 6th February, 1710, he and his elder son grant a bond for 1800 merks over Brouhdearg to his brother James, and on the following day he and his wife and son take sasine in part of the lands of Inverquharly on a disposition dated ten years earlier. On 20th November, 1714, on the repayment by his son of another bond given by him in 1706, he is described as the late ("quondam") Alex. F. of B., and in documents of 1731 and 1732 he is the deceased ("demortuus") Alex. F. There may be just a possibility that the record of 1714 is wrong, but there can scarcely be a doubt as to the correctness of the later documents and that this Alexander was then really dead—unless for some private reason his family wished him to be regarded as dead while still alive. The MS. is stated in its title to be brought "to the present year 1733," and this seems from internal evidence to be the case. For example, it says that Charles Farquharson of the Achriachan branch, who married a daughter of Charles of Monaltrie, "has a son" by his wife, and the Crathie Parish Register gives the "first son" of Charles and Barbara Farquharson as baptised on 6th January, 1733. They had ten children subsequently. If Alexander Farquharson who was of Brouhdearg from 1700 to 1707 was dead in 1731 he could not have written about a child who was not born until 1733, and therefore was probably not the writer of the MS. usually attributed to him.

The other Alexander Farquharson of Brouhdearg was the nephew of the first and his predecessor in Brouhdearg, being son of Robert of Brouhdearg who was killed in the well-known feud between the Brouhdearg family and the Mackintoshes (McComies) of Forter which raged from about 1666 to 1673, and ended in the Justiciary Court and in the practical ruin of both families. The lands of this Alexander, both in Glenshee and in Glenisla, were adjudged from him for debt in 1683, and were acquired in 1700 by his uncle, the Alexander

already mentioned. He was probably little more than a child when his father was killed. After 1683 I find no mention of him until 1696 (26th October), when he is a witness (with Mr Arthur Farquharson of Culles, and Charles of Balmoral) to a deed executed at Aberdeen, in the parish of Crathie. In this he is "Alexander Farquharson of Brochdargue," a designation which in 1696 could not have applied to his uncle. In the MS. he is described as a surgeon.

In May, 1704, Alexander Farquharson of Brouhdearg is a witness against James Michy, a papist in the Muir of Tullich ("Blakhal's Narration"—Spalding Club); and in April-June, 1725, "Alex. Farquharson of Brughdearg" is dealt with by the kirk-session of Crathie. This Alexander was evidently a resident in the parish, and there can be little doubt was the same Alexander as the witness to the deed of 1696—that is, Alexander the nephew, who on losing his property in Perthshire had probably left that district and settled in Strathdee, perhaps in pursuance of his calling as a surgeon.

The MS. writer is described in "The Records of Invercauld" (p. 333), as Tutor of Invercauld, but this is doubtless an error, as there was no necessity for a tutor of Invercauld in his time. It is not impossible, however, that he held some factorship or other position in connection with the Invercauld estates, but this could scarcely be ascertained without reference to the Invercauld writs, which, unfortunately, are not at present accessible. That he was in some way dependent on or indebted to the family of Invercauld may perhaps account for his giving that family the place of honour in his genealogy, before the families senior to it. As has been shown, the writer of the MS. was evidently alive and in Strathdee in 1733, and if he was Alexander of Brouhdearg he must have been Alexander the nephew, not Alexander the uncle—better known as the "Tutor" of Brouhdearg. In "Legends of Braes of Mar" the authorship of the MS. is almost invariably attributed to the Tutor, but I think I have shown good grounds in the foregoing remarks for believing that the author was really the nephew of the "Tutor," the latter being dead certainly in 1731 and most probably as early as 1714. As the particulars given in the MS. concerning the Farquharsons of Braemar and Decside are very full and up-to-date (1733 is the date on the MS.), much more so than those concerning the Farquharsons in Perthshire and Forfarshire, it seems tolerably evident that the writer had lived for some time before 1733 on Decside, and no doubt some traces of his residence might be found there at the present time.

One word more. In "Vauitie Exposed" (Scottish History Soc. Vol. xli), Sir Eneas Macpherson makes a savage onslaught on a "late peaper intituled the Genealogy of the Farquharsons." This "peaper" was probably the "Genealogy of the Family of Invercauld made about the year 1707," which is distinguished by the letter C in "Records of Invercauld" (p. 1), and is there regarded as "the

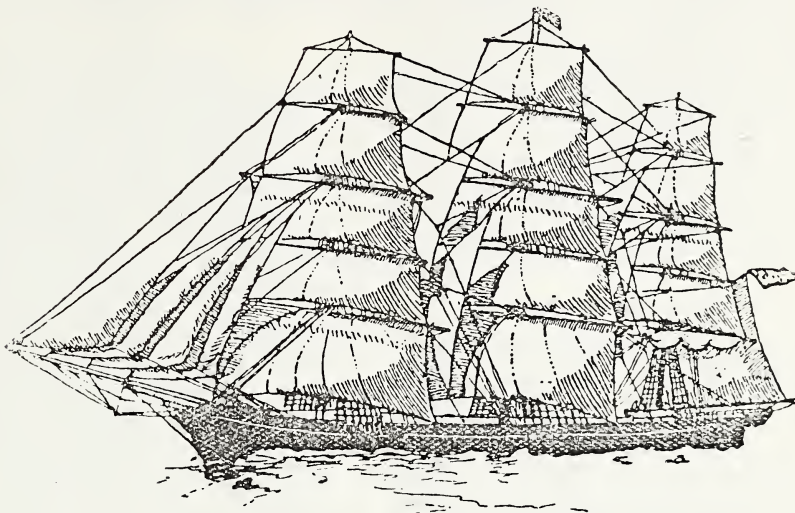
document on which all the others are founded." The Genealogy marked D (ib. p. 2) is described as "a copy of C with some variations and notes," while one marked E "seems to be another copy of C, though not closely followed." The C Genealogy is evidently the one dealt with by Sir Æneas Macpherson, but the date upon it, "about 1707," is manifestly wrong, as Sir Æneas died in 1705. Its proper date is somewhere between 1697 and 1705, and it is probably an early attempt by the Brochdearg writer, who in his more mature effort

omits "all that's controverted or obscure about their (the Farquharsons) descent from the Thanes of Fife, etc., their actions and alliances at their first appearance." It is highly probable that in D or E we have the original of the Brochdearg MS. as now generally known, but the fact could only be ascertained by examination of the actual documents. Unfortunately the editor of the "Records of Invercauld" does not say whether the three genealogies are in the same handwriting.

A. M. M.

No. 266.—May 23, 1913.

The Aberdeen Clippers.



THE THERMOPYLE.

A famous class of sailing ships, the clippers, is recalled by the "passing away," in somewhat dramatic fashion, of one of the most famous of them, the *Thermopylae*, formerly of the Aberdeen Line. She made many brilliant performances as a fast sailer, taking a leading place in the races from China with the new season's teas that used to be the great sporting events of the maritime world. But with the supersession of sailing vessels by steamships the clippers were completely effaced, and for several years past the *Thermopylae* had been doing humble duty as a training ship at the mouth of the Tagus. She became too old, as well as too small, for even this service, and so was discarded about six months ago. The Portuguese Government, however, did not like to sell a vessel with her reputation, and, actuated by a sentiment similar to that which inspired Oliver Wendell Holmes's verses on "Old Ironsides—"

"Oh, better that her shattered hulk
Should sink beneath the wave,"

decided recently to give her a "naval funeral." She was accordingly towed out to sea and sunk by two Portuguese men-of-war. "So ended," says the Australian newspaper which chronicles the incident, "the career of one of the finest

and fastest sailing ships that ever sailed the ocean."

CLIPPERS.

The clipper has been characterised as "the highest development of the wooden sailing ship in construction, speed, and beauty." However much or little there may be in the suggestion that the name is derived from an old meaning of the word "clip," to run or fly swiftly, a clipper was at anyrate a ship built expressly for speed, though latterly it was so constructed as to combine the greatest carrying capacity with the form best adapted for speed. Speaking generally, and avoiding technical terms, the clipper was longer and narrower than the ordinary sailing ship, was very sharp at the bows, and was gracefully fined away towards the stern, "altogether presenting the contrast of the racehorse to the beast of burden." British supremacy in shipbuilding has existed so long that it is difficult perhaps to realise that in the matter of wooden ships the Americans were once our rivals, and very formidable rivals too. In the early years of last century they made very considerable strides in the construction of vessels specially designed for speed. In the war of 1812 conspicuous service was rendered by a number of swift privateers built at Baltimore, which came to be known as Baltimore clippers. Many of them were subsequently employed as African slavers, and clipper-shaped vessels of small size also engaged in the opium trade conducted with China. "The clipper ship

era," however, really dates from 1845, when the *Rainbow*, of 750 tons, was launched at New York. Other vessels of the same build, and of ever-increasing dimensions and an augmented expanse of canvas, were rapidly added, and these clippers were able to beat, in point of speed, any vessels then afloat.

THE CHINA TEA CLIPPERS.

With the discovery of gold in California an improved class of clippers sprang into existence, which, not content with voyaging to San Francisco with goods to the mining population, raced across the Pacific to China, and, owing to their speed, lifted the bulk of the tea cargoes, conveying them to British ports, not only in face of British ships but at double the rates of freight that British ships could command. British merchants and British shipbuilders speedily set themselves to reverse these conditions—to build vessels of a like speed and so secure the trade. Before then, however, the construction of vessels on clipper lines had begun on a small scale. A number of traders in Aberdeen had formed themselves into a company to build a superior class of sailing vessels to compete with the paddle steamers to London, and Messrs Alexander Hall and Sons, local shipbuilders, constructed for them a schooner of 142 tons, experimenting in the substitution of a sharp cut-water bow for the broad, bluff bow that was then common. This was in 1839, and the vessel—the first of its kind in Great Britain—was called the *Scottish Maid*. The experiment was successful—though to-day we smile at a 49-hours' voyage from Aberdeen to London being reckoned "quick." Other three schooners were built on the same model, and the "Aberdeen clipper bow" became celebrated. In 1845 the Messrs Hall built a clipper schooner, the *Torrington*, 144 tons, for Messrs Jardine, Matheson, and Company, to compete with the American opium clippers. She was the first British clipper engaged in the China trade, being sent out as a test; and she answered the test so well that other schooners of the same build but of larger dimensions quickly followed. When the competition in the conveyance of tea cargoes was at its height it was discovered that, while the American vessels were superior in speed, they were inferior in strength, some of them landing their cargoes in a damaged state. Messrs Hall were thereupon commissioned by Jardine, Matheson, and Co. to build a ship "with lines as sharp as those of any American, but of superior strength." They produced, towards the close of 1850, a vessel of 506 tons—the first real clipper ship built in this country—which was named the *Sornoway*, after *Sornoway Castle*, Lewis, then owned by Sir James Matheson, one of the partners of the great trading firm of the East. Messrs Hall built another clipper, the *Chrysolite*, 471 tons, in the following year, and followed this up in 1853 by building—again for Jardine, Matheson, and Co.—a clipper twice as big, the *Cairngorm*, 1250 tons,

which "proved equal in speed to any of her foreign competitors, and, by delivering her cargo in superior order, obtained a preference." But while Aberdeen thus took the lead, it soon ceased to have a monopoly of clipper-building. The *Lord of the Isles*, built on the Clyde, was a very noted clipper in her day, and other prominent Clyde clippers were the *Sir Lancelot*, the *Taeeping*, the *Taitting*, the *Ariel*, and the *Serica*, the last four taking part with the *Fairy Cross* of Liverpool in a remarkable ocean race in 1856. This was the last of the races at which premiums for first arrival were awarded, and with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 and the development of steam shipping the halcyon days of the clippers came to an end. The clippers by that time, however, had thoroughly accomplished the purpose for which they were designed, and had rescued the China freight trade from American dominance.

THE THERMOPYLÆ

Clipper-built vessels were not exclusively employed in the China tea trade, however. They were for many years a feature of the shipping service between this country and Australia, particularly of the Aberdeen Line, owned by Messrs George Thompson and Co., a firm founded in Aberdeen in 1825 by Mr George Thompson, subsequently Lord Provost of the city and its representative in Parliament. The firm's connection with Australia began towards the close of 1843, the pioneer of the fleet, known as the *White Star* clippers—which were the first regular traders to Australia—being the *Phœnician*, a barque of 418 tons. Additional clippers followed rapidly, all built by Messrs Walter Hood and Co., Aberdeen. They included the *Patriarch* (which accomplished the quickest passage ever made between Sydney and London, 68 days), the *Salamis*, *Aristides*, *Miltiades*, *Pericles*, and other fine ships well known in the Australian trade. These vessels performed many wonderful trips, but the pride of the line was the *Thermopylæ*—the clipper which was just "sunk beneath the wave" in the picturesque manner mentioned. She was of composite construction, and was launched from Messrs Hood's yard in 1863. On her maiden voyage to Melbourne she dropped anchor in Hobson's Bay 61 days out from London Docks—a record never beaten by any sailing ship between these ports. On one day she logged 336 knots in the 24 hours, and on her second trip to Melbourne she did even better by reefing off 342 knots in 24 hours. She was intended expressly for the Australian and China trade, and rendered good service in it. In her first race from Foochow to London (1869) she did the voyage in 91 days, beaten only by *Sir Lancelot*, of the Clyde, which scored with 89 days. The *Thermopylæ* enjoyed the reputation of being in her prime the fastest sailing ship afloat, but was ultimately withdrawn from the Aberdeen Line, the company substituting steamers for sailers. Her highly-honourable name, however, was transferred to one of the steamers.

The Aberdeen clippers, it may be added, were remarkably immune from disaster; but one of the largest and very best built, the *Schomberg*, 2600 tons, launched in 1855, was lost on her first voyage, being wrecked on the rocks at Cape Otway, 150 miles west of Melbourne.—"R. A." in "Glasgow Herald," April 26.

[A correspondent, writing subsequently to the "Glasgow Herald," corrected the statement relative to the maiden voyage of the *Thermopylae*. The vessel, he said, left Gravesend on November 7 at 5 a.m., and anchored in Port Phillip Harbour on January 9 at 7 p.m. The actual time, after making the necessary deduction for difference in longitude, was 63 days 4 hours 20 minutes. The distance was 13,865 nautical miles. For downright sensational running, however (this correspondent added), perhaps the American clipper *Lightning* takes first place. Coming from Boston, in 1854, this vessel ran 436 nautical miles in one day. Running down to the "Horn" from Melbourne, she is said to have done 3712 knots in 10 consecutive days. She covered the distance from Port Phillip Heads to the "Horn"—not far short of 6000 knots—in a trifle under 19 days. It does not seem to be generally known that in 1833 the *Maulesden*, built by Stephen at Dundee, ran from Greenock to Maryborough—fully 15,000 knots—in 69 days.]

The Mar Estates.

When John, the 6th Earl of Mar (of the Erskine family) was attainted of high treason, for the rising of 1715, his estates were forfeited to the Crown and sold in 1724. An abstract of the rental while the estates were in the hands of the Crown gives amusing and instructive particulars of the values of grain and other commodities about 200 years ago. The abstract contains nothing to show whether the values were fixed under the charters and leases, nor the dates of these, or whether they were fixed according to the current prices of the time.

The estates lay in the counties of Stirling, Aberdeen, and Ross, and yielded a total net rental of £1468 17s 10d, made up of money, grain, and kaim rents. It may be noted that the boll of grain (including wheat) was valued at Alloa at 6s 11½d, and at Bothkinnair, also in Stirlingshire, at 10s. The rents included:—

From the lordship of Alloa:—

1040 Bolls of grain and oatmeal @ 6s 11½d p. boll.

4½ pecks of mustard @ 2s 6d p. peck.

Geese, 79 @ at 1s 6d each.

Capons, 484 @ 7d each.

Hens, 956½ @ 5d each.

Ducks, 42 @ 5d each.

Turkeys of straw, 159 @ 1s 1½d each.

1 Miln sow @ 11s 1½d.

Butter, 1 stone @ 6s 8d.

Salmon fishing, being casual, @ 5s.

The chief rents (or feu-duties) of Mar included—

Poultry, 109½ @ 2d each.

Loads of peat, 181½ @ 2d each.

The chief rents of Kildrummy included—

Wetters, 17 @ 3s 10½d each.

Geese, 60 @ 10d each.

Capons, 45 @ 5d each.

Hens or poultry, 275 @ 2d each.

The farm rents included—

181 bolls barley and oatmeal @ 6s 11½d p. boll.

Wethers, 5 @ 3s 10½d each.

Geese, 6 @ 10d each.

Capons, 18 @ 5d each.

Hens, 180 @ 2d each.

1 Sow @ 11s 1½d.

4 Ells linen @ 6½d p. ell.

The rents of Corgarriff included—

Wethers, 15 @ 3s 10½d each.

Butter, 14 stone @ 6s 8d p. stone.

The rents of Braemar were all in money, as also the rents of the lands in Ross-shire. The chief rents of Bothkinnair included 60 bolls wheat at 10s p. boll.

Bannerman Papers.

The following paragraph appeared in the Aberdeen newspapers, 17th March, 1900:—

"In January last, Mr David Littlejohn, Sheriff-Clerk of Aberdeenshire, gave official notice that there was in his custody an iron box, with the following inscription:—

"The said box containing MSS. of the deceased Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN of Elsick, Baronet, has been placed in the custody of the Sheriff-Clerk of Aberdeenshire, to be preserved by him and his successors in office unopened till the year One Thousand Nine Hundred, and then, and not till then, to be delivered to the head of the Bannerman Family, agreeably to interlocutor of date 27th May, 1842, pronounced by the Sheriff of Aberdeenshire in the cause Sir Alexander Bannerman's Trustees against Mr Thomas Bannerman."

Mr Littlejohn also intimated that delivery of the box was claimed by Sir George Bannerman, Bart., of Elsick, East Hill, Brackley, Northants; and as, after due notice, no objection has been taken to the delivery of the box, it was yesterday handed over to the agents of Sir George Bannerman, Messrs Paull and Williamsons, advocates, Aberdeen. The box is securely clamped and bound, and has been delivered upon an interlocutor by Sheriff Crawford.

Gordons as Masons.

I am indebted to Mr Adam Muir Mackay, Edinburgh, for the following list of Gordons who were admitted members of (Masonic) Lodge St David, Edinburgh, the date of their admission being given on the left hand side:—

1st April, 1754—John Gordon, W.S., of Balmuir, Aberdeenshire.

6th December, 1768—Alexander Gordon, Student of Physic.

20th April, 1773—John Gordon, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, W.S., laird of Kinharvie.

13th September, 1783.—Colonel Fabian Gordon and Carolus Gordon of the Polish Army.

16th November, 1789—George Gordon, Leith, 21st February, 1809.—H. Gordon.

2nd October, 1815—John Gordon.

19th November, 1816—James Gordon, British Linen Co.

13th June, 1845—Alexander Gordon, Writer; treasurer of Lodge St David—1855-56.

17th January, 1865—John Mackenzie Gordon, 2 Grove Place, Edinburgh, Student of Medicine.

J. M. BULLOCH.

The Distress of 1740.

The article on "Burns and the Mearns" (No. 262—April 25) mentions that Robert Burnes, the poet's grandfather, became financially embarrassed, sharing in the disaster which overtook many farmers in the north of Scotland in 1740, owing to an exceedingly inclement winter and spring, and was compelled to leave his farm. The distress is thus sketched by Mr William Alexander, in his "Northern Rural Life in the Eighteenth Century" (Edin., 1877)—

The next most remarkable year of scarcity was 1740. A great frost, with "deep and untimely snow," occurred in early spring. The principal rivers in Scotland were frozen over, water mills stopped, and ships frozen in some of the barbouris. Loch Lomond was frozen over from Luss to Buchanan, so as to bear men and cattle. The Forth was frozen over above Alloa, and there was a crust of ice even at Queensferry. The Thames in that year was covered with ice as far down as Billingsgate, and a fair was held on the ice. A bad summer followed. The inclemency of the season brought about failure in the crop and distress on the common people, leading to bread riots in Edinburgh and Leith—the populace attacking certain mills, granaries, and meal shops—and the necessity of "large contributions" "from the rich to keep the poor alive." At this time day-labourers and others in Aberdeenshire, "stout men," thankfully accepted "twopence each per day in full for their work."

A natural consequence of these years of famine was to throw agriculture backward by utterly impoverishing a large proportion of those of the tenant farmer class who had managed to escape extermination. The civil wars of the previous century had been very adverse to agriculture in Scotland; and now, in 1700, at the close of the "seven ill years," the landowners were fain to bribe tenants of substance with a yoke of oxen, or other part of the farm furnishings, to extend their holdings by leasing one or more adjoining farms that had become vacant. Sometimes they obtained tenants in sufficient number; sometimes not. And in the latter case arable areas,

here and there, went again into a state of nature; to remain so for an indefinite time, as testified by traces of "baulk" and "burrel" rigs in various places not under the plough within living recollection; nor indeed in exceptional instances until this day. And of so little value was land in Aberdeenshire at the period under notice that there were instances of "considerable tracts of corn lands being so totally abandoned as to be allowed to pass from one proprietor to another merely by a prescriptive title of occupancy for upwards of forty years without a challenge."

An "addendum" may be made from the same author's "The Making of Aberdeenshire" (Aberdeen, 1838):—

I have heard the story of a Garioch laird of a much later time, who had spent good part of a day riding about in search of tenants for his vacant farms, and, as it should seem, without much success; and late in the afternoon he pulled up his horse, in passing, for a talk with Saunders —. The laird felicitated himself on the fact of that worthy having stuck to him—"Ou, weel, sir, ye needna care; I'm nae able to pay ye ony rent," was the reply. "Yes, yes, Saunders," said the laird, "but ye ave keep in the rigs." The laird deemed himself fortunate in being able to retain a man who would honestly till his acres, even when he could pay no rent.

The Rickart MSS.

INCOME—(Continued).

May, 1701.

5	Maye dito.—Received from Androu Young 2 lbs 12s for house meall (written elsewhere)	£2 12 2
14	dito.—Received from James Silver five mecks and ane half for his half yeirs meill from Wit. 1700 to Martimis 1700.....	£3 13 4
14	dito.—For two weeks meall of the meill cellar, wanting a day, 18s.....	£0 18 0
16	May.—From George Adam 1 lib in pairt of his house meall from Wit. 1700 to Wit. 1701	£1 0 0
29	May.—From my moyr. for her yeirs meall from Wit. 1700 to Wit. 1701.....	£33 6 8
30	dito.—From George Adam 1 lib in pairt of his house meall from Wit. 1700 to Wit. 1701	£1 0 0
26	dito.—Received from George Low 39 lbs; and from John Annand for Alex. Black's acct. 24 lbs.; makes 63 lbs qch. my moyr. was resting me	£63 0 0

June, 1701.

3	June.—From Anna and Jeane Skeins twelve lib; for there meill from Mert. 1700 to Wit. 1701 yeirs, didunseing 4s I aloned her for a kye she bought, so remains.....	£11 16 0
5	dito.—Received from Alex. Donaldson eleven pounds Scots moyr. for half a yeirs meill of his house from Wit. to Mert. 1700.....	£11 0 0
9	dito.—Received from Mr Thomas Burnet sixtie one pounds 8s, qch. v.t. and account of repa-rations advanced to him of 5 lbs 4s compleis his meall from Wit. 1700 to Wit. 1701 yeirs	£61 8 4

- 15 dito.—Received payment from my brother of the 300 merks qch. I lent him at Mertinis last with the sd. half yeirs @ rent thereof, qch. is 5½ lbs.£205 10 0

July, 1701.

- 5 dito.—Received from my broyr. the hundreth and ten merks qch. I lent him at Mertinis last to make out Hiltens (1) moy.£73 6 8
(I got it from John Gray on Drums account for my broyr.)

- 7 dito.—Received from Robert Gordon two hundreth punds qch. he was resting me wt. a yeirs @ rent is.£211 0 0

To remember yt. the sd. day I borrowed 400 lbs. from Robert Gordon and gaue him my bond therefor bearing @ rent from Witsunday last qch. I borrowed to buy salmond conjunctlie wt. him.

- 18 July.—From John Haye on my mothers account qch. she was resting me.£25 3 4

August, 1701.

- 6 dito.—Received from Andron Young four punds 6½s in part of his meall from Mertinis 1700 to Witsunday 1701 yeirs, (written elsewhere)£4 6 8

- 30 August.—Received from George Taylor fourtie four punds Scots for his half yeirs meall, viz. from Mertinis 1700 to Wit. 1701; but I allowed him 1 lib 7½s for vurnishing my cupboard in the hall and mendg. the lock and band of the Geil house, so I had only of real moy.£42 12 4

- 30 dito.—Received from James Thomson eight merks qch. he was resting me since Mertinis last for land meall in the Sandielands (I gott the rest the first of December last)....£5 6 8

September, 1701.

- 17 dito.—Received from Meanie (2) for my sixt part of the fish taken in the Midehingle in the year 1701 conform to the acct. thereof£95 3 4

It.—After dedeusing my sixt part of the chaarges for the sd. yeir there remained p. account of my part of the salt left last yeir and my cellar meall of moy. qch. I gott£3 2 6

October, 1701.

- 7 Dito.—Received from Robert Hector sixteine lbs for two bolls beare in part of payt. of his four bolls beare for crope 1700, and given him reept. thereon£16 0 0

- 30 October.—Received from George Lowe fiftie five merks Scots in part of payt. of the two hundred and twentie eight merks he rests me for the meill I sold him.£36 13 4

- 4 November.—Received from Alex. Davidson and Wm. Ross fourtie merks Scots for there part of my three riggs in the Sandielands for crope 1701, and given them a discharge for there parts, but I spent 18s with them in excoiring to sett Geo. Taylors, rests.£25 15 4

- 6 dito November.—Received from Alex. Donaldson five punds seven shillings 6d Scots, qch. wt. five punds, twelve shillings 6d Scots I allowed him for coast ale (3) for season 1701, compleits his house meall from Mert. 1700 to Witsunday 1701 yeirs.£5 7 6

(To be continued).

Queries.

956. OLD ABERDEEN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Where may one find an account of this institution? Are there records of the rectorship of the famous "wandering scholar," or notes on the more successful pupils?

A. M.

957. INSCRIBED STONE AT WOODBANK, CULTS.—In one of the buildings within the policies of Woodbank, Cults, belonging to Mr Walter A. Reid, C.A., is a small stone inscribed I B 15 JULY 1673. Rumour has it that this stone formed one of a number of flagstones which were removed to Woodbank from the ruins of an old church in Aberdeen upwards of forty years ago. The proprietor of Woodbank at that time was Mr Angus Fraser, grocer, Aberdeen, father of the late Dr Angus Fraser and Mr David Carter Fraser, advocate. Can any reader say from what ruin the stones were taken and what the initials J. B. stand for?

C.

Answers.

948. JAMES PERRY.—"M.H.M." may be recommended to consult the Dictionary of National Biography. He will there find that James Perry, of the "Morning Chronicle," married, 23 August, 1798, Anne, daughter of John Hull, of Wilson Street, Finsbury Square, London. He had eight children. His second son was Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, a judge in the Bombay Court (ultimately becoming Chief Justice), subsequently M.P. for Devonport (1854-9), and finally a member of the Council for India. Another son was British Consul at Venice. A daughter married Sir Thomas Frederick Elliot, K.C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. A sister of James Perry married Porson, the famous Greek scholar.

Q.

955. KEITH WRIGHT SOCIETY.—This society was advertised as being dissolved in January, 1828.

R R.

(1) The laird of Hiltou, Aberdeenshire.

(2) Alexander Ker, of Meanie, or Menie, Bellshyde.

(3) Coast ale—A payment in kind given to a servant. See Jameson's "Scottish Dictionary," under "Coast."

No. 267.—May 30, 1913.

Bronze Implements Found at Durris.

The activity shown at present in the field of local archaeology must form my apology for gathering the following stray facts so as to bring the bronze age in the Deeside parish of Durris into the fold of printed things.

At least three examples of bronze weapons have been unearthed at various times—two of them in peat mosses and one on the moor of Upper Balfour, where a number of cairns exist. This was found nearly 50 years ago, and is exactly similar to the axe-head D A 8 in the Museum catalogue of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. It is still in the possession of Mr John Mann.

Mr James Shepherd, Nether Auchollie, Fetteresso, long tenant at Balrownie, Durris, found, over 30 years ago, in the Cryne Corse moss an axe-head, still in his keeping, of the socketed type like D E 2 in the catalogue.

The third example is a spear-head like D G 45, which was obtained about 40 years ago by the late Mr Watson, Cosshill, and given by him to Mr Rae, formerly factor on the Durris estate.

No doubt other examples will be turned up at future dates, but these are sufficient to prove the fact that an early civilisation spread into lower Deeside before the Iron Age with its rapid advances came into existence

A. M.

Durris, May, 1913.

Were Burns's Ancestors Jacobites?

Before Burns's statement that his ancestors were Jacobites can be set down as a purely fanciful conceit, would it not have been well to make a little more inquiry as to Burns's ancestors? It is perfectly true that, on the Burns side, the "poet's" ancestors were tenants of a family perfectly loyal to Government. But a very little inquiry showed me, when I examined the matter some years ago for lecture purposes, that the question had other phases. Burns's grandmother on the father's side was Isabella Keith, daughter of Alexander Keith, tenant of Criggie, Dunnottar. In the General Register House the forfeited estate papers include the accounts of the Earl Marischal's estates, and on examining these I found that the Keiths were tenants of their chiefs the Earls Marischal, for many years before 1715. Further, that when the estates were forfeited after the close of the Rebellion, the following entry occurs:—"That Alexander Keith in Over Criggie, Parish of Dunnottar, pays yearly to the Countess since her husband's death £11 8s 10d, 5s for wedder, 13s 4d 5r capons, and 8d for hens and no more. He also had a tack from the Countess for five years, dated September, 1715." According to this entry, within a fortnight of the Earl of

Mar's vassals leaving for active service in the rebellion, the Countess granted to Burns's great-grandfather this tack. At such a critical moment it is exceedingly unlikely that business documents of this kind would be entered into, were it not for the object of protecting the Earl's tenants, who were actually venturing life and limb for the cause, and we may accordingly take it as almost certain that some near relative of Alexander Keith's was actually marching under the banner of the Earl Marischal, when this tack was granted.

No doubt Burns's remarks were made 70 years after these events, and by that time the actual facts had been overlaid by fanciful tradition. But these facts were within reach of anyone who took the trouble to read the forfeited estate papers in the Register House, Edinburgh, and I think that before a Scotsman sets down our national poet as a liar and a snob the least he could do was to take this trouble.

J. WALKER.

A Military Chaplain 300 Years Ago.

About Easter, 1584, the Earls of Angus and Mar, the Master of Glamis and their friends and adherents rebelled against the insolence of the Earl of Arran, and occupied the tower and castle of Stirling. They did not receive the support which they expected, and the King having raised a large army against them they fled to England. Many of the ministers also fled at the same time.

James Melville, one of the Regents of the College of St Andrews, in the following month of May was compelled through necessity to take journey through Angus and Mearns, where the college livings lay, to gather in the rents, and on his return he was informed that he was to be indicted before the Privy Council for "entertaining of intelligence with my uncle, the King's rebell, etc." He also fled to Berwick disguised as a broken-down sailor. He made the journey in an open boat, and was at times hid under the sail; and the voyage, short as the distance was, occupied most of two days.

Melville remained in Berwick about a month, and preached there twice a week. The Earls of Angus and Mar were then stationed with their supporters at Newcastle, and wrote to him to come and preach to them for their comfort. He declined, but on his way to London, where he intended to go, he waited on them, and was then induced to abide with them. Before entering on his duties, however, he, on 2nd August, 1584, set down the order to be kept, and also sent an exhortation, direction, and faithful warning "to the right Godlie, Zealous and Noble, My Lords of Angus and Marr, the Master of Glamis, and other noble and gentle Men in Companie with them at this present at Newcastle."

The exhortation, etc., is too long for repeating here. It is expressed very forcibly in the

quaint language of the time. The order of service shows how faithfully the minister laboured in his duties, and how careful he was that the divine service should be performed. It is as follows:—

The Order and Maner of Exercise of the Word for Instruction, and Discipline for Correction of Maners, used in the Companie of those Godlie and Noble men of Scotland, in tyme of thair aboad in Englande, for the guid cause of God's Kirk, thair King and Countrey.

"First, Ther shalbe four Sermones in the ouk: twa on the Sunday, and twa on the ouk-dayes: one befor noone, and an uther efter, on the Sabothe: and, on the ouk-dayes, an on Wednesday, and an uther on Fredday.

"The Sermont on the Sabbath, sall begin at half houre befor ten, and continow whill efter alleavin, sa that the haille exercise sall nocht pas the space of an houre and a half: and efter noone it sall begin at half houre to four, and end befor fyve.

"The Sermones on the ouk-dayes sall begin at ten houres, and be endit be alleavin; sa that the haille exercise pas nocht the space of an houre.

"Ther salbe daylie Comoun Prayers twyse everie day, befor noone at ten houres, and efter at foure, at quhilk tyme a Psalme salbe read and handlit, sa that the soun thairof be schortlie gathered, the partes sett down in ordour, and some schort notes of doctrine, with exhortation: bot in sic schortnes, that the haille tyme occupied exceid nocht the space of an half houre.

"Ther salbe at everie meall, immediatlie after thanksgiffing at dinner and supper, a Chapter read of the historie of the Bible, and handlit schortlie as tyme and occasion sall requyre: and thereafter a Psalme, or reasonable section thairof, being lang, salbe song.

"Ther salbe a ouk in the monethe dedicat till Abstinence and Publict Humiliation, spent in prayer, doctrine, meditation, with sic modest, temperat, and humble behaviour as effeires: the order wharof salbe observit according to the prescript of The Buik of Fast and Publict Humiliation, used in the Kirk of Scotland: wherof the present causes salbe the miserable estate of our Kirk and countrey of Scotland, and, amangs the rest, of the Kirks in Europe, of France, and Flanders.

"At the quhilk tyme, upon the last Sabbath of the ouk immediatlie following the exercise of fasting, the Super of the Lord salbe ministrat, efter that just tryell and examination hadt pass befor.

"On the Setterday, at the houre of evening prayer, or the Sabathe, at efter noon, or bathe salbe a Lecture, or plean leasone in the Catechisme, and principall grounds of Christian Religion.

"The Ministers, according as they sall agrie amang thaim selves, sall haiff there ordinarie Texts out of the cheiff partes of the Scripture: som of the Law, sum of the Prophetes, some

of the Evangelists and Actes of the Apostles and some of the Epistles and Revelation. And the ordinar exercise at prayers and mealles salbe in the Psalmes, Salomone's Warks, and Historie of the Auld Testament.

"Everie an in speciall is earnestlie exhorted to his privat exercise of fervent prayer, reiding, and meditation of things hard and read, that therby he may be steired upe to grow, day by day, mair and mair zealus and devot in spreit, familiar with his God, armed with spirituall armour against all adversitie, and diligentlie moved to practise of doctrine in a godlie lyff and halie conversation.

"And this mikle for the exercise of docterin and prayer: for the quhilk it is necessar that everie an, that can reid, haiff a Byble and Psalme Buik.

(To be continued.)

The Inventor of Bayonet Exercise.

(1746-1831.)

Anthony Gordon, the inventor of bayonet exercise, was an Irishman who served successively in the 77th and 66th Foot, and became a Major of Invalids at Guernsey in 1797. In 1805 he published a famous (and now rare) "Treatise on the Science of Defence for Sword, Bayonet, and Pike in Close Action"; and he was always badgering the military authorities of his day to take it. Here is a letter recently come to light, in which he approached William Windham, Secretary for War, on the subject. It is dated No. 5 Arabella Row, Pimlico, London, July 21, 1807 (Add. MSS. 37885, f. 229):—

"Sir,—I am an insignificant officer retired near twenty years old. I should not have ventured to trespass on you, pressed as you must be with a multiplicity of public as well as private momentous business, had I not been encouraged by my friend the Earl of Moira, who is more illustrious as the known Protector of Truth and Merit.

"My object in repeatedly soliciting the honour of seeing you was to lay before you the means of completing a measure of the greatest national magnitude. I do not know what force you can raise and bring into activity; But, whatever your force may be, my object was and is (if permitted) to show you, not by words or theory, but by facts and experiments submitted to your senses, that you can by labour and attention actually double the number of your forces in all circumstances of close action with the enemy with firelocks; And that, if you should use any men with pikes you can in all points of attack have against the Enemy 4 to 1.

"Should you gratify me, it will be necessary to indulge me with 4 of your servants or permit me to bring 4 boys or persons before you to convince you. Or you can commend any number of soldiers who have not been instructed by me; by which you will see the truth and the utility and imposition of the

exercises for close action cultivated by the Commander-in-Chief and Sir David Dundas, and the whole army. Unde Lachrymæ Nostræ.

"My Lord Vincent has been and is cultivating this exercise. Enclosed is a letter containing the opinion of Lt.-General Barclay on this subject.

"I have the honour to be, with all respect, Sir, your most obedient and very dutiful serv[an]t.

"ANTHONY GORDON."

Vernacular Peculiarities.

In his "Memories of Two Cities" the late Professor Masson doubts whether it is possible to explain the change in the north-eastern dialect in such words as "spoon"—"speen," "what"—"fat," but the first change is undoubtedly Teutonic in its history, and the second is probably Gaelic. English "moon" is Anglo-Saxon "mona," Gothic "mena," and the e-sound corresponding to the English o-sound is very common in Danish. As regards the wh-f change, English "whisk" is Gaelic "fusgan," "Whithorn" is in Gaelic "Puterna," and the same change may be noted within Gaelic itself. So the close vowels of Buchan, as contrasted with the open vowels of Ayrshire, answer to the distinction between the two main dialects of Gaelic, the north and the south, the former being marked by close, the latter by open vowels. Again, the strong r-sound in Scotland is partly due to Gaelic, and the north-eastern habit of forming diminutives by adding "ie," as in "a peerie wee bit o' a mannikinie" has been at least helped by Gaelic. When Gaelic words ending in "an" pass into English, the ending becomes "ie," so that "Corbie Wallie" need not mean "the Raven's Well," but rather "the well by the cattle-fold" (Gaelic, "corban"); so "Kettybrewster" is "the broken fold" (Gaelic "brisle" and "cuitan"). On the other hand, the cutting off of an initial "w," as in "ood" for "wood," "ouk" for "week," etc., is Scandinavian, and the breaking in such words as "gya" (gave), "gyaun" (going), is a well-known phenomenon in the Teutonic tongues.—A. M. Williams in the "Scottish Historical Review" for April.

Curious Church Chests.

Mr H. William Lewer and Mr J. Charles Wall have hit upon a fascinating subject in "The Church Chests of Essex" (Talbot and Co.), and their book, which is generously laden with illustrations, contains much historical data of an interesting kind. It will appeal not only to the keen ecclesiologist, but also to the collector and connoisseur of furniture, and to the amateur with a passion for old oak. The frontispiece, in

colour, depicts the decorated thirteenth century chest at Newport, the fame of which goes far beyond the boundaries of Essex. Its chief feature is a lid painted inside with the Crucifixion, flanked by the figures of the Virgin, St John, St Peter, and St Paul, each within a panel with a cusped arch. It was probably designed for a portable altar, the open lid serving as reredos.

The dug-outs (chests scooped out of tree trunks) are plentiful in Essex. A venerable specimen, in which the form of the tree is very apparent, is at Mountnessing. The longest dug-out in the county—8ft. 1½in. long—is at West Hanningfield; the shortest, at Rayleigh, is but 2ft. 10in. long. The features of this trunk suggest that it was constructed in obedience to an order of Henry II. (1166) that trunks with a slot for money and three locks should be placed in all parish churches to receive the offerings of the faithful for the relief of the Holy Land. The earliest example of a dug-out discovered in Essex is at Langham Church, near the Suffolk border. The fine large dug-out at Messing is curiously linked with the Commonwealth. There was at that time some beautiful Flemish glass in the east window, presented by Sir Charles Chibborne about 1640. The parish priest, fearing its demolition at the hands of Puritan fanatics, had it removed and placed with other valuables in the chest. The vault of "Squire Chibborne" in the chancel was then opened, and the chest lowered into it. At the Restoration the chest was disinterred, and the glass restored to its place. One of the best examples of a thirteenth century chest known in all England is at Little Canfield.

Among strayed chests is one with a coved lid, which belonged to the demolished church of St Remwold's, Colchester. It has found its way to certain chambers in the Temple, where it is carefully preserved. Many old chests were expelled from churches through an Act of 1812, which ordained that "for the better regulating and preserving of parish and other registers" they were to be stored in iron chests. Some were then appropriated or sold by the wardens; others bestowed in the rectories and used for domestic purposes. But the iron chests were not a brilliant success, as the iron was liable to "sweat," with injurious effects to the contents. Hence their name of "Register Death Traps."

"Kist," very variously spelt, is the Scottish and Flemish term for chest. There are five Flemish chests in Essex—at Great Tey, Haverhill, Wivenhoe, Wickham St Paul, and Highwood. The "Flaunders Kiste" is of iron. It was often a bride's dower chest, containing clothes or money, afterwards bequeathed to the church. The coffer at Great Tey is elaborately painted. At Harlow there is a valuable Italian domestic chest of cypress wood decorated. Another, at Great Henny, is of Italian marquetry. Thaxted Church possesses six chests, one showing a rare example of linen-fold carving.—"Graphic," April 19.

The Rickart MSS.

INCOME—(Continued).

Account of all the money I have received since the 10 of Aprile 1703, yt I araved at Abd. from Holland.

- 1m.—I had o Scots and English moy. when I araved at Abd. only 1 lib 14s.....£1 14 0
- It. 15 Aprile.—Received from George Taylior thertie pounds Scots in pairt of his house meall from Wit. 1701 to Wit. 1702, and given recept. yrfor£30 0 0
- 27 dito.—Received from Androu Young tuo pound Scots in pairt of his house meall from Wit. 1701 to Wit. 1702, and given him recept. yrfor£2 0 0
- 28 dito.—Received from my brother tuentie six pounds fyftene shillings 6d Scots for tuentie one mapps and thirtie six pictures qch. I bought for him in Holland be his order, qch. came to 21 gilders Dutch moy., qch. at 25½s per gilder is.....£26 15 6
- To remember yt my broyr. received for Hellen Middleton (qn I was abroad) tuentie libs for tuo yeirs meall of the few in the Castlegate; viz., from Mertimis 1700 to Mertimis 1702, and he gavo 10½ libs yrof for my half of a neu couble to the Midchingle in Jany. 1703, and I got of moy. from him 9½ libs, qch. is ye remainder yrof£9 10 0
- 17 May.—Received from Robert Hector eightene pundz Scots four bolls bear for crope 1702 yeirs, and discharged him therof and of all precdjngs£18 0 0
- 21 dito, 1703.—Received from George Keith, wroitier in Abd., twelve pundz Scots for half a yeirs meall of John Ritchies house; viz., from Mertimis 1700 to Wit. 1701, qch. he did take for the use of docter Millns children, for the sd. halfyeir£12 0 0
- 21 dito, May.—Received from James Silver one pund three shill. 4d, qch. wt. 2½ libs I aloued him for all work wrought to me preceeding the sd. deat, compleits his halfyeirs meall from Mertimis 1701 to Wit. 1702, whereof I have discharged him and of all preceedings and tickets relaiting therto being thereby declared null£1 3 4
- 25 dito May 1703 yeirs.—Received from George Taylior sixtie four pundz sixtene shillings Scots, qch. wt. 30 libs I gott from him the 15 Aprile last and 23 1-5 libs he gavo to Geo. Sangster when I was abrode, and 5 libs for an account of (deir) work, compleits his house meall from Witsond. 1701 to Mertimis 1702; and I spent about the sd. affair the sd. day wt. Wm. Thomson and his sone, seateaters, and Geo. Sangster, wright, 1 lib. 1s., so I had only of neat moy.....£63 15 0

June, 1703, Abd.

- 10 dito.—Received from Patrick Strayn [Strachan] of Glenkindie 3½ libs. for seven weicks cellar meall of the cellar in the Castlegate, viz., 4 March 1701 to 22 Aprile 1701.....£3 10 0

- 10 dito.—Received from John Duthie, warkman, three pundz ten shil. in pairt of payt. of his house meall of the laigh house next the streitt in the close of the Shiprou, from Witsonday 1702 to Witsonday 1703, 3½ libs.£3 10 0
- 19 dito.—Received from Androu Young five pounds ten shillings in pairt of payt. of his house meall from Wit. 1701 to Wit. 1702£5 10 0
- 22 dito.—Received from James Johnston for four bolls bear I sold to him in November 170220 0 0
- 25 dito.—Received from Wm. Annand in neu min of Foveran tuentie pundz in pairt of payt. of his bond assigned to me by Jesuye Low£20 0 0
- 25 dito.—Received from Mr Thomas Burnet of Kirkhill twelve pounds tuo shillings as the ballance betwixt an account of moy. he dispursed for me when I was abrode, and his house meal from Witsonday 1701 to Wit. 1702.....£12 2 0
- As also received from him seaventie ane pounds 7½ shill. for his house meall from Wit. 1702 to Wit. 1703, having allowed him heirin all accounts of taxatone and reparatone, etc., to this deat.....£71 7 8
- 30 dito.—Received from John Middleton, merchant, tuentie pounds for tuo yeirs meall of the cellar under George Tayliors hall, viz., from Witsonday 1701 to Wit. 1703 yeirs £20 0 0

July, 1703.

- 9 dito.—Received from Gilbert Duf 18 shil. to compleit the 16 libs he was resting me for tuo fatts (1) I sold him; as also tuo pounds 8s for six pounds of cork.....£3 6 0
- 19 dito.—Received from Geo. Sangster three pounds Scots for the use of my mothers house in the Castlegate to make a marriage to the Shirriffs woman; and 1½ libs. from Janet Taylior for about tuo moneths possessione of her chamber before Wit. 1703, is ...£4 10 0
- 31 dito.—Received from James Johnston eleven pundz Scots moy. for tuo yeirs @ rent for ane hundred pundz Scots (I lent to him to helpe to pay my brothers water rent at Wit. 1701), viz., from Wit. 1701 to Wit. 1703 £11 0 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

958. HUGH MORISON'S PAINTINGS.—In March, 1771, Hugh Morison, limner, advertises that he will sell by way of raffle the paintings—Groups of Fools (1) Jennie Ramage, (2) Jamie Lennard, (3) Laughing Sawny, and (4) Fool Peter; also, Jock of Rubislaw. Are these paintings still in existence, and, if so, who are the possessors?

ART LOVER.

959. BUCHANNESS LIGHTHOUSE.—When was this lighthouse first lighted?

R.

(1) Fat—a cask or barrel.

Answers.

937. **TOD FAMILY.**—Alexander Tod of Finfan, mentioned by "G," was a descendant of Robert Tod, minister of Rothes from 1642 to 1662, and thereafter of Urquhart, near Elgin, till his death in 1676, and who took his M.A. degree at St Andrews in 1635 and was licensed by the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy.

S. R.

943. **SOCIETY OF IMPROVERS IN AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND.**—There is a very brief reference to this society in "Northern Rural Life in the Eighteenth Century," by William Alexander, author of "Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk" (Edin. 1877), but, unfortunately, it does not contain the information desiderated by "A.M.M." It merely says—"On July 13th, in the year 1723, there was instituted the Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland."

Its membership included 42 peers and 250 commoners, of whom four peers and 25 commoners belonged to Aberdeenshire. This society which assumed the character of a national institution, published its transactions occasionally for the information of its members."

Q.

950. **WILLIAM FORBES, COPPERSMITH.**—The Records of the Hammermen Trade of Old Aberdeen bear that on 16th February, 1732, William Forbes, late apprentice to Alexander Calder of Asswanley, coppersmith and founder in Old Aberdeen, gave in a petition and paid £3 Scots. He was appointed to make for an essay a copper coffee stoup raised in the lid, with two candlesticks, conform to order of work—betwixt and the 1st August next. Alexander Reith, Deacon of the Taylour trade of Old Aberdeen became Cautioner. On 5th August following Forbes was duly admitted for payment of £25 6s 8d Scots of composition, and dinner.

CHARLES MICHIE.

No. 268.—June 6, 1913.

James Perry, the Journalist.

The recent queries regarding the origin and family of James Perry, the once-famous journalist, who, hailing from Aberdeen, was editor and part proprietor of the "Morning Chronicle" for over thirty years, may justify some details of Perry's very striking career. The following is the account of him (somewhat abridged) given in H. R. Fox Bourne's "English Newspapers" (London, 1887)—

James Perry was born October 30, 1756, in Aberdeen, where his father, known as Pirie, was a carpenter and builder. The boy had a good schooling, and was intended for the law, but he preferred play-acting, and, joining a strolling company, of which Thomas Holcroft was a member, had about a year's experience before he was dismissed on the ground that his Scotch accent rendered it impossible for him to make his way on the stage. That was in 1774, and after vainly seeking employment in Edinburgh he travelled to Manchester, where he was for two years a clerk to a cotton-spinner, and made diligent use of his evenings in reading solid books and practising oratory in a debating society. In 1777, when he was barely one-and-twenty, he came to London, resolved to improve his position, and he soon found that he had taken a wise step.

EARLY JOURNALISTIC EFFORTS.

He had brought a letter of introduction to Richardson and Urquhart, the booksellers, who promised to find some work for him, and after two or three unsuccessful visits to their shop, he called one day to find Urquhart reading with much satisfaction "The General Advertiser," the youngest of the daily papers, which had been started in 1776 under the editorship of William Cooke. "I have heard of nothing to suit you," said Urquhart, "but if you could write such articles as this that I am reading, I could give you work at once." Young Perry was able to say that the article was his own, being one of several which he had amused himself in writing, and had dropped anonymously into the editor's box, and he produced from his pocket another article which he was about to dispose of in the same way. "That's the very thing," said the bookseller; "I am one of the principal proprietors of this paper, and we want just such a writer as you." We have a meeting to-night, and I shall propose you." Next day Perry heard to his great delight that he was to be employed on the staff of "The General Advertiser" at a salary of a guinea a week, with half-a-guinea a week more for assisting on "The London Evening Post." "Such was the incident," says the

chronicler, "that threw Perry into the profession of a journalist."

"THE GENERAL ADVERTISER."

"The London Evening Post" was one of the old-fashioned papers, appearing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, which had survived from the time of George II. Its style was now somewhat out of date, however, and neither it nor "The General Advertiser" was able to make much way, in spite of the assistance that Perry gave to them for his guinea-and-a-half a week. At one time, indeed, Perry very nearly made "The General Advertiser" prosperous. During the first six weeks of 1779, while Admirals Keppel and Palliser were being tried by court-martial on account of the quarrel that had arisen between them as a discreditable sequel to their clumsy fighting with the French off Ushant in the previous July, Perry was lodging at Portsmouth, and sent up each day an eight-column report of the proceedings, and as no other paper thus lavishly provided the public with the news which was intensely interesting to it, the circulation of "The General Advertiser" rose to "several thousands a day." But this success was only temporary, and though doubtless Perry did ample work for his pay, the pay was hardly enough to make him very zealous.

An Abergeldie Loan.

The following interesting transaction, which has been sent to me by Dr David Littlejohn, will be welcome to all who are grangerising the "House of Gordon":—

"I Sr Thomas Burnet of Leyis Knyt Baronat grantis me To have ressauit reallie and with effect from Williame Gordoun of Abergeldy and Alexr Gordoun fear yrof his eldest sone the sowme of ffywe thowsand merks usuall scottis money prinll sowme with the byrune proffittis yrof Restand awand be ye saids Wm and Alexr Gordouns as prinlls George Gordoun of Gicht Mr Robert Gordoun of Straloch Alexr. Gordoun fear of Beltie and James Gordoun of Auchmull thair caurs conformo to their band of the dait at Abd the tuentie tua of May invie & tuentie foure yeirs and registrat in the buiks of Counsall & Sessioun upoun the tuentie tua of Februar invle & tuentie sewin yeirs and letters of horning and Inhibition raisit yron of the quihlk sowme of fyve thowsand merks add by-gane annuells yrof I grant yo reall ressait and for me my airs exers & successors exoners and frille dischargis the saids Williame and Alexr. Gordouns and their saids caurs of the samen and of the hail contents of the saids letters obligators, letters of horning and Inhibition raisit yron and of all that sall or may yron follow for now & evir And sall warrand this my acquittance guid valed & effectual to the fairnameit personis Consenting to the registration heirof in the buiks of counsall Shreff or Commissars buiks

of Abd to haue the strenth off aither of their authorities and to remane thairin ad futuram rei memoriam &ca and to that effect constituts my iaul prors &ca Wriffin be Mr Alexr. Jaffray burgess of Abd and subscribit with my hand at Muchallis the Sewintene day of July invie & tentic sewine yeirs before thir witnessis Johno Gordoune Thomas Burnet servitours to me the said Sir Thomas and the said Mr Alexr."

J. M. BULLOCK.

A Military Chaplain 300 Years Ago.

(Continued.)

OFF DISCIPLINE.

"Ther salbe a day in the ouk, Tusday or Furisday, a Convention of sic as salbe chosin Eldars and Deacones, for ordering of all things porteing to the comlie maner of all exerceises of the Kirk, and all uther things necessar to a holie Christian Congregation. And namlie, to watche over the maners of tham selves and the rest, and spy out the frutes of the Word in all behaviour: and giff anie opin vyces or sklanders fallis out in the persones of anie man, to bring that persone to repentance and redres, and remove the sklender from the companie: as also to haiff a cair of the seik and diseased, pure and indigent.

"Ther salbe then sax Eldars chosin, and ordourlie callit to that office, quhilk consistis specialie in censuring and owersieing of maners, and rebuking in privat of all sic as behaves tham selves in speaking, doing, gestoure, or uther wayes, then it becomis holie and fathfull Christians. And in ceas of na amendiment, efter twa or thrie admonitionnes, or publict offence or sklender inewing, to delect them to the Assemblie or Session, wharby they may be brought to repentance, and mak publict satisfaction.

"Ther salbe twa Deacones: an till attend upon the box, that sall stand on the table at everie meall, to collect and distribut to the outward pure that ar nocht of our number: ane uther to haiff the cair of our awin inward indigent or diseased, to recommend tham to the Session for prayer, or collection to be maid for relieff of thair necessitie.

"Giff in the audience of an Eldar, ather at meat, play, or elswhare, a gentilman sall nam the devil, banning, pronounce an athe, filtho talk, or anie evill-favoured spetche, the Eldar sall cause him pay to the box: and in cais of disobedience, delect him to the Session. And giff a fallow or lad, be fund with sic speiches as said is, or anie wayes making noyse or molestation, the Eldar sall ather correct him presentlie, or delect him to his maister: wha, giff he correct him nocht convenientlie to his fault, he salbe censured be the Session.

"All, bathe maister, servant, and boy, salbe present at all the exerceises of the Word and Prayer, except sic as salbe occupied efter meals, absent from Chapter and Psalme: and the Eldars ouklie, thair tyme about, with ane of

the Ministers, salbe special inspectors and notars of the absents, wha salbe for the first fault caused pay to the box sax pence: for the second, a schilling: and for the third, sunoned before the Session, and causit mak publict repentance.

"If an haiff a necessar errand to do, wherby it behovethe him to be absent, let him advortise ane of the Ministers or Eldars, and he salbe excusit.

"The Ministers, Eldars, and Deacons, shall haiff in wryt the names of all the companie, an and uther, for the effect forsaidd.

"The rest, referring to farther deliberation, and to be concludit and set down be comoun advyse, as tyme and occasion sall minister mater."

Echoes of the Great Flood of 1829.

Apupos of the great flooding of the country in these quarters, several people are harking back to stories of the memorable flood of 1829. The other day a dealer showed me a medal struck in commemoration of the same. It bears on the obverse a representation of a broken bridge, and on the reverse the following inscription—"Presented by the Central Committee for the Flood Fund to Peter Milne, Port Gordon, as an Honorary Reward for his Courage and Humanity shown at the Great Flood. August 4th, 1829."

It would interest numismatists to know whether other medals were struck for bravery in the north at that time.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

A Scottish Sumptuary Law.

Of the miscellaneous interests of the Privy Council of Scotland we have a quaint illustration in a charge brought against Sir John Colquhoun of Luss by the Lord-Advocate. In 1672 the Estates had passed an Act ordaining that after June 1, 1673, no subject of whatever degree should "wear any cloathes or apparell whereupon there should be any silk lace, gimp lace, or any other lace or embroidering or silk, under the paine of fyve hundreth merks Scotts totes quottes by and attour the confiscation of the cloathes." In his "Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland from the Restoration of King Charles II." Sir George Mackenzie has the following commentary on this Act:—"In this Parliament also," he writes, "there was a sumptuary law past, discharging the wearing of silver lace and silk stuffs, upon design to encourage the making of fine stuffs within the kingdom, and to repress the excessive excess us'd in these commodities: but that which was complain'd of was, that the goods already brought in were not allow'd to be worn; which was refus'd lest, under the pretext of these, others might be brought in: and yet nine months were allow'd then for venting and wearing of them; and it was urg'd, that if longer time were granted, the Act would be

forgot, before it could be put in execution, as it was in King James' reign, for this same cause." Sir John Colquhoun, it appears, had forgotten the Act too soon, for "on 2nd, 3rd, and remanent days of June instant [1673], or one or other of them," he was seen by a collector of Customs to be wearing "a black justicat (sleeve waistcoat) whereupon ther was black silk or gin.p lace." His fine was 500 merks, half of which went to the informer, and half to His Majesty's cashkeeper.—Introduction (by Professor Hume Brown) to "The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland," Third Series, Vol. IV., A.D. 1673-1676.

Bibliography of Aberdeen History.

The Historical Association of Scotland has just issued to its members in pamphlet form "A Concise Bibliography of the History of the City of Aberdeen and Its Institutions," prepared by Mr James F. Kellas Johnstone. The pamphlet extends to 40 pages, and gives a list of the works (for the most part published locally) dealing with the general history topography, and antiquities of the city; the civic charters, records, and registers; ecclesiastical history, including that of the pre-Reformation Church, the post-Reformation establishment, and the various Nonconformist bodies; the Universities and schools; commerce, etc. Included in the catalogue are the principal maps or plans of Aberdeen; guides and picture books; works dealing with local institutions; books of individual historical reminiscence; and lists of newspapers, almanacs, and directories, etc. The Bibliography, though confessedly an "abbreviated list," is nevertheless a fairly complete one, as may be gauged by the fact that the entries number 560.

"Many valuable historical monographs," says Mr Johnstone in a brief preface, "contributed to the local newspaper press during the past 150 years, and now forgotten, could be rendered accessible by judicious indexing. Many more, in the pages of beautifully illustrated bazaar books, a few of which I have noted, are, after having served their transient object, swiftly hastening towards the inevitable and relentless dustbin. Much of abiding interest in the history of the city might with little difficulty be gathered from abundant sources into permanent form, and I have appended to the list a few suggestions for future work." First on this list is "The Historic Annals of the City of Aberdeen," regarding which it is noted that "A comprehensive and scholarly history of the city and its institutions, profusely illustrated, is greatly desiderated. Production by a single hand would be almost impossible, but a monumental work might result from able and industrious collaboration." Among the other works suggested is "An Index to the 'Aberdeen Journal,' 1748-1876," it being added that "This very desirable item has been already begun by one of our most capable local historians."

"The Aberdeen Book-Lover."

Messrs D. Wyllie and Son, publishers, stationers, etc., 247 Union Street, Aberdeen, have adopted an excellent method of developing their business by the issuing of a serial, entitled "The Aberdeen Book-Lover." The first number contains much descriptive information regarding local and Scottish works, which is to be found in no other publication. Other features are "Aberdeen Booksellers of Bygone Days—No. 1.—George Middleton," contributed by Mr William Keith Leask, and a copy of the original advertisement of Mr David Wyllie dated 9th November, 1814. The whole get-up of this work reflects credit on the publishers, as well as the printers, Messrs William Smith and Sons, The Bon-Accord Press.

The Rickart MSS.

INCOME—(Continued).

Agust 1703.

- 4 dito.—Received from Androu Young one pund ten shilling Scots, qch. compleits his house meall from Witsonday 1702 to Wit. 1702 [?]£1 10 0
- 9 dito.—Received from Margite Drummond ten pounds Scots in part of payment of fourteine pounds Scots she rests me for three yeirs few from Wit. 1700 to Wit. 1703.....£10 0 0
- 11 dito.—Received from George Taylior thirtie five pounds Scots, for his half yeirs meall from Mertinis 1702 to Wit. saventeine hundred and three yeirs.....£35 0 0
- 21 dito.—Received from Robert Aickman tucntie pound Scots moy. in part of his house meall from Wit. 1702 to Wit. 1703.....£20 0 0
- 21 dito.—Received from John Cock cyht pounds Scots for half a yeirs meall of tuo high chamber pcessed be him from Mertinis 1702 to Wit. 1703.....£8 0 0
- 27 dito.—Received from James Thomson, gairdner, cleaven merks Scotts in part of payt. of his deutie for my land he possesseth in the Sandielands from Wit. 1701 to Wit. 1702£7 6 8
- 27 dito.—Received from Rober Bruce (1) in Bridge alehouse tucntie four pounds Scots for the huso under my chamber from Wit. 1701 to Wit. 1702.....£24 0 0
- 28 dito.—For seaven pound of corke sold to John Somervail at 6s p. pound.....£2 2 0

September 1703.

- 2 dito.—Received from David Yooll tucntie four libs Scots for the meall of my house under my chamber from Wit. 1702 to Wit. 1703£24 0 0

(1) Robert Bruce, in Bridge Alehouse, Kintore, was for long a Baillie of the Burgh of Kintore. He was a Commissioner for taking up the parish poll in 1696.

- 7 dito.—Received from Margit Drummond four pounds Scots, qch. compleits her few of her house from Wit. 1700 to Wit. 1703 and preceedings£4 0 0
- 11 dito.—Received from John Duthie four pounds six shillings Scots to compleit the meall of his laigh house in the Shiprau from Wit. 1702 to Wit. 1703.....£4 6 0
- 17 dito.—Received from Thomas Gordon, Leemors unckle, 2 lbs 3½s, qch. he owed me£2 3 6
- 17 dito.—Received from my broyr, feftie merks for our mothers house meall in the Castle-gate from Wit. 1702 to Wit. 1703.....£33 6 3
- 17 dito.—Received from James Thomson, gairdner, six lbs Scots, qch. wt. 7½s lbs I gott the 27 Agust last compleits his tuentie merks for crope 1701.....£6 0 0
- 25 dito.—Received from Wm. and George Hedderwicks nynteine pounds 13½s, qch. wt. seven lbs they pay to taxatione compleits there deutie for crope seaventeine hundered and one yeirs£19 13 4

October 1703.

- 9 dito.—Received from Alex. Davidson and Wm. Ross, gairdners, Abd., fourtie merks Scots in pairt of payment of the deutie for crope 1702£26 13 4
- 12 dito.—Received from John Ritchie, mettster, tuentie merks Scots in pairt of payment of 83 merks he rests me p. (bond for house meall)£13 6 8
- 16 dito.—Received from Elspet Reid two pounds Scots in pairt of payt. of six lbs 4s she rests me for house meall£2 0 0
- 16 dito.—Received from Alex. Donaldson twelve pounds Scots in pairt of payt. of his house meall from Wit. 1701 to Wit. 1702; wt. seaver. pounds one shilling nyne d I have aloued him for cost ale for seasons 1702 and 1703£12 0 0
- 22 dito.—From Elspit Reid one pound 7s 4d in pairt of payt. of the forsd. 6 1-5 lib she rests me for house meall.....£1 7 4
- 25 dito.—Received from James Silver five merks and one half in pairt of payt. of his meall from Wit. 1702 to Wit. 1703.....£3 13 4
- 29 dito.—Received from William Watson, horse-hayrer in Abd., seven pounds Scots qch. I lent him in May 1699, and quitted him two bolls and one half of bear qch. he was resting me for crope 1699 for ten pounds, becauso he had one ill crope, altho he was deu for 10 lbs for the boll thereof.....£17 0 0

November 1703.

- 1 dito.—Received from Wm. Gairden, cyht lbs qch. he owed me for a boll of bear about two yeirs ago, wt. 3s of expences (too little) p. decreit£8 3 0
- 3 dito.—Received from Androu Young six pounds in pairt of payt. of cyhteine lbs Scots he rests me for house meall preceeding Wit. 1703, pr. decreit£o 0 0

- 20 dito.—Received from Alex. Davidson and Wm. Ross fourtie merks Scots in pairt of payt. of there deutie for crope 1703£26 13 4
- 2 dito.—Received from Patrick Cruickshank, merchant, Abd., fyfteine pounds 14s 6d for his possession of some weast houses to hold apeles and onions in anno 1700£15 14 6
- 26 dito.—Received from Janet Taylior six [pounds] six shil. 8d in pairt payt. of her house meall from Wit. 1703 to Mert. 1703£6 6 8

December 1703.

- 3 dito.—Received from Mr Alex. Collic, person of Fordayse, eighteine lbs 6½s for half a year @ rent of a thousand merks I lent him at Wit. last (and gott 700 merks of the sd. 1000 merks at this term and his bond for the oyr. 300 merks£18 6 8
- 10 dito.—Received from Wm. Lindsay sixteine merks for a yeirs meall of the laigh chamber in the Castle-gate within the close from Wit. 1702 to Wit. 1703£10 13 4
- Received from my broyr. three hundered and fiftie merks Scots with half a yeirs rent thereof from Wit. 1703 to Mertimis 1703; the moy. is the ballance of my accounts of taxatione and mantinance of my broyr. house in Abd., qch. I had in possessione for my alement deureing my mothers lyfetime, after I had aloud my broyr. for my board so long as I stayed in his famlie, and all oyr. accounts relating to my portione from my father cleared£239 15 0
- 13 dito.—Received from John Merob five lb Scots for half a yeirs meall of his house, viz. from Wit. 1703 to Mert. 1703.....£5 0 0
- 15 dito.—Received from James Thomson five merks one shil. in pairt of payt. of there deutie for crope 1702 yeirs.....£3 7 8
- It.—Ho aladges he gave me 5 merks the beginning of November last.....£3 6 8
- 31 dito.—Received from Androu Thomson five merks upon Alex. Donaldson's account mettster, for qch. I shall hold compt to him£3 6 8
- It.—I received cyhteine pound 6s 8d from John Sandielands for half a yeirs @ rent of a thousand merks from Wit. 1703 to Mert. 1703, at qch. term of Mertimis I transacted and gott Udrys bond for his.....£18 6 8

(To be continued.)

Queries.

960. WILLIAM GORDON, THE "PORT OF NAIRN" (1795-1864).—James Gordon, a Bristol dentist, who is the subject of an illustrated monograph by Mr Gordon R. Shach in the Odontological Section of the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine" (vol. vi., pp. 88-96), was the "son of William Gordon, known

in his time as the 'Poet of Nairn,' who in turn was the son of another Gordon, a Forbes man, of similar talent." What is known of these men?

J. M. BULLOCH.

961. FRASER FAMILY OF FRENDRAUGHT.—Brief particulars regarding this old family will oblige.
G.

Answers.

946. REV. J. M. WILSON.—In reply to Alba I have pleasure in supplying the following biographical notes. Almost forty years ago, referring to the above author, the late Dr Andrew Somerville, Foreign Mission Secretary to the United Presbyterian Church, told me that he had known him as a student, but that having suffered greatly in youth from indigestion and nervous prostration, accompanied with other painful symptoms, he had been prevented from carrying through the missionary career to which he was looking forward. In corroboration of that statement I find that in Mackenzie's Annals and Statistics of the U.P. Church a John Wilson from Regent Street Secession Church, Glasgow, studied at the Secession Hall, under Dr Dick, and of this young man we are informed that he was educated by the Scottish Missionary Society, but was prevented by the state of his health from going abroad; and that further he subsequently became minister to an Independent Church in Montrose. Most probably the church referred to was the Congregational Church in Baltic Street. I infer this from the fact that in Mitchell's History of Montrose it is affirmed that after the death of the Rev. George Cowie of 1829, the pulpit of Baltic Street Church was filled successively by "a number of ministers, who stayed only a short time." Mr Wilson, I take it, was one of these temporary pastors, probably the first of them, as I find in the catalogue of the Advocates' Library, that a John Wilson, of Montrose, is credited there with a theological treatise published in 1829, and entitled "A Dissertation on the origin, nature, functions, and order of the priesthood of Christ." When Mr Wilson ceased to be minister in Montrose, and why, and at what date, he forsook the life of a clergyman for that of a literary hack writer, I know not. From bibliographic evidence, however, I conclude that it was probably a few years later than the period during which his Montrose pastorate lasted, that he came into the employment of the publisher, Archibald Fullarton. The earliest date of a bibliographic sort which I find for him is 1844, and is as follows:—Ridgley's Body of Divinity, being Lectures on the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, New Edition with notes by the Rev. J. M. Wilson,

Glasgow, 1844. 2 Vols. From that notice, I infer, that for some reason, Mr Wilson had in the interval adopted the intermediate name of Marius, which he thenceforward invariably inserts after his Christian name John and before his surname Wilson. In addition to the volume here named, the following works by Rev. John M. Wilson have come under my notice:—

I. Rural Cyclopædia: or a General Dictionary of Agriculture. Edited by Rev. John M. Wilson—4 vols., 1847-51.

II. The Potato, 1850. Taken from No. I.

III. The Farmer's Dictionary of Agriculture. Edited by Rev. J. M. Wilson, Edinburgh, 1851-2—2 vols. Another edition also in 2 vols., Edinburgh, 1855.

IV. The Divine Architect: or The Wonders of Creation—London, 1853.

V. The African Continent by Hugh Murray. With an account of recent exploring expeditions in the African Continent by the Rev. John M. Wilson.

VI. The Gazetteer of Scotland, by Rev. J. M. Wilson—1854-7, 2 vols. (unnoticed in most bibliographies).

VII. Landscapes of interesting localities mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, with historical and descriptive narratives by the Rev. John M. Wilson, Edinburgh—2 parts, 1855.

VIII. Earth, Sea, and Sky: or The Hand of God in the Works of Nature—London, 1859.

IX. Nelson's Handbook to Scotland for Tourists. Edited by John M. Wilson, 1860.

X. The Cyclopædia of Biblical Geography, Biography, Natural History, and General Knowledge. By the Rev. John Lawson, Scottish Episcopal Church, and the Rev. John M. Wilson, Congregational Church, London. Fullarton. [Reviewed in the Bookseller] 1865. Other editions, 1866 and 1873.

XI. The Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales. Edinburgh, 1869, 2 vols.

XII. Descriptive View and Gazetteer of Ireland (N.D.), 2 vols. In conjunction with John Parker Lawson.

XIII. Memoir of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington. London (N.D.), 2 vols.

XIV. Nature, Man, and God. By Rev. John M. Wilson, London, 1885. Said to be an "orthodox" publication.

These are all the productions which I have personally seen attributed to this industrious and voluminous compiler; but possibly there may have been others that have escaped my notice. At the time of his death I jotted down the following note—The Rev. John M. Wilson, a contributor to the Christian Leader [which I may remark, was an excellent weekly journal, edited by a Rev. Mr Wylie] died 2nd May, 1885, aged 80. It would appear, therefore, that like Carlyle and other famous dyspeptics, John Marius Wilson, outlived most of his contem-

poraries, who in early youth looked down on him as comparatively a weak and failing creature. I have a glimmering recollection that Dr Somervillo also told me that a son of the Rev. J. M. Wilson, probably the Rev. John Mackenzie Wilson, was ordained to the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church at Hexham in 1856; but I cannot be sure of this. I trust I have satisfied Alba that this not undistinguished member of the great Wilson Clan, has not been wholly forgotten; and it may interest that most loyal and patriotic Scot, whom, across the continents and oceans that stretch between me and his home by Australasian seas, I hail as a kindred spirit, that I have personally compiled a Catalogue Raisonné and brief Biographical Dictionary of all persons bearing that illustrious name, who have become known to their fellows

either for their virtues or vices. The list includes Wilsons of all sorts and sizes, great and small, bad and good. It fills three volumes, and contains about 1500 names. It briefly sketches the lives not merely of the statesmen, soldiers, and literary celebrities that have brought distinction to the name of Wilson, but describes also the careers of all the villains and blackguards who have disgraced that name, as well as of a multitude of eccentrics and oddities, and nondescript notabilities, whose peculiarities have added piquancy and fun to the record of the doings of the widespread Wilson Clan.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

959. BUCHANNESS LIGHTHOUSE.—This lighthouse was first lighted on 1st May, 1827.

G. C.

No. 269.—June 13, 1913.

Aberdeenshire Elections.

Mr William M'Combie of Tillyfour.

There are a number of surprising blunders in the recently-published work of Dr Farquharson of Finzean, "The House of Commons from Within"—some of them, strange to say, with regard to patent facts respecting the Parliamentary representation of Aberdeenshire; blunders which could have been avoided by the very slightest investigation. It is not the case for instance, that Sir James Elphinstone "was in possession of the seat, and holding it, as he thought, by a sort of patent right, his fury was great, and was expressed in forcible quarter-deck language, when its stability was assailed by a juvenile champion of Liberalism." The famous Aberdeenshire election of 1866 thus referred to was occasioned by the resignation of Mr William Leslie of Warthill, and Sir James Elphinstone of Logie-Elphinstone simply became the Conservative candidate, just as Mr William Dingwall Fordyce of Brucklay was the "champion of Liberalism." Nor is it the case that "young Dingwall Fordyce," who won the election, "represented the entire county with ability and success until his sadly premature death, when it was divided, and M'Combie, the greatest cattle breeder in Scotland, and a sturdy Scot of much individualism and integrity, came out as a candidate." The county was divided in 1868. Mr Dingwall Fordyce was returned unopposed for East Aberdeenshire, and continued its representative till he died in November 1875. Mr William M'Combie of Tillyfour was returned unopposed for West Aberdeenshire; stood again at the general election of 1874, when he defeated Mr Edward Ross; and retired from Parliament in May 1876, being succeeded by Lord Douglas Gordon (brother of the present Marquis of Huntly), who defeated Colonel Innes of Learney. But the strangest blunder of all is Dr Farquharson's statement that "In 1902 I nearly had a 'debacle,' and you might have knocked me down with a feather, or even a lighter weapon, when, after a hard battle in which I thought everything was going right, but those behind the scenes thought differently, some one burst into my agent's room and said 'You are in by 80.'" This sensational incident actually occurred at the general election in 1892, the candidate who inflicted such a "swinging blow" at the doctor's preceding majority of 2197 being Sir Arthur Grant of Monymusk.

Some other features of past Aberdeenshire elections may be told in Dr Farquharson's own words (allowance, of course, being made for

the ex-member's political predilections and antipathies)—

"Rumour will have it that M'Combie first stood as a Tory, had canvassed the farmers in that interest, and had their pledges safely recorded in a 'leathern bookie.' But the high and mighty lairds kicked so sharply at such a lowering of their social tone that M'Combie promptly changed over to the other side, and carried his pledges with him. And in those days it apparently mattered little to the farmers to which camp he belonged as long as he was one of their own class, and prepared with firsthand knowledge to represent them. But now the Liberals made their protest at the degradation, as they considered it, of having a rent-payer instead of a rent-receiver as their mouth-piece, and they came to my father to ask him to stand. I remember in my half-fledged way sympathising with the strikers, and I did my best to persuade him to take action, but he was far too good a Liberal for that, and flatly refused, and M'Combie, who was a personal friend of his, and respected him as what he called a 'just landlord,' walked in, I think, unopposed.

"But he soon found out his mistake. He never took kindly to the life, and his professional interests suffered so much neglect that if he did not become bankrupt, he came very near it, and he was nothing like the power in the House that he expected, for his somewhat uncouth talk did not catch on, and when, for 'greater accuracy,' to paraphrase the Speaker's statement on reading the Queen's Speech to the House, he had provided himself with a copy of his own, which he read from the quiet security of his hat, he rather resented being told this was a breach of order. But his defence was a perfectly good one. 'There's a hantle o' them read their speeches,' he replied—and he might, when seeing Cabinet Ministers calmly turning over the leaves of their written discourses from the front bench, have repeated the well-known saying, 'What in the captain's only a choleric word, in the soldier's sheer blasphemy'—and so he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and St Stephen's knew him no more.

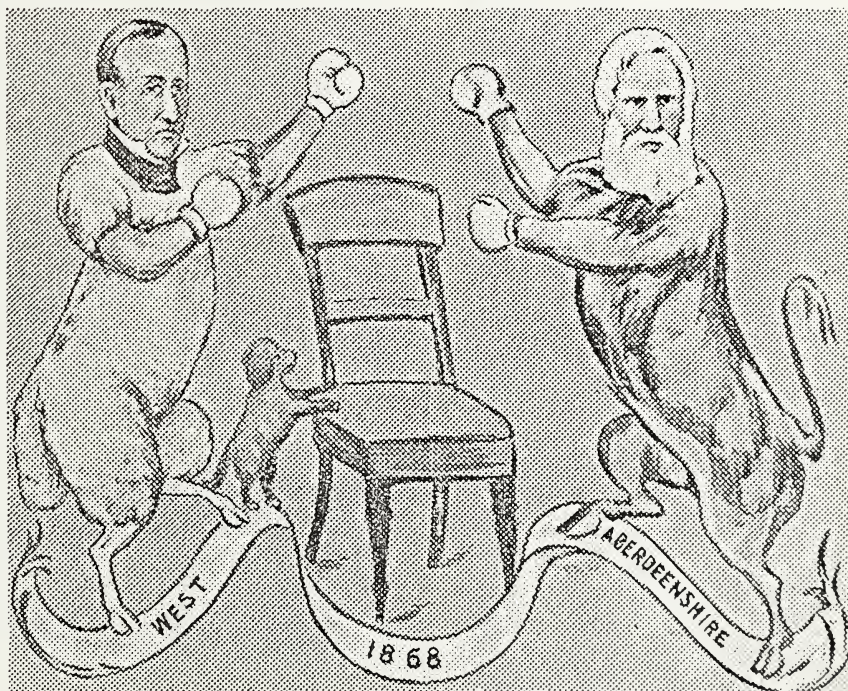
"Then a successor had to be appointed, and on the announcement being made, I rushed off to Aberdeen, and told the Liberal Association that it was not my intention to press my claims against those of Lord Douglas Gordon, who had been selected as candidate. To pay off an old score against the 'Tory wire-pullers who had run Edward Ross, the great rifle-shot but perfectly immature politician, against him, a factions fight which cost him £600, M'Combie took the field with energy, went everywhere with the candidate, occupied the chair at every meeting, spoke, canvassed, and at last shoved him in well at the top of the poll, beating a man in every way pre-eminently qualified to be a member of Parliament, Col. Innes of Learney, now the acknowledged 'grand old man' of Deeside, who, from his long experience, ability, integrity, and knowledge of agricultural matters, would have been a useful adviser to

any Government. After this little enterprise, M'Combie received or was going to receive a testimonial, but when he heard that it was going to take the shape of a service of plate or some such kind of material aspect, he hinted that he would rather have it in money, and a good round sum was handed to him—more fortunate than another man whose portrait was painted and presented, and who was then called upon to make good the considerable deficiency that remained after the accounts were made up."

"Rumour," by the way, had other versions than the one given above of the reason why Mr M'Combie "promptly changed over to the

paragraph appeared painting broadly the manner of the very-much-at home country candidate as he approached and 'booked' the electors at kirk and market. There was a good deal of truth and humour in the caustic drawings perhaps, but all was in its unwonted way fair and above-board. It was our worthy, weighty aspiring friend's style of utterance and habit of button-holing on his electioneering expeditions that created curiosity and doubts as to his Parliamentary fitness. But undauntedly Tillyfour held on his way and prospered. . .

"There was also flying about some amusing but quite innocent election literature. The best of it took what may be called Biblical



other side"; but at this distant date they may be allowed to lie. More interesting is the sketch of his candidature given by Mr William Carnie in his "Reporting Reminiscences"—

"Under the new Reform Bill a second member was assigned to Aberdeenshire, and the truth of the gossip which had been going was realised—Mr William M'Combie, the distinguished farmer of Tillyfour, intimated by published address his intention of standing for the seat. He went to work with the thoroughness of whatever he put his hand to when in earnest. Letter after letter, paragraph on

form—the apocryphal book of Ecclesiastes being laid under 'contribution thus. The enemy said—

"How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough, and that glorieth in the goad; that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks?"

"He giveth his mind to make furrows, and is diligent to give the kine fodder.

"He shall not be sought for in public council, nor sit high in the congregation."

"Thus the tillers of the soil patly answered from Proverbs xxii, 29—

"'Sceat thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.'

"Adding, with emphasis, from Deut. xxviii. 7—

"Blessed shall be the fruit of thy cattle. The Lord shall cause thine enemies that rise up against thee to be smitten before thy face; they shall come out against thee one way and flee before thee seven ways."

Another comical incident of the election was the appearance on the field as a rival candidate—for a time at least—of Mr James Clark, bookseller at the top of Broad Street, and also proprietor of Louisville. He was "something of a character," as Mr Carmie puts it, and he professed to come forward as a sort of "Hobson's choice" to the electors, issuing a rambling address. His candidature was not taken seriously—nothing that "Jamie" Clark attempted in a public way was ever so regarded—and he withdrew long before the election day. Mr Henry B. Pont, the scene-painter at the old theatre in Marischal Street, drew a cartoon representing "Tillyfour" (as a bull) and "Louisville" (as a sheep) fighting for the seat; and the present writer happens to have retained one of the photographs of the cartoon which were for sale at the time, and is reproduced on page 125.

The little dog depicted was meant for "Louisville's" most faithful attendant, master and dog being both familiar to the public. Mr M'Combie's election was the next to the last return made by public nomination at a hustings erected in Castle Street, in front of the Athenæum Buildings, this form of nomination being abolished by the Ballot Act passed a few years later.

Dr Farquharson succeeded Lord Douglas Gordon as M.P. for West Aberdeenshire, being returned at the General Election of 1880, defeating Sir William Forbes of Craigievar (afterwards Lord Sempill), and he narrates that soon after his election he was presented to the late King (then Prince of Wales) at a ball at Lord Huntly's, and this was the first remark of His Royal Highness—"I hope you will make a better member than Briggs did" ("Briggs," it seems, was a nickname of Lord Douglas).

Q.

Were Burns's Ancestors Jacobites?

The "Notes and Queries" section, I take it, is not designed for controversy—certainly not for controversy conducted in an acrimonious vein: and on many of the topics dealt with there must necessarily be dubiety of judgment, and divergence of opinion as well. In discussing the alleged Jacobitism of Burns's ancestors, I dealt with such material as was at my disposal—fairly and impartially, I had hoped; and I demur altogether to the ridiculous charge

that I am a renegade Scot because, unlike Mr Walker, I have not consulted the forfeited estate papers in the Register House. But, really, the fact that Alexander Keith, the father of Burns's grandmother, was granted a five years' tack of his holding at Criggie by the Countess Marischal does not take us very far. I pointed out that the theory that some of the Keiths of Criggie might have joined—voluntarily or compulsorily—the contingent for the Jacobite army raised by the Earl Marischal on the Dunnottar estates was a little more tenable than other theories about the active participation of Burns's ancestors in the '15. All that Mr Walker can say is that "We may take it as almost certain that some near relative of Alexander Keith was actually marching under the banner of Earls Marischal when the tack was granted." "Almost certain" is not the language of assured confidence, and a jaunty assumption does not become a demonstrated fact. Besides, a near relative of Alexander Keith would not necessarily be an ancestor of Burns. Moreover, the five years' tack to Alexander Keith does not substantiate Burns's assertions that his forefathers "shook hands with ruin" on account of their Jacobitism, that his grandfather was "plundered and driven out in the year 1715," and that connection with the Keiths Marischal "threw his father on the world at large."

It is surely possible, at this time of day, to express doubt as to the correctness of Burns's statements about his ancestors—made 70 years after the events. as Mr Walker very properly points out—without declaring, or even insinuating, that he was either a liar or a snob; no snobbery attached to Burns's endeavours to link his family with the Jacobite cause. Most of Burns's biographers treat these endeavours, as I did, as "a purely fanciful conceit." One of the latest, Mr T. F. Henderson, says of the well-known passage in the Autobiographical Letter that "it is certain that here, as was occasionally his habit in regard to personal details, Burns was at least indulging in superlatives"; and it is difficult to resist that conclusion. Referring, however, to the money difficulties which compelled Burns's grandfather to vacate both his farms, Mr Henderson advances this theory, which, whatever view we take of it, is at least entitled to some consideration—"There is no evidence that his troubles were due even to the '45; indeed, the only possible rebel of the name in the official lists is one David Buross (possibly Burness) in the Montrose district, residence and occupation unknown; but it may be that the poet regarded his grandfather's loss of his situation [that very doubtful situation as gardener at Inverurie which I formerly dealt with] after the '15, coupled with the compulsory absence of the Earl Marischal, as the real source of the subsequent calamities, and this, in a sense, may have been true, though at the most the grandfather represented only a very mild type of the Jacobite victim."

Q.



Aberdeenshire Lairds as Agricultural Improvers.

In his "General View of the Agriculture and Rural Economy of the County of Aberdeen: with Observations on the Means of its Improvement," drawn up for the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement in 1794, Dr James Anderson remarks that everyone who reads his faithful delineation of "the general practice of agriculture in Aberdeenshire will execrate it." But while that applies to the "country parts generally, let it not," he says, "be conceived that better modes of culture are not known in it. This is far from being the case. Every gentleman of landed property in Aberdeenshire cultivates a farm by means of his own servants, and in general these farms are managed in a neat, husband-like manner — most of them enclosed, and many of them very highly improved." In the list of subscribers who took each ten copies of an essay setting forth a "true method of treating light, hazy ground," issued by "a small society of farmers in Buchan" so early as 1735, we find the names of a number of proprietors, as Lord Pittligo, the Hon. Alexander Fraser of Strichen (one of the Senators of the College of Justice), Sir James Elphinstone of Logie, James Ferguson of Pitfour, Alexander Garden of Troup, James Gordon of Ellon, Ernest Leslie of Balquhain, George Skene of Skene, and William Urquhart of Meldrum.

One of the chief agricultural improvers of the time was Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, who, in addition to promoting improved modes of cultivation, took the lead in pushing on the construction of roads. His greatest achievement, however, was in the planting of forest trees. When the estate came into his hands there was not, he says, one acre upon it enclosed, "nor any timber upon it but a few elm, cycamore, and ash, about a small kitchen garden adjoining to the house, and some straggling trees at some of the farmyards, with a small copsewood; not enclosed, and dwarfish, and browsed by sheep and cattle." But before he had finished his life he had planted some fifty millions of young trees; and it was the belief of Dr Anderson that "no other man ever existed on the Globe who had planted so many trees." So much for the secondary maker of one of the most magnificently-wooded estates in Aberdeenshire.

Another famous planter of timber trees in the county was James Farquharson of Invercauld, who during the latter half of last [the 18th] century, is said to have planted 16,000,000 firs and 2,000,000 larches on his property at Braemar, through which he constructed more than twenty miles of roads. General Gordon of Fyvie is credited with having planted 3,000,000 trees, and justly proud the General

was of his handiwork. It was of him the story was wont to be told that, in taking a survey of his thriving saplings along with his forester, he pulled up with the remark—"Well, I should not be surprised to see some of these fit to be the mainmast of a three-decker sixty years hence!" "Aye, sir," said the matter-of-fact forester, "but I doot neither you nor me has much chance o' seein' that." "Ah!" exclaimed the General, "there's the — plague of it."

Dr Anderson's general statement on this subject, towards the close of the century, was that "There is scarcely a private gentleman in Aberdeenshire who owns an estate of £500 or £600 a year who has not planted many hundred thousand trees"—a noteworthy statement certainly. In his interesting "Memoirs of the Life and Works" of his father [Sir John Sinclair, Bart.], Archdeacon Sinclair gives a glimpse or two of Sir John Sinclair's intercourse with Dr Johnson, whose "sarcasms upon Scotland had," Sir John admitted, "been as useful as they were severe; and more particularly that his sneers at the dearth of timber had been the means of clothing the nakedness of the land." And, in closing, the Archdeacon says—"I may be allowed to add one further anecdote, in which my father took great pleasure." Dr Johnson, descending upon the bleak and treeless aspect of Aberdeenshire, remarked to a native proprietor that if he searched his whole county he would not find a tree older than the Union. "At all events," replied the sturdy laird, "we have no such era in Scotland as the Conquest!"

Dr Anderson himself came from Hermiston, in Midlothian, to occupy the large farm of Monkshill, on the property of Mr Udny of Udny, under a long lease, granted him for the express purpose of showing an outstanding example of improved agriculture. And Mr Udny must have considered his purpose very well served, for while Dr Anderson, who married Miss Seton of Mounie, by whom he had a family of thirteen children, farmed considerably over a thousand acres, with energy and skill on advanced lines, he kept his pen going with equal vigour in the discussion of agricultural questions and the denunciation of absurd and obsolete practices. Mr Udny, who had been a Commissioner of Excise, was himself a very enlightened and enterprising agricultural improver; or, as put by Mr Andrew Wight, Surveyor for the Commissioners on the Annexed Estates, he was "long a zealous promoter of husbandry by showing frequent examples to his neighbours both of skill and success."

Mr Wight's report ["Present State of Husbandry in Scotland"], indeed, gives us very vivid glimpses of the course of agricultural improvement at about its most interesting stage. His visit to Aberdeenshire was made in 1779 [? 1778]. Of the county generally at that date he says—"This county is populous, and is turning more so daily. . . . Wages for men-servants are moderate; for women they are much

higher than in the Lothians, owing to the extensive manufacture of stockings at Aberdeen, which has taught all of them to knit; and so industrious they are that in travelling the high road they knit as busily as at home. . . . The horned cattle, in general, are of a good kind, but ill-managed. . . . The poverty of the pasture here is the bane of improvement, as likewise the number of cattle that are kept. . . . The native breed of sheep is diminutive, and no wonder, for the custom is to tether them; and yet I could observe no grass till I alighted and put on my spectacles!"

Other improving proprietors mentioned by Mr Wight are Mr Buchan of Auchnacoy and Miss Fraser of Inverallochy, to whom, he says, "everyone agrees to assign the first place for knowledge in farming," and from whom he solicited a communication descriptive of her methods, which he inserts in his report. Mr Garden of Troup, Mr Fraser of Strichen, Lord Saltoun, and others in Buchan, are also commended for their improvements. Of Sir Archibald Grant's farm Mr Wight—who, be it remembered, was a skilled East Lothian farmer himself—says, "The culture of this farm is equal to any I ever saw." And of Mr Baron Gordon of Cluny he remarks that, while formerly more devoted to the study of law than husbandry, he "has now become a champion for the latter"; and Mr Burnett of Kemnay's "Herculean labour of purging his land of stones" excites his admiration.—"The Making of Aberdeenshire," by William Alexander.

James Gordon of Craig.

The following curious passages appear in "Circuit Journeys," by the late Lord Cockburn (Edinburgh, 1839)—

"Cumpston, Saturday, 25th September, 1847.—There being little criminal, and no civil business, the more eminent counsel were rarely seen at Circuits. But every Circuit town had its own great barrister, generally connected with it personally. . . . Aberdeen rung with the empty eloquence of James Gordon of Craig, the only Aberdonian I ever knew at the bar who had not a particle of granite in his head or his discourse; all sputter, and froth, and declamation. . . . Wordiness was the peculiarity of all these men; as it ever must be of the local class, which must suit itself to the taste of the local market, where zeal is the prized virtue, and loud loquacity is the clearest mark of zeal."

"Perth, Thursday night, 22nd April, 1852.—We left Aberdeen to-day at 2.30, after two contemptible and very tiresome days in court. While there I heard of the deaths of two locally great men. One was James Gordon of Craig, whom I have mentioned already, the most splutterous of orators, but who succeeded in his old age into a very kind and respectable country gentleman. . . ."

This James Gordon was a son of John Gordon of Craig, and was born in 1767. He became a member of the Faculty of Advocates (Edin-

burgh) in 1790, and succeeded his father as proprietor of Craig in 1800. He was Joint Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeenshire with his father from 1784 to 1800, and Sheriff Clerk from 1800 till his death in 1852.

[Notwithstanding Lord Cockburn's remarks as above, the fact remains that Mr James Gordon was one of the most successful pleaders of his time at the Scottish Bar. He had a keen taste for arboriculture, and used frequently to declare to his forester while engaged felling giant trees in the Den of Craig that his desire was to be cut off with similar suddenness. His wish in this respect was almost completely gratified. He was about in his wonted health in the forenoon of the day of his death, and having an engagement to dine at Littlewood in the evening he retired to dress for the function. While doing so he was struck down by paralysis, which at once rendered him unconscious, and he expired within five hours thereafter.—ED.]

Coull Family, Cullen.

It may interest genealogists to know that there is an elaborate deduction of this family in Dr Vere Langford Oliver's monumental "History of Antigua" i., 178-9.

The Literature of the Scottish Gael.

"The Literature of the Scottish Gael," by the Rev. Donald Maclean, published by Messrs William Hodge and Company, Edinburgh and London, 1912, quarto, viii., 80 pp. (2s 6d net), should make a wide appeal, for there are few subjects on which ignorance is more prevalent. Many people fancy that the Celtic language is devoid of an authoritative literature; but even those who know better find it hard to lay their hands on a trustworthy guide to Gaelic prose and verse. Mr Maclean has been before the reading public before, and is the author of "The Highlands Before the Reformation," "Duthail: Past and Present," "Travels in Sunny Lands," and other able works.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Rickart MSS.

INCOME—(Continued).

Jan'y. 1704.

- 8 dito.—Received from Elspit Reid tuo libs. 16s 8d to compleit her house meall preceeding Wit. 1703, wt. 4s of expences.....£3 0 8
- 28 dito.—Received from John Pedder seaventie five pounds Scots, qch. with tuentie pounds I aloued him qch. I gott from him in a mistack about 5 or six yeirs agoe, and 2 libs. 8s for registratioue of tuo bonds, and 1 lb. 12s of ane account of maintenance preceeding Witsonday 1703 depursed by him, macks 00 libs. for three yeirs meall of the writteing chamber from Wit. 1700 to Wit. 1703, whereot I have discharged him.....£75 0 0

Feb. 1704.

- 2 dito.—Received from Wm. Lindsay upon the account of Alex. Collie of Pitcapell twelve pounds for thertie treies I sold in October 1700£12 0 0
- 3 dito.—Received from George and Wm. Hedderwicks four score mercks Scots moy. in part of payment of there deuotie for crope 1702 and crope 1703 yeires.....£53 6 9
- 3 dito.—Received from Androu Young six pounds Scots in part of payt. of his house meall from Wit. 1702 to Wit. 1703.....£6 0 0
- 8 dito.—Received from George Taylior thertie five pounds Scots for half a yeirs meall of his house from Wit. 1703 to Mert. 1703...£35 0 0
- 10 dito.—Received from John Anderson, wreitter, upon Alex. Mackies account eighteine pounds 2s for my five boecks I obtained decreit agt. him for befor the Bealie Court, wt. the expences in persect thereof.....£18 2 0
- 11 dito.—Received from Mr Alex. Fraiser of Powis five lbs. 3s for tuo longstons I sold to him; and changed a Jacobus wt. him and gave him 16 lbs. 4s yrfor.....£5 3 0
- 12 dito.—Received from Alex. Donaldson twelue pounds tuo shil. Scots in part of payt. of his house meall from Wit. 1703 to Wit. 1704, and have given him recte for it, and for five mercks I gott from Androu Thomson, shore maister, and for one pound I gott from John Smith, laxfisher, I set down before, qch. macks 16=8 $\frac{1}{2}$ shillings.....£12 2 0
- 12 dito.—Received from James Johnston tueentie pound Scots in part of payt. of 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. he rests me pr. bill payable at Candimis last£20 0 0

March 1704.

- 16 dito.—Received from Alex. Donaldson tuo mercks Scots wt. a bill on Daniell Cargill, tobaco spinster, for sixteue mercks in part of his bygon meall when I sett him John Ritchies house for the insuecing year, pr. asedatione£1 6 8
- 24 dito.—Received from James Johnston nyntiene pounds 5s Scots, qch. wt. tueentie lbs. I gott 12 Feb. last compleits his three yeirs cellar meall of his fish cellar from Mertimis 1700 to Mertimis 1703.....£19 5 0
- 30 dito.—Received from Jean Chessar, relick of James Thomson, taylior, nyue pounds, wt. scaven lbs 2s she rests me payable at Wit. nixt macks 16 lbs. 2s, and yt. upon John Ritchie his account qch. I shall hold compt. to him for.....£9 0 0

April 1704.

- 25 dito.—Received from Patrick Gellie founteine lbs. Scots for a yeirs meall of a fish cellar from Mertimis 1702 to Mertimis 1703 possessed be a Cobell of the Reack.....£14 0 0

£1325 8 6

And account of all the moey. I have recived on upon any account since the first day of May one thousand seaven hundered and four yeirs, as followeth:—

- Im.—I had of moey. by me in cash upon the first of May only thertie seaven lbs.....£37 0 0
- 2 of May.—Received from Marget George, David Yoolls wife, tuo lbs. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ s in part of payt. of seaven pounds 2s resting me since the 30 of March last and payable the first of May next be Jean Chessar, relick of Jas. Thomson, taylior£2 9 6
- 8 dito.—Received from Alex. Langlens wife six 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, qch. I lent her in March last.....£4 7 0
- 18 dito.—Received from David Yooll twelue pounds Scots moey. for half a yeirs meall of his [house] from Wit. 1703 to Mert. 1703 yeirs£12 0 0
- 28 dito.—Received from Provost Mitchell (1) twelv. pounds for a yeirs meall of the great cellar in George Tayliors close from Wit. 1703 to Wit. 1704.....£12 0 0
- To remember yt. I received tuo hundred and tuo pounds Scots from my brother about the beginning of May, qch. I lent him in Feby. last£202 0 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

952. GORDON STATUES IN ABERDEEN.—Who were the sculptors of the statues to the Duke of Gordon in Castle Street, Priest Charles Gordon in front of the Catholic Schools in Constitution Street, and General Gordon in School-hill? I was asked the question recently, and had, regretfully, to plead ignorance.

ALBA.

953. THOMAS SCOTT, SURGEON AND APOTHECARY.—The "Aberdeen Journal," 13th February, 1828, announces the death of Thomas Scott at Kelso, on the 28th ult., aged 75. He was a native of Aberdeenshire. The writer believes Mr Scott to be an uncle of his grandmother, Christina Scott, daughter of Robert Scott, Peterhead, and wife of Charles Lawrance, merchant and shipowner, Peterhead. Further particulars are solicited.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

(1) Thomas Mitchell of Thainstone, provost of Aberdeen, 1698-1700 and 1702-4.

No. 270.—June 20, 1913.

Shipbuilding in Footdee.

DETAILS OF THE ABERDEEN CLIPPERS

By way of supplement to the article, on "The Aberdeen Clippers" reproduced in No. 266—May 23, we extract the following from an interesting lecture on "Futtie, Past and Present, and its Influence on the Commerce of the World," by ex-Lord Provost Mearns, which, delivered in St Clement's Parish Church on 27th March, 1896, was printed in full in the "Fattie Kirk Bazaar Book" of that year—

At the beginning of this century (the 19th), when the North Pier was extended, several shrewd business men arose in Futtie who were destined to leave their mark behind. They started new industries, suitable for the size of the city and ground, and, in short, they were determined to make it the port of the north of Scotland. Whether they succeeded or not is not a matter for me to say; I leave it to you to judge. They were not all successful in making money, but they certainly deserve a passing glance. I regret I cannot take them in their order as I don't know the dates they commenced; but I will begin with those whose names are now forgotten, and go on till we come to the present time.

I hope I will be pardoned if I begin with a relative of my own. Although I never saw him, I have heard a good deal of his energy and pluck, and although he did not live to an old age, he left proof of his ability to organise. William Simpson, along with several others, started the firm which for so long bore his name and which, after many changes, now stands as Hall, Russell, and Co.; of course, it was not a shipbuilding firm then, but it did a great deal of shipbuilding work. They were, in those early days, blacksmiths, chainmakers, anchor-makers, moulders, and a great many other things too numerous to mention. Simpson also helped the starting of the ropeworks, the block-making and pump-making—in short, all description of material used by ships. He took an interest in the development of the coasting trade to London; also the developing of the Baltic trade in hemp and flax yarn. In this he was ably assisted by the Messrs Catto and other well-known citizens, whose names I cannot remember at present. He, however, did not live to see any of the fruits of his labour.

Another firm was started in Footdee, named Vernon, Bowman, and Co. Their building yard was situated on the ground now occupied by Messrs John Rost and Son, and from their yard and by their work the first iron ship was

built, called the "John Garrow." I regret I cannot find out her history, but she was not a success, and the firm became extinct. Then the firm of John Duffus and Co. started, and they built the first steamer, for the London trade, ever constructed in Aberdeen, called the "Queen of Scotland." I think this was about 1835. They eventually merged into Blackie Brothers, and we know to our deep regret that they also are defunct. There were also shipbuilders in those days of the names of Nicol and Reid and Ronald and Stephen, but they came to nothing.

About this time the vessels in Aberdeen were doing good work and gradually raising its name as a shipbuilding port; and I now come to deal with the three names which have distinctly marked out Futtie as a place of historical interest in the commerce of the world, and I will take them in the order in which they started.

ALEXANDER HALL AND CO.

I cannot give the exact date when the firm of Alexander Hall and Co. started business here, but the grandfather of the present generation, who founded the firm—Alexander Hall—joined his father-in-law, James Cochar, in 1790. This Cochar was a shipbuilder before that date, but how long I cannot tell, but I have seen a receipt, dated 1787, granted by him to William Stephen, the ancestor of the Stephens of Dundee and Glasgow, for the sum of £3, for teaching him the art of ship-draughting. Afterwards, on the death of Cochar, Hall entered into partnership with a person of the name of Buchan, but the partnership not proving satisfactory, they dissolved, and the firm assumed its present name. The greatest feat of the old man's time was the building of the ship "Asia" in 1818, a vessel of 532 tons. She was the largest ship of the time ever built in Aberdeen, and people came from town and country to see the launch, which went off with great eclat, a band discoursing music on board.

On the old man giving up business, his two sons, James and William, took it on about the year 1830, and from that date to the present the number of vessels which have been launched from their yard would make a very long list. The first ship, built in 1811, was a Glasgow Packet of 32 tons register; and in 1812 the Edinburgh Packet of 36 tons register, for the Leith and Clyde Shipping Company. Then, in 1818, as already mentioned, there was the "Asia"; in 1835, the "Cock o' the North" was built for Messrs Hogarth and Co.; and in 1839 the "Scottish Maid" was launched, the precursor of those noble ships which afterwards raised the name of Aberdeen all over the commercial world. This pioneer of the great clippers, being an experimental vessel, was only 142 tons register; but, notwithstanding this, the experiment being a novel one, there were a great many owners for her, and it is gratifying to think that the names are those of men who did

grand work for our city. Amongst their number I find the names of the late Provost Nicol, the late William Hogarth, and the late George Davidson, Benjamin Moir, Charles Brown, the two Halls, James Murray, advocate, Alexander Pirie, Francis Pirie, and Alexander Pirie, jun., paper manufacturers, and some others—no one taking a large share in her.

In 1842, the "Glentanar" was built—610 tons—for a Liverpool firm, timber being carted in from Glentanar, which was leased by Hall and Co. at that time for shipbuilding purposes. At this time of the world's history, when the tea trade was first thrown open in 1842, the trade with China drifted into the hands of our Yankee friends. In the years 1845-6 the Yankees departed from the old frigate-built ships, and introduced a new form of clipper building, and the vessels which they despatched to China in those years could not be approached by anything we could pit against them, and for the first few years in the history of the tea trade the Americans enjoyed the monopoly of supplying the markets of the world. But British enterprise was not to sit down and cry over this state of affairs. Our shipwrights had to set their brains in motion, and as the "Scottish Maid" had proved a complete success, it was necessary that a larger one on the same lines should be constructed, for the purpose of beating our Yankee friends. The "Torington" was built for this purpose in 1845, and in the year 1846 she was sent to China to engage in the coasting trade. Her voyage proved such a success that other vessels of the same class followed soon after. For ten years, however, the Americans still remained masters of the trade, and no ships afloat could touch the "Challenge," the "Sea Witch," the "Oriental," and a lot of others.

In 1850, however, Messrs Hall built the "Stornoway" for the purpose of running against the Yankees, and in the great tea race she was most successful, beating vessels twice her size. Then followed the "Chrysolite" and the "Cairngorm," a larger vessel than the "Stornoway," which had done such good work under the command of Captain Robertson. A print of this vessel [the "Cairngorm"] appeared in the "Illustrated London News" of 5th March, 1853, and I cannot help repeating what was then said about her—"This new vessel is stated to be the finest specimen of the clipper build yet produced in Scotland, and is offered as a match for any American clipper in the China trade. When our Yankee friends built the 'Oriental,' the 'Challenge,' and the 'Sea Witch,' they introduced a new era in the history of the London and China trade, and for many years kept that trade in their own hands; but in order to regain the trade, the Messrs Hall resolved to lay down a clipper of larger size and finer lines than they had previously built before, and to construct her so that any purchaser might challenge, on good faith, the fastest of the China fleet. She has been purchased by Jardine, Matheson, and Co. to bring home the new season's teas. Her

dimensions are—Length of keel, 185ft.; length of deck, 215ft.; depth of hold, 20ft.; breadth, 35ft.; and she measures 1250 [tons] (old measurement) and 938 [tons] (new measurement). She has a great rise of floor, hollowed in the cross section from end to end, and is drawn out so fine, both fore and aft, that her sailing qualities cannot but be of the highest order." This proved to be the case, and the "Cairngorm" gave such satisfaction that the English shipowners took courage once more, and in a few years, by placing such ships in the trade as the "Vision," the "Robin Hood," the "Friar Tuck," the "Macduff," the "Black Prince," the "Ziba," the "Pegasus," the "Fychow," the "Caliph," and the "Flying Spur," they were enabled to drive the Yankees from the field, and from that time to the age of steam the Aberdeen clippers were the carriers for the markets of the world.

The same firm built the "Schomberg" in 1855, 2284 tons—the largest sailing ship of her day; in 1866 the "Sobraon," 2131 tons, the largest composite ship supposed ever to have been built; and in 1869 a 12-gun corvette of 1459 tons for the Japanese Government, built of wood, with a belt of armour-plating on the water-line. This vessel [the *Jo-Sho-Maru*] was lying opposite Milne and Company's woodyard at the time it took fire, and the late Mr James Hall dropped down suddenly with excitement when he heard of the fire. His brother, the late William Hall, died in 1887, in the 80th year of his age. Before leaving the Halls, let me say that at one time they had upwards of 200 apprentices in their employment, each of whom was tutored at an evening school, getting not only the ordinary lessons of the "three R's," but those of them who showed any signs of ability receiving instruction in the art of drawing and modelling.

J DUTHIE, SONS, AND CO.

The next I come to deal with is the firm of Messrs J. Duthie, Sons, and Co. It is now 31 years since the late Mr William Duthie commenced the shipbuilding business. Besides shipbuilding, he was a large timber merchant, and had several vessels in the North American trade. He had also vessels in the guano trade and in the Archangel trade, and was about the first shipowner to establish regular traders between London and Australia. He took an interest in the poor of this district, and, although a hearty giver during his life, he did not forget them at his death, for, as the managers of Futtie Church are aware, he left £1000 to their Meal and Coal Fund. After being a short time in business as a shipbuilder, he passed it over to his two brothers, John and Alexander, who carried it on and built many very fine vessels, whose record also did much for the name and fame of Futtie.

Such vessels as the "Ballarat"—which ran to Sydney in 64 days (one of the quickest runs on record)—the "Catherine Adamson," the "William Duthie," the "John Duthie," the



"Ann Duthie," the "Australia," the "Abergeldie," the "Windsor Castle," the "Peter Denny," and the "Brilliant," have done grand service, and maintained the honour of Aberdeen as a shipbuilding port. The firm still continue in the shipbuilding and shipowning trade, the work they put out being of an exceptionally high class.

The late Mr John Duthie was perhaps, the largest-hearted man we have seen in Futtie. For many years his happy, honest countenance was a sight in itself to see; and those who knew him will never forget the kindly greeting which always waited them if they met him in the street. Many a poor creature's rent in the district was paid by him, and nobody was the wiser of it. He also gifted the organ now in use in St Clement's parish church.

WALTER HOOD AND CO.

I come now to the firm of Messrs Walter Hood and Co. I cannot tell you the year in which they commenced building, but I can give you a list of vessels which they built, and which were the means of raising the name and fame of Aberdeen all over the world.

When the Australian trade was first opened up, the late Mr George Thompson of Pittmedden and the late Provost Nicol, men ever ready to encourage trade, went in and built vessels suitable for it. The Aberdeen Clipper Line, or Messrs George Thompson, Jun., and Co., carried the palm for many years; and no wonder, when you find such ships as the following:—In 1846, the *Oliver Cromwell* and the *Phœnician*, vessels of 550 tons; in 1849, the *John Bunyan*; in 1850, the *Centurion*, 620 tons; in 1852, the *Walter Hood*, 900 tons; in 1853, the *Maid of Judah*; in 1854, the *Omara Pasha*, 1124 tons; in 1855-6-7, the *Star of Peace* and *Wave of Life*; and in 1858, the *Damascus*, followed by the *Moravian*, *Strathdon*, *Nineveh*, *Ethiopian*, *Harlaw*, *Jernsalem*, *Thyatira*, *Asealon*, and *Thermopylae*—the last-named ship being the pride and wonder of the world. Then the *Centurion*, *Patriarch*, *Aviemore*, *Miltiades*, *Salamis*, *Aristides*, *Smyrna*, *Pericles*, *Sophocles*, and *Orontes*—vessels which, until the time of steam, were the world's carriers.

Can it be said, then, that Futtie has not had an influence on our world's commerce? Far be it from me to sound its praises in too high a strain. Now that its glory, through the introduction of steam, has almost departed, it cannot be expected that, owing to the distance we are from the iron and coal fields, it would be possible for us to keep up the fame of its past history. The star of these old-day sailing ships has set—days when the graceful clipper was one mass of snowy canvas from truck to deck, tearing through the waves at such a rate that the spray had barely time to sprinkle on her as she passed. These also were the days of seamanship, when these fine clippers rose in their pride and beauty, not only to carry the world's goods, but—in their last great effort—to beat the giant steam.

PRESENT-DAY SHIPBUILDERS.

I have mentioned, then, a class of vessels, than which a finer never spread canvas on the ocean. They were conceived in Futtie, and by the brains of Futtie. They were built in Futtie, by the hands of Futtie men. They kept the carrying trade of the world under the British flag, and wherever they went they were known as the "daughters" of the good old city of Bon-Accord.

But what of the present? We consider we are still strong. We have the firms of Hall and Co., Hall, Russell, and Co., and Duthie, Sons, and Co., able to keep our names in the forefront, and we are justly proud when we hear of them getting steamer after steamer to build. The firm of Messrs Hall, Russell, and Co.—the senior partner of which, Mr A. H. Wilson, is a nephew of the Halls, and got his training under their care and in their yard—have in no small degree kept abreast of the times, and kept the name of Aberdeen well to the front. The boats which they built for China waters have been admired all over the world, and the vessels which Messrs J. T. Rennie and Son have got built for the African trade are also specimens of naval architecture hard to beat; and the s.s. *Hogarth*, *St Roynald*, *St Sumniva*, and others built for local traffic have proved this firm's work in our mid-t. The s.s. *Thermopylae*, built for Messrs G. Thompson, Jun., and Co., has shown to our Australian friends what still can be done in the building of steamers in our good old city. It is a proof that Aberdeen for shipbuilding is not entirely dead yet, and that those who build here are prepared to come back again, knowing that if they have to pay a little more, they get the article which pays them best in the end.

[See "Famous Aberdeen Ships" in A.J. N. and Q., III., 55-6.—Ed.]

The First Aberdeen Directory.

A RECORD OF OLDEN TIMES.

In the year 1824, a combination of Aberdeen booksellers undertook the formidable task of compiling and publishing a directory for the city of Aberdeen. The combination consisted of Messrs W. Gordon, G. Clark, A. Stevenson, T. Spark, and D. Wyllie. The directory was printed by D. Chalmers and Company, and its price was 2s 6d. It was a small, paper-covered booklet of about 120 pages. One hundred pages contained the names of about 3500 persons, with their occupations and addresses, the remaining pages being devoted to information about carriers, mail and stage coaches, shipping, canal boats, rates for street and harbour porters, backmen of coals (now called coal heavers), etc.

Compared with the city directory of to-day, the 1824 publication was a humble thing indeed, but the compilers of the first directory considered theirs no small task, for in their

prefatory note "To the Public," they state—"A directory for Aberdeen and its vicinity has been long wished for, and strangers have often expressed their surprise at the want of it in a city of so great extent, population, and commercial importance. . . and now that it is finished it may be necessary to state that in a work of this nature perfect accuracy is not to be expected. The undertaking was new to the publishers, and, therefore, errors and omissions will no doubt be found; but it is hoped they are few and unimportant, and it can be confidently said that neither labour nor expense has been spared to prevent them."

SKIPPERs AND VINTNERS.

A glance over the names contained in the directory calls up a host of associations connected with men and houses and ships famous in their day. Many families still occupying a leading place in the city are represented. Shipping and people connected with shipping figure largely in the old directory. The names of no fewer than 160 ship captains are given, which shows that skippers must have been a plentiful crop in Aberdeen early in the nineteenth century. Many vessels sailed from the port in those days, and constituted the school in which were trained the fine race of Aberdeen sailors who in the middle of the century, in the famous Aberdeen clippers, "licked creation," and were acknowledged in ports in all parts to be the best seamen in the world—big, sturdily, strong men, who knew their work and could do it.

It may be a proof that the Aberdeen seaman of long ago liked his grog that there was a public-house or hotel for every ship belonging to the port. This statement, of course, is not meant to imply that each ship's crew had its own house of refreshment, but that the Aberdeen Directory for 1824-25 contained the names of 130 vintners, or keepers of the old ale and wine houses, which were mostly situated near the harbour and around the slaughter-house in Wales Street. The names—"Bain, John, vintner, Scotch Thistle, Black Bull Court, Huxter Row"; "Milne, James, vintner, Red Lion Court, 77 Broad Street," have an old City of London smack about them; but they are the names of respectable Aberdeen hostellers of date 1824. Besides the vintners so described in the directory, there are many persons described as keepers of inns, hotels, and porter and ale houses.

OBSELETE TRADES.

Among the trades and professions followed by the citizens, as they are recorded in the directory, there are many peculiar to the old days and now as extinct as the Dodo. We find the name of Caesar Altera, glass blower. Nowadays such a name appearing in the city directory would likely be associated with some Italian restaurant or ice-cream saloon. The pioneer of the tinned meat industry in the city could surely be no other than "Philip, James, wine, tea, and spirit merchant, and patentee for preserving in the fresh state all

animal and vegetable substances for any number of years, 4 Rettle Court, 26 Broad Street." Alexander Brown, 9 Justice Street, must have found plenty of variety in his work as a "hosier, billetmaster, and jailor," and Peter Wright, Guestrow, as "an ivory turner, musical instrument maker, and dentist" — both rather unusual combinations.

Among other interesting items are the following—"Greenland Whale Fishing Company, 23 Marischal Street"; "Town Drummers, Adam Walker and Robert Downie"; "George Silver, smoke doctor"; "Joseph Trokes, herald painter"; "James Walker, hot and cold sea water baths, Beach," etc., etc.

In the alphabetical list of streets, squares, lanes, and courts there are many that have long since disappeared, or are now known by another name, such as Bowl Road, from Park Street to Links; Huxter Row, from Broad Street to Castle Street; Mutton Brae, and so on.

CARRIERS, COACHES, AND CANAL BOATS.

The carriers to and from Aberdeen numbered over 100, and their names, addresses, and the days of their arrival and departure are given in the directory.

Then in the list of coaches given there are the following:—"The Royal Mail Coach (to and from Edinburgh), the Inverness Royal Mail Coach (by Banff), the Forthabers Mail (by Huntly), and the Peterhead coach; and the stage coaches—Prince Saxe-Coburg (to Perth), the Aberdeen and Perth Telegraph (to Perth and Edinburgh) the Duke of Gordon Light Post Coach (to Inverness), the Earl of Errol Coach (to Peterhead), the Aberdeen and Kincardine O'Neil Coach, and the Aberdeen and Alford Telegraph.

The canal boats are advertised to sail from "Kittybrewster and Inverury from 1st of April to 1st of September, at eight o'clock in the morning and three in the afternoon; and from 1st of September to 20th October, ten o'clock forenoon and three o'clock afternoon. During the rest of the season once a day at ten o'clock. Fore-cabin, 2s 6d; after-cabin, 2s."

Under the heading "Rules of fare for harbour porters," the city is divided into six districts, of which the following is a sample:—"6th District—comprehending Dee Street, Gordon Street, Bon-Accord Street, Union Street, from Union Lane, Union Place, Chapel Street, and streets adjoining, Skene Road, west of Chapel of Ease to Cherryvale, Gilcomston, to Jack's Brae—Old Quay, per cwt., 5d; Waterloo Quay, 5½d; Poera Quay, 6d. Empty bottles, per gross, 1s 2d." The rates of fare for street porters or backmen, and for carters and backmen of coals are also carefully tabulated.

ABANDONED CUSTOMS AND DUTIES.

Under the heading "Post Office" we find the following relic of the past:—"No member of Parliament can send more than ten, nor receive more than fifteen, letters free daily. A

frank must be under an ounce; when an ounce or above, the letter is charged with postage."

Window duty is also tabulated from 2s 3d on from one window to six, up to £46 10s 3d for 130 windows, the duty on each window above 130 being set down at 1s 6d. As showing how the duties on commercial servants operated, the following paragraph may be interesting as an example:—Clerk, book-keeping, or office keeper where one is employed, £1; for two or more do., £1 10s each; shopmen, warehousemen, cellar-men, porters, etc., £1 each. The only exemptions from these duties are apprentices bound for seven years, where no premium has been given or contracted for; and male persons employed as shopmen wholly maintained and lodged in the house of their employers, being under 18 years of age."

There are many other interesting items of information in the Aberdeen Directory for 1824-25.—"Aberdeen Daily Journal," 24th March, 1904.

Caelic in Aberlour.

On March 2, 1712, Mary Stuart, alleged to be with child, could speak no Scotch, and the Session of Aberlour could speak no Irish; so the case was dismissed "for the present." (Aberlour Kirk Session Register; transcribed by the late Rev. Charles Bruce, Glenrimes.)

The Rickart MSS.

INCOME—(Continued).

June 1704.

- 5 dito.—When I disposed the yeard in the Green to Thomas Burnet, lilsir, I recived from him five merks for the preceeding yeirs meall of the sd. yeard, but I spent the sd. day about that affaire 14½s, so I have only free£2 12 2
- 6 dito.—I sold and disposed the back house at the Shore with the three high cellars wnder [? under] the foreland enterreing within the sd. closs, to George Taylor, present possessor thereof, for two thousand and fiftie merks Scots, wt. all the plinishing therein qch. belonged to me, and gott a third part of the sd. pryce thereof in redie moey. qch. is£455 11 4
- 8 dito.—Recived from Monemusk (1) nyntie one pounds thertine shil. 4d for a yeirs @ rent of 2500 mercks from Wit. 1703 to Wit. 1704£91 13 4
- 8 dito.—Recived from George Keith of Clazriach (2) and Alex. Forbes of Londhberu (3) ane hundred and ten mercks Scots, as a yeirs @ rent of 2000 mercks from Wit. 1703 to

(1) Sir William Forbes, fourth baronet of Monymusk.

(2) George Keith of Clackisch, Old Deer.

(3) Alexander Forbes of Ludquhar, then in the parish of Peterhead.

- Wit. 1704 yeirs, and given discharge therefor£73 6 8
- 16 dito.—Recived from Jean Chessar four pounds twelve shil. 6d in complet payment of the 23 elks of searge I sold her on John Ritchies account the 30 Mar. last.....£4 12 6
- 23 dito.—Recived from Georg Low in Achmancant, tuentie nyne pounds five shil. in part of payt. of qt. he rests me per ticket, £29 5 0
- 23 dito.—Recived from Daniell Cargill on Alex. Donaldson's account sixtine mercks, wheron I have given recptd. account.....£10 13 4
- It.—In Aprile and May last I recived from James Thomson Gairdner in partiall payments for his leicks qch. I comprayed and allowed him to sell.....£9 14 8

July 1704.

- 6 dito.—Recived from Wm. Simson sixtie three pounds 6½ shil. for the bill of the same walow qch. I gott from Meanie for my last yeirs salmon£63 6 8
- 8 dito.—Recived from Alex. Guthrie ten pounds Scots moey. for the meall of his house from Lamis 1703 to Wit. 1704.....£10 0 0
- 17 dito.—Recived from John Middleton ten pounds Scots for a yeir meall of the laigh cellar under George Taylions hall, viz. from Wit. 1703 to Wit. 1704.....£10 0 0
- 21 dito.—Recived from the Ldy Neuton (1) one hundred and ten mercks as a yeirs @ rent of two thousand mercks her husband rests me, viz. from Wit. 1703 to Wit. 1704.....£73 6 8

A "Journal" Advertisement of 1765.

AND HOW IT WAS ANSWERED.

THE MAKING OF TOBAGO.

For four hundred years Tobago has been "boomed" by colonisers. More land companies have been formed to exploit this little Eden than any corner of the globe,

In these words, Mr Stephen Bonsal writes about Tobago in his new book, "The American Mediterranean," published by Messrs Hurst and Blackett on the 2nd of this month.

Mr Bonsal, as an American who has been wandering about the Caribbean world for the past twenty years, can scarcely have known when he wrote thus that Aberdeen played a great part in the "booming" of Tobago. Indeed it may be claimed that Aberdeenshire played a big part in making the island towards the end of the eighteenth century, nearly a fifth of the plantations being owned or worked

(1) Mrs Alexander Davidson of Newton, Culsalmond.

by Aberdeenshire people about the time Queen Victoria came to the throne.

For this fact, we may justly claim that the "Aberdeen Journal" played a conspicuous part, for there can be little doubt that the Advertisement calling attention to the Island which appeared in our columns in May, 1765, had much to do with the migration of our men and money to the "little Eden."

A HISTORIC ADVERTISEMENT.

The chief points in this historic advertisement are as follows:—

Barbadoes, January 19, 1765.

By the King's Authority.

Public notice is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for the sale and disposal of Lands in the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, St Vincent, and Dominica, are (in consequence of resolutions taken at a board held in Barbadoes the 5th day of January, 1765) about to proceed immediately to the several islands that are the object of their commission, for the more speedy and effectual execution of his Majesty's instructions.—That they shall accordingly in conjunction with the Governor-General of the Grenades and Neutral islands, or in his absence, with the lieutenant-governor of each island respectively, proceed to divide the islands of Tobago and St Vincent into convenient districts or parishes, and set apart, in these and the other islands, such lands (in the most convenient situations) as shall be thought most proper for fortifications, yards for the use of the navy, and other military purposes.

That the said commissioners shall determine on a proper situation in every parish for a Town convenient for trade and navigation, such towns to consist of lots of different size and extent for houses, to which gardens or fields will be annexed, not exceeding six acres to any one town-lot. And that in laying out such town-lots, they shall reserve convenient places for wharfs and quays, and for all other necessary public uses, and reserve in every parish such woodlands as shall seem necessary for the construction and repair of fortifications and public buildings, and to prevent that drought which in these climates is the usual consequence of a total removal of the woods.

That they shall also trace out the direction of all great roads in each island respectively, for the convenience of communication between town and town, and set out roads between the allotments of plantation lands, for the convenience of the purchasers thereof.

That uncleared lands shall be set apart in each parish for such poor settlers as shall apply to the Governor-General of the Grenades and Neutral Islands, or the Lieutenant-Governor of the island where such lands lie for the same. . . . That with respect to all lands in

any of the islands which are the object of the commission, and which are not comprised within the above description of lands reserved for public uses; lands set apart for poor settling; lands which are the rightful property of the inhabitants of Grenada and the Grenadines; or that may be leased out to the French inhabitants of Dominica or St Vincent, or possessed by the native Caribbees; they shall be divided into allotments for plantations; to consist, in the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, Tobago, and St Vincent, of not less than 100, nor more than 500 acres; and in the island of Dominica, of not less than 50, nor more than 300 acres of land: In doing of which, care will be taken that each lot shall have every convenience that the circumstance and nature of the ground will admit of.

That the said town-lots, and garden or pasture-ground, shall be laid out with all convenient speed, in order that, if uncleared, the Governor-General of the Grenades and Neutral islands, or the lieutenant-governor of each island respectively, may dispose thereof to such as apply for them; or, if consisting of cleared land, that they may be sold, in like manner as the plantation-lands hereafter mentioned, by public auction; subject in either case to the conditions that a dwelling-house, shop, warehouse, or outhouse, shall be erected thereon within the space of two years from the date of the grant; and a quit rent of a penny sterling per foot in front for the town lot, and sixpence sterling per annum for every acre of garden or pasture ground; and the sale and grants of such town and pasture lots, and also grants to poor settlers, shall be irrevocable.

That the plantation allotments aforesaid, as well of uncleared lands as those cleared, which have been occupied by religious societies or which by reason of the absence or refusal of French inhabitants shall not be granted in lease in the manner above directed, shall be put up to sale, at a price not less than £5 sterling per acre, if the lands are cleared, and not less than £1 sterling per acre if the lands are uncleared; and be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, at the general sale to be held twice in every year, in the most healthy seasons, either at Grenada or the island where such lands are situated, on the following terms and conditions, that is to say:—

That no person shall be permitted to purchase from the Crown, either in his own name or the name of others in trust for him, more than allotments to the amount of 500 acres in the island where the lands lie or more than 300 acres if in the island of Dominica.

That the highest bidder for each lot shall be declared the purchaser, who shall thereupon pay down twenty per cent. of the whole purchase money, and sixpence sterling for each acre of which his lot shall consist, to defray the expence of surveying the same; whereupon he shall receive a bill of sale and a certificate from the commissioners of his being the highest bidder; upon producing which bill of sale and



certificate to the Governor General of the Grenades and the Xentral Islands, or commander-in-chief for the time being, he shall be entitled to a grant in Fee Simple (under the seal of the islands) of the lands by him purchased, and take possession thereof, such grant to be registered in the secretary's office of the respective island where the lands lie.

That in case of fraud, collusion, or other contravention to the King's instructions, and not otherwise, the grant shall be revocable for the space of 12 months, from the date thereof by the Lord High Treasurer or the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being; but, if not revoked within that term, the same shall be absolute; if revoked, notice thereof shall be immediately given, and the money returned to the purchaser with the usual interest of the island, and compensation also made for all sums of money which shall (bona fide) have been laid out for the clearing, improving, and building on any part of the lands contained in such grant, to be ascertained by arbitration, and the lands shall be again put up to sale.

That of the purchase Money remaining due, ten per cent. more than the twenty per cent. above mentioned, shall be paid within the first year after the date of the bill of sale, ten per cent. the second year, and twenty per cent. every successive year, until the whole shall be paid; but in default of any of the said payments, the lands shall be liable to be forfeited, and again sold, in order that the King may be first paid, and the residue shall be the property of those before entitled to it.

That from twelve months after the date of the grant, the purchaser shall clear away at the rate of five acres in the hundred annually, until one half of the cultivable land shall be cleared, under a penalty of £5 stg. per annum for every acre not cleared, in pursuance of this condition.

That for every hundred acres of cleared land the purchaser is or shall be possessed of, he shall keep thereon one white man, or two white women, under a penalty of £40 stg. for every white man, and £20 stg. for every white woman that shall be wanting; and pay an annual quit-rent of sixpence s.d. per acre on whatever cleared land he has purchased, or shall clear in pursuance of the conditions required.

That a reservation shall be made to the King of all gold or silver mines which are now, or may be hereafter discovered in the said islands.

That the first sale shall commence in the island of Tobago on Tuesday, the 14th day of May next.

That each sale shall be continued every successive day, until the same shall be completed.

That all payments of prices for leases, as well as of purchase-money, shall be made conformable to the King's instructions to the receiver, in good gold specie, to be taken by weight, at the rate of £3 18s 3d stg. per ounce.

That advertisements descriptive of the situa-

tion and soil of each allotment shall be published as soon as possible.

That although no particular description can yet be given of the land to be sold at the first sale in each island, yet, in general, it may be proper to inform the publick, that the lots to be sold in Tobago will be chiefly in the neighbourhood of Great Conland Bay, Man of War Bay, Great Rocky Bay, Cochongras Bay (now called Barbadoes Bay), and Little Hog Bay.

That towns shall be laid out in each of these Bays with all convenient speed.

By direction of the Commissioners,

JOHN GREY, Secretary.

In 1336 no fewer than 15 of the 77 plantations were in the possession of Aberdeenshire people. The following list shows how the Slave Compensation Commissioners dealt with the estate owners. The number of slaves is an indication of the size of the property. The particulars are taken from T. 71, 1572, P.R.O.:-

Estate.	Owner in 1836.	Slaves.	Compen- sation.
Adolphus—Alexander Gardner	65	—	41361
Adventure—Warner Duley	192	—	184
Auntie Hope—Edward Ellice	85	—	—
Ames Vale—Crawford Davison	205	—	3389
Argyle—Banet Henry Rucker	91	—	—
Auchin-choch—David Laing and A. Y. Spelman	216	—	4215
Bacelon John and Alexander Gordon (Jrny)	236	—	4625
Belle Garden—William McKenna	82	—	1325
Blement—William Crooks	191	—	2341
Betty's Hope—Robley family	139	—	2874
Bon Accord—Sir Christopher Codrington	185	—	3381
Broom—W. R. Keith Douglas	251	—	4897
Burleigh Castle—Edward Ellice	96	—	—
Caldershall—George Douglas Stoddart	54	—	1191
Carnbee—William Hendrie	88	—	1773
Castara—George Ferguson of Pitlochy	239	—	5744
Charlott Ville—Claud Nelson and Alex. Gardner	162	—	—
Concordie—Elizabeth Wightman	86	—	—
Coverland—Sir C. B. Codrington	192	—	3861
Cove—Robley family	39	—	634
Cradley—Jane Cunningham	70	—	1379
Craighall—Elizabeth Wightman	52	—	976
Colleton—Alleyne family	71	—	—
Douvegan	78	—	—
Franklyn—Charles Gray	157	—	—
Friendship—John Glaxie	82	—	—
Friendship (St George)—Robley Family	65	—	1460
Greenmorgan—Robley family	188	—	3832
Golden Grove—Robley Family	254	—	7016
Goldborough—Robley family	241	—	4475
Grafton—John Gordon of Newton	111	—	2224
Grange—John Gordon of Newton	78	—	1687
Greenhill—William Wallie	177	—	—
Hamden—John Gordon of Newton	91	—	1892
Hermitage—Crawford Davison and Duncan McKellar	121	—	—
Highlands—Charles Gray	121	—	—
Hope—Franklyn family	220	—	4381
Invera—Daniel H. Rucker	113	—	—
Kendal Place—James Beney Bourdieu	85	—	—
Kilgwyn—Nathaniel Suell	134	—	2157
King's Bay—Sir Samuel Stirling	113	—	—
Larbesau—S. Mitchell Stewart	23	—	—
Les Coteaux—William Wallie	121	—	—
Lower Quarter—Thomas Corrie and Lydia Campbell	126	—	2429
Lowlands—Deborah Pigott	310	—	5883
Luxey Vale—Sir Samuel Stirling	15	—	—
Lure—John L. Kennington	39	—	1250

Esate.	Owner in 1836.	Slaves.	Compen- sation.
Mary's Hill—Walter Cockburn		99 ..	2436
Merchiston—Sir Samuel Stirling		123 ..	—
Mount Dilton—Eliza Devignes		30 ..	—
Mount Irvine—W. R. Keith Douglas ..		161 ..	3068
Mount St George—Elizabeth Frasnell ..		118 ..	2171
Mount Fellies—James Cunningham ..		122 ..	—
New Grange—John Gordon of Newton ..		109 ..	3011
Nutmeg Grove—Nathaniel Smith		98 ..	1952
Observatory—Claud Nelson and Alex. Gardner		78 ..	+
Orange Hill—Edward Ellice		159 ..	—
Orange Valley—Frank Gore Welbeck ..		47 ..	—
Pembroke—Robert Mitchell		85 ..	1949
Prospect—Edward Ellice		117 ..	2301
Providence—Crawford Davison		112 ..	2149
Richmond—Caroline Robley		252 ..	5213
Risland and Indian Wall—John Hamil- ton		186 ..	3629
Roxburgh—Houston Stewart		113 ..	2998
Rummedale—John Drinkald and H. J. Rucker		208 ..	3557
Shinwood Park—Allwyn family		107 ..	—
Shewan—Sir Michael Bruce		232 ..	—
Speyside—John Gordon of Cluny and Alexander G.		258 ..	1777
Spring Garden—Edward Ellice		91 ..	—
Stedley Park—Robby family		121 ..	2132
Tales, etc.—Sir Michael Bruce		69 ..	—
Tain River—John Gordon of Cluny ..		159 ..	3080
Unity—Henry Symon		41 ..	838
Whim—Rev. James Hamilton		121 ..	—
Weedlands—W. R. Keith Douglas		165 ..	2912

Queries.

954. GENERAL SIR JAMES DUFF.—What was the descent of General Sir James Duff (of Kinstoun or Kinstair), Col., 50th Regiment, M.P. to Banff 1784-1789. Died 1839, aged 87.

D.

965. PALATES.—In Boswell's Life of Johnson, the biographer, in reproducing (under the date 1763) some of Johnson's talk about good eating, says—"He used to descant critically on the dishes which had been at table where he had dined or supped, and to recollect very minutely what he had liked. I remember, when he was in Scotland, his praising 'Gordon's palates' (a dish of palates at the Honourable Alexander Gordon's), with a warmth of expression which might have done honour to more important subjects." This Gordon, we know, was Sir (not Hon.) Alexander Gordon Bart., of Lesmoir, Professor of Medicine at King's College, 1764-82, a friend of Johnson, who dined with him when he was in Aberdeen in 1773; but pray what are—or were—"palates"?

Q.

Answers.

943. SOCIETY OF IMPROVERS IN AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND: BRIGADIER MACKINTOSH OF BORLUM.—A. M. M. in his recent reference

to the "Treatise Concerning the Manner of Following Ground, etc.," published anonymously in Edinburgh in 1724, and his ascription of the authorship to Brigadier Mackintosh of Borlum, raises a somewhat disputed point. For my own part I do not think anyone who reads this book and compares it with Mackintosh's "Essay on Ways and Means for Inclosing, Following, Planting, etc. Scotland, and that in Sixteen Years at farthest, by a Lover of his Country" (Edinburgh 1729) would think of ascribing both books to be by the same author. The earlier "Treatise" is written in a much more methodical and scientific style than "Old Borlum" was capable of. His "Essay" is a much more attractive book to read. It is quite evidently the work of an unpractised writer, written "as the spirit moves" to advocate what he felt was to be for the benefit of his fellow countrymen, and which in some ways he had practised in quieter times at his own estate of Raitts, near Kingussie, where an avenue of trees of his planting is still said to be seen. The book is full of the personal charm of the man; descursive and even garrulous; but the evident outcome of deep feeling and strong conviction, and the language rising at times to simple dignity. Nothing of this nature appears at all in the earlier "Treatise," which, as stated on the title page, was published at the instance of the "Society of Improvers of Scottish Agriculture." This of itself is almost sufficient reason against Mackintosh being its author. The exact date of his capture and imprisonment is somewhat uncertain. At the time of his death in January, 1743, it was stated in one public print that he had been imprisoned for "nearly a quarter of a century," while another gave fifteen years as the limit. At the period of the publication of the Treatise, 1724, Mackintosh was either entering upon the term of his imprisonment or doing what he could to evade the agents of the Hanoverian Government, who were keen in their pursuit of the inveterate Jacobite, for his imprisonment in Newgate after the surrender at Preston in 1715, and the fight he had to make to escape from prison and from England were not sufficient to deter him from adhering to the Stuart cause, as he was present at the abortive attempt at Glenshield on 11th June, 1718. In 1721, it may be safely assumed, he was not in a very suitable position to undertake a "Treatise" for the Society of the "Improvers." Halkett and Laing in their "Dictionary of Pseudonyms" certainly credit him with the work, but the British Museum catalogue, with much more likelihood of being accurate, ascribes it to Richard Badley, some time Professor of Botany at Cambridge, and author of several works of a similar nature. Dr B. Daydon Jackson, secretary of the Linnean Society, in his life of Bradley in the D. N. B. gives the "Treatise" among the list of Bradley's works, with the addenda "published at Edinburgh." Dr Jackson's knowledge on these matters is so wide and so exact that his statement may be safely relied

on. Professor Hewins in his life of Maxwell of Arkland in the same Dictionary, credits him with revising or writing parts of the work, which is also probable, as Maxwell was one of the prime workers in the useful labours of the "Improvers" and edited their "Transactions," published in Edinburgh in 1743. Maxwell and his work in developing the progress of Scottish agriculture is far too little known. Lord Kames, Hope of Rankellor, Sir John Clark of Ormiston, the Earl of Stair, and others are all well known; but the man who did the best and important part of the "spade work," and unfortunately ruined himself financially in his enthusiasm, is rather neglected. I believe something like justice is done him in Murray's "Literary History of Galloway," but that is a not very accessible source of information to the general reader. I am afraid we will have to content ourselves with the fact that Mackintosh has only one book to his credit, his famous "Essay." A little pamphlet of 22 pages, "An Essay on the Husbandry of Scotland, with a Proposal for the further Improvement thereof," by "A Lover of his Country," published in Edinburgh in 1732, and sold at threepence, has generally been ascribed to Borlum, and in the catalogue of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, it is so described. But Robert Maxwell in his "Practical Husbandman," Edinburgh, 1757, practically reprints the pamphlet, and states in a note—"That the ingenious Gentleman who wrote the immediate preceding Essay, was pleased to ask my opinion of it. The Alterations thought proper were made by us, and it was published in the year 1732. It has been long out of Print, and being, in my opinion, well deserving of a Republication, I have thought proper to give it a place here, after revising and reforming it." The reprint omits one interesting paragraph in the original, which stated that—"Something like this is recommended by a late performance, said

to be written by a Gentleman in Confinement, which is the first good Book on Husbandry published in Scotland." Oddly enough, the Essay was reprinted again in the "Scots Magazine" for July, 1761, where the "ingenious Gentleman" who wrote it is identified as Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland, who was also one of the "Improvers." A most readable sketch of the society was given by Mr T. H. Middleton, M.A., in his address as president of the agricultural section, at the meeting of the British Association in Dundee last year, which is full of valuable details as to the progress of agriculture in Scotland from 1661 onwards. To anyone anxious to know the story Mr Middleton's paper will prove invaluable, for it is quite evident that out of the abundance of his knowledge "his mouth speaketh." Copies may be had from the office of the British Association, Burlington House, London, W., at the moderate price of sixpence.

ALEX. P. STEVENSON.

10 New Inn Entry, Dundee.

955. OLD ABERDEEN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—An account of this institution will be found in Mr Robert Anderson's "Aberdeen in Bygone Days." A reference is there made to an article on the school which appeared in the defunct "Northern Daily News" on 17th June, 1892, the day on which the school was closed. Particulars about the rectors and the more successful pupils are to be found, I think, in the school magazine, "Scattered Leaves," of which, however, only three numbers appeared, and may also be gleaned, perhaps, from the report of the proceedings in connection with the presentation to Dr William Dey, the last rector, of his portrait, 4th January, 1901.

Q.

No. 211.—June 27, 1913.

Aberdeen Almanacs.

("S. N. and Q." 1st series I., 4; IX., 2; X., 161, 191; XI., 75; 2nd series II., 140; III., 13; "A. J. N. and Q." II., 369.)

To the Aberdeen Almanacs (1757-1806), noted in A. J. N. and Q. for 22nd Dec., 1909, as acquired by the Aberdeen University Library, the following may now be added:—

1775. ABERDEEN'S FARMER'S/POCKET-COMPANION:/OR, A NEW/Prognostication/ FOR THE YEAR of our LORD 1775/. . . . By Merry Andrew at Tamtalan. Price One Penny [rough woodcut of eclipse with letters L. L. D. D.] 6½in. by 3½in. Pp. [12].

1776. ABERDEEN'S FARMER'S/POCKET-COMPANION:/OR, A NEW/Prognostication/ FOR THE YEAR of our LORD 1776/. . . . [woodcut of Sun and Moon] . . . By Merry Andrew, Professor of Prediction at Tamtalan. /The shining Sun, with sparkling Stars and Moon, / Brings a fine Harvest, and great plenty soon.

1777. ABERDEEN'S NEW/Prognostication. For the Year of our Lord 1777/. . . . [woodcut of eclipse].

1778. THE ABERDEEN'S FARMER'S LARGE/POCKET-COMPANION:/OR, A NEW/Prognostication/ [Improved and Enlarged]/For the YEAR of our LORD 1778/. . . . [woodcut of Sun and Moon].

1789. THE ABERDEEN'S FARMER'S/ Pocket-Companion:/OR, A NEW/Prognostication / For the YEAR of our LORD 1789/. . . . [woodcut of Sun] And God said/There shall be light./And G—e said/Pay for your sight/. . . . With a full and particular account of Prince Charles Edward Lewis Casimir Stuart, who was born the / 31st of December, 1720. And died the 31st of / January, 1788. Aged 67 years.

1792. THE / ABERDEEN / FARMER'S Pocket-Companion:/OR, A NEW/Prognostication/For the Year of our Lord 1792/. . . . [woodcut of Sun] . . . Merry Andrew has been seen at Edinburgh and Aberdeen/And his productions, early callan, he studies always at/Tamtalan.

1795. THE / ABERDEEN / FARMER'S /POCKET-COMPANION/ [woodcut] For the year of our LORD 1795/. . . . This ends our year Ninety-four, / And Ninety-five is come; / When wars shall cease, we shall have peace/In many years to come. (Price One Penny.)

1797. THE / ABERDEEN / FARMER'S /POCKET-COMPANION,/OR A NEW/ Prognostication/For the year of our LORD 1797/

. . . . A year of death and blood is gone, / And men for sins have suffer'd long; /This year, we hope, will give a breath,/And [blurred] trade of death/ (Price Three-half-pence.)

1799. THE / ABERDEEN / FARMER'S /POCKET-COMPANION,/OR A NEW Prognostication/For the year of our LORD 1799/. . . . Hail, blooming Year! Heaven ne'er denies thy suikes/To our great Monarch, and his happy Isle;/May his wise Councils everywhere succeed,/Whilst all his Foes, with Grief, do inward bleed.

1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810. THE / ABERDEEN / FARMER'S /POCKET-COMPANION,/OR A NEW Prognostication/For the year of our LORD 1801/ (1802, etc.) . . .

1811, 1812. THE/FARMER'S/Pocket-Companion:/Or a New and Correct/Prognostication, /For the Year of our Lord 1811 (1812).

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library.

The Jacobite Skirmish at Inverurie.

"MUSSEL-MOUD CHARLIE'S"

BALLAD.

With reference to the account of the Jacobite Skirmish at Inverurie, 23rd December, 1745, which appeared in No. 256—March 14, 1913—a correspondent sends us the following passages from Dr Davidson's "Inverurie and the Earl-don of the Garioch"—

James Forbes, the youngest brother of William Forbes of Badifurrow, who was a merchant in Inverurie and a widower, married (as his second wife) Margaret Barron, daughter to Robert Barron, sometime in Whitechaps. While the festivities on the occasion were in progress, some shots came through the windows, one hitting the leg of the table, and the wedding guests became aware that the Chevalier's troops [Prince Charlie's troops] were in Inverurie. The soldiers, entering, soon cleared the board; and the late-comers, finding nothing, sat down round a firkin of salt butter, and, with horn spoons, finished the contents without harm. The two little boys, Alexander and William, sons of James Forbes, by his first wife, were in the meantime carried safely to Badifurrow [now Manar], in creels on a pony's back, with the protection of white cockades in their bonnets. The writer received this tradition from Alexander's grandson, Mr John Forbes Robertson of London, author of "The Great Painters of Christendom."

The following amusing and illustrative episode of the '45 may be added here to the above wedding anecdote, from a letter addressed to Charles Hacket, son of a well-known Garioch Jacobite, by Mr James Troup, whose father was an Episcopalian minister at Muchalls, in Kincardineshire. It is a song about the battle of

Inverurie, in which the rebels had the victory, written by a noted maker and vendor of ephemeral ballads, Charles Leslie, a natural son of a laird of Pitcaple—a thin, spare man, with red bushy hair, small red eyes, out-set chin, and a small mouth, who went by the name of "mussel-mou'd Charlie." His likeness was painted by Mr Wellis about the year 1783, when Charlie was 103 or 105 years old; but he lived several years after that, though quite blind.

Mr Troup says—"He was a staunch Jacobite, and feared nothing. He travelled the country, and sold small story-books, songs, dying speeches, and small almanacks. When he knew of an execution in Edinburgh, or Glasgow, he attended it, and was the first commonly in Aberdeen with an account of it and of the 'dying speech.' He was well known at all the gentlemen's houses in the several shires of Aberdeen, Banff, Mearns, and Forfar, and for the most part was made very welcome for his news, and songs of his own composing, especially about the year '45. He had a great memory, and could have given an account of the genealogy of most of the old families on Dee and Donside, with their connections, for several generations back. I have seen him often at my father's, on his way south or north, it being about half-way between Aberdeen and Stonehive. He always left his news and some comical sayings, or songs, memorable for some time after him.

"He was often put into prison in Aberdeen for singing what they called rebellious songs; and examined—'Where he got them?' he said 'Where they were cheapest.' 'Who printed them?'—'Nobody.' 'Why did not he sing other songs than those rebellious songs?'—'Because people would not buy them from him.' He was twice put up in one week, viz., that week that the battle of Inverurie was fought in Provost Morrison's time. But on the morrow after he was liberated, and in the afternoon he had the pleasure of seeing his friends take the Provost up to the Cross and force him to drink Prince Charlie's health in a glass of wine. This I had from an old servant of a gentleman's family in town who supplied Charlie every day with victuals etc. when he was put into jail, and was a witness of seeing the Provost drink the Prince's health.

"Many more were liberated at the same time who had been put in on suspicion of being disaffected to the Government, and those that were taken at Inverurie were put up in their stead. Charlie was no sooner down the prison stair than he began in the throng with the following, as near as I can remember:—

"Come, country man, and sit awhile,
And listen to my sang, man;
I'll gie my aith 'twill gar you smile,
And winna keep you lang, man.

How godles Whigs wi' their intrigues,
Together did convene, man,
At Inverurie, on the Riggs,
On Thursday's afternoon, man.

Macleod cam' doon frae Inverness,
Wi' a' his clan an' mair, man,
The loyal Gordons to suppress,
An' turr their hurdies bare, man.

The second chieftain of Monros
Cam' 'cross the Murray Firth, man;
But ye shall hear, before ye go,
The Gordons married their milt, man.

Lord Lewis for the Royal cause,
He fought wi' courage keen, man,
His clan behaved as in the Raws,
On Tuesday afternoon, man.

Black, wi' his trusty blade,
A heart as stout as steel, man,
He lion-like about him laid,
And gaur'd the rebels reel, man.

Brave Avochy the water wade,
While Crichton pap'd them down, man,
Monaltrie and Stoneywood
Drove them quite through the town, man.

The pickets bold the field did grace,
MacDermond eek'd the slaughter;
Had you been there to see the race,
Ye'd rived your chafts wi' laughter.

The Angus hero, Ferrier,
The rebels did oppose, man,
He proved himself a warrior
When he was at Montrose, man.

Macleod that night got sic a fricht,
Rode aff by break o' day, man,
He tint his bridle in the fecht,
Rode aff wi' ane o' strae, man.

Among other things Macleod forget,
Was found upon the field, man,
A guid claymore and tartan coat,
An's luckydaddy's shield, man.

Chalmers, too, the Logic scholar,
Was there to show his zeal, man,
But frightened wi' a hempen collar,
His terrier phiz grew pale, man.

There was more than ten time six
Were brought to Bon-Accord, man,
Which did perplex and greatly vex
The people o' the Lord, man.

Sir James Kinloch he marched then on
To Perth, that stands on Tay, man,
Where I shall leave them to cry Oh! hon!
The day they crossed the Spey, man."

A Macleod on that occasion showed such spirit as elicited the respect of his foes. He set his back to the gable of a house where Beverley Road now is, and kept a number of assailants at bay until a tailor of the place, thinking to be popular with the stronger party, mounted the roof of the house at the other end, and, crawling onwards, stabbed Macleod from above, for which exploit the indignant rebels shot him.

Were Burns's Ancestors Jacobites?

As a final contribution to this controversy we extract the following passage from an interesting article on "The Land of the Burnesses," by Mr James Craib Watt, K.C., which appeared in the "Scots Magazine" for February, 1890—an article, by the way, replete with detailed and accurate information—regarding Burns's ancestors in the Mearns—

One may at this point advert to what several of Burns's biographers have called an interesting question which they could not get at the bottom of—the question whether his ancestors had anything to do with the Jacobite rebellion. This is a subject on which three or four pages of the "Genealogical Memoirs" [published by the Royal Historical Society] will have to be re-written. It is not the fact that the family was ruined by the winter and spring of 1740, and that that led to the break-up of the paternal home at Clochanhill. The lease was renounced, and the circumstances under which the change took place are quite obvious from the litigation which occurred between old Clochanhill and the incoming tenant. In 1745, the successor of Burnes of Clochanhill was a man named John Duncan. He, of course, had certain payments to make to Robert Burnes as the out-going tenant; but in consequence of the rebellion taking place that year, his crops were all confiscated or consumed by the Prince's party, and he was unable to pay Burnes's ancestor. This practically made Robert Burnes bankrupt, and led to the break-up of his family and his own removal to Ayrshire. Mr Thomson [Sheriff Clerk Depute of Kincardineshire] found this out from statements made by Duncan himself in a litigation which Burnes waged for his money, and in the course of the same process may be found a renunciation of his lease by old Clochanhill.

It has been stated by most of the biographers of Burns, and the notion was encouraged by the poet himself, that his grandfather and granduncles took part in the rebellion of 1715, and that by the laws of the country, like all other tenants of the Earl Marischal, they were under obligation to follow their lord to the field. The fact is that neither grandfather nor granduncles of Robert Burns were ever tenants of the Jacobite Earl. The proof of this is to be found in the rent-roll of the Marischal estates for 1721. At and previous to that date the occupant of Clochanhill was Alexander Murray, and the tenant of Elfhill John Meason. It was, therefore, five years after the forfeiture of the Marischal estates that Robert and George Burnes entered on the occupation of their respective farms, and at a time when the Marischal's lands were in the hands of a tacksman under Government. As a further proof of the anti-Jacobite tendencies of the family it may be stated that Robert and George were strict Presbyterians, and George

(Elfhill) was for many years Kirk Treasurer of the adjacent parish of Fetteresso, and he is sometimes referred to in the session records of that parish.

Burnes himself in several letters, notably those addressed to Dr Moore and Lady W. M. Constable, alludes to his fathers having rented lands from the noble Keiths Marischal, and shared in their fate. "With unshaken firmness," says he, "and unconcealed political attachments, they shook hands with ruin for what they esteemed the cause of their King and country." This must now be regarded as poetical licence, the fact being that any service that Clochanhill performed was some cartage for the opposite side, for which he was duly paid. At the same time, Robert Burnes of Clochanhill married Isabella Keith, a daughter of Criggie, the neighbouring farm to Clochanhill, who was a retainer of the Earl Marischal, and held lands of him before the '15; we find him in the farm of Criggie about the beginning of the century, 1707. Keith of Criggie may, therefore, have taken part in the rebellion, and that may be what Burnes was alluding to. If this is so, it was through the grandmother's family that he was connected with the rebellion in any way.

A Reading-Book in the Vernacular.

Those interested in the preservation of the Scots vernacular will give a hearty welcome to a little volume of "Readings in Modern Scots," prepared by Mr Alexander Mackie, M.A., Aberdeen, and just published by Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Limited. Mr Mackie tells us that the making of this little book was suggested by a recent article by Dr W. A. Craigie, who declared that one or more reading-books for school use, containing good specimens of Scottish poetry and prose, are urgently required. "If the coming generations are to retain a real and living knowledge of their own language—such a knowledge as will enable them to understand and enjoy the best of their own literature." The appeal for such a "reader" could hardly have been responded to by anyone better qualified to tackle the subject than Mr Mackie, whose educational experience and literary knowledge and taste have combined to produce a work of first-rate quality. The selections are thoroughly representative of Scots poetry and prose from the time of Allan Ramsay to the present day, the poetical extracts ranging from the works of Burns, Ferguson, and James Hogg, to those of Alexander Anderson ("Surfacceman") and Charles Murray ("Hamewith"), while the prose authors laid under contribution include not only Sir Walter Scott, John Galt, and Miss Ferrier, but such "moderns" as R. L. Stevenson, J. M. Barrie, and S. R. Crockett. North-country literature is by no means forgotten; and even "children of a larger growth" will find pleasure in renewing their acquaintance with George Mac-

Donald and William Alexander—one of the most delightful selections in the book is "Hairy Muggart's Story of the Calsamond 'Sattlement'" from "Johnny Gibb."

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NORTH-EAST DIALECT.

Mr Mackie has furnished an Introduction, notes, and glossaries; and, discussing the subject of dialect in his introduction, and particularly the vernacular of the north-east, which he notes has developed a broad vocalisation different from the rest, he says—

A great many consonants, especially finals, are shed. "Stand" becomes "stan," "balls" is "ba's," "full" is "fu'," "with" is "wi'," "have" is "a," "of" is "o'," "finger" becomes "finger" pronounced like English "singer"; so with "anger" and "hunger." The most individual feature of consonantal change is the transformation of initial "wh" into "f," which is characteristic of the dialect of Aberdeenshire and surrounding district. "Who" becomes "fa," "where" is "far," "what" is "fat." This is the most "kenspéckle" feature of north-eastern speech, and is an unerring test of locality. "Far's the chief wi' the fite fuskies 't files played the fite-iron fustle?" "Where is the man with the white whiskers who whiles played the white-iron (tin) whistle?" Still, some Aberdeen writers fail to reproduce this peculiarity. Even George MacDonald shows no trace of it in his local stories, such as "Alec Forbes of Howglen"; he uses "wh." No more does he turn "from" into "fae." "Far did ye come fae?" is pure Aberdeen for "Where did you come from?" But MacDonald uses "frae," which belongs to a region farther south. Whether he thought fit to tone down the dialect to render it more acceptable to the wider audience to which he appealed, or merely allowed these idiosyncrasies of his native speech to slip out of his memory, we cannot say, but no illustrations of either of the *e* features are to be found in his novels. Even the Aberdeenshire poem, "The Whistle," here quoted, ignores this spelling. It is written by an Aberdonian, long resident in South Africa, and no doubt the author avoided calling it "The Fustle" as likely to diminish the number of his readers.

A Military Chaplain 300 Years

Age.

HIS FLIGHT FROM SCOTLAND.

Mr Melville wrote in his diary the details of his voyage from Dundee to London, which illustrates the sincere piety and sweet simplicity of his nature; also the very great differences between his times and ours.

Sa, seeking resolution carefulle of my God what to do, a cusing of my awin name, of his awin frie motion and accord, offerit to me, be the assistance of God, to put me saiff in Berwik within twentie four houres be sie. To this also

my uncle Roger and uther frinds aggreit. Sa, efter consultation with my God, and finding of his warrant in my hart, I concludit to go, albeit noch without grait tentationes and miklo heaviness: yit on the part rejoycing, that God gaiff the hart to leave native cuntry, house, and sweet loving new-maried wyll, and all for the love of him and his Chryst. Thus my cusing, being a mariner, conduct a bott to carie a town of his portage wyu about to Carell, and decking me up in his sic attyre betymes in the morning, about the summer solstice, tuk me in down under Dondie as a shipbroken sie-man: and rowing about, behoved to go to the heavyn of St Androis, to lose a certean of skeatt steanes; and because it was law water, we behoved to ly a whyll in the road till the water grew, where the bott wanting an ower-laft, the seall was cassen ower hir ta end, and ther I leyed up, lest I could be spied of sum shipes rydding besyde. Bot within schort space, partle be rokking in the sie, and partle for want of care, I grew sa extrean seik, that manie a tyme I besaught my cousing to sett me a-land: schosin rather anie sort of deth, for a guid cause, nor sa to be tormented in a stinking holl. And yit, whowbeit it was extrean peanfull, I gatt ther notable medicin of vomitine, quhilk was a preservative to my helthe all that yeir. Sa, coming hard to the steppes of the Archbishops peire at St Androis, we lossit our skeattes, and tuk in vivers, and rowit out ahean immediatle, and cam that night to Pitmillie-burn-mouth, wher I gead a-land, and reposit me in my sie abbat. And efter offers of grait kyndnes, he the Lord, and furnitour of a rubber, et starke Morchie call, betymes in the morning we rowit out about the Nes. The day was hat. Ther was bot twa men in the bott, by twa cusinges of myne, with my selff. Of these twa, we haid an at our devotion: the ither was the awner of the bott, and verie evill-affected; bot the hat rowing, and the stope with the stark call hard besyd him, maid him attenech to leave ower aslape. And it pleased God to send a prettie pirle of wound, whereby getting on a call upon hir, or ever our schipper waked we was a guid space besouth the May: wha seing he could noch mend him selff, was fain to yeild and agrie with his merchant for a hyre to Berwik. Bot being at and on with Dundee, about ane efter noone comes at the hilles of Lamemure-age a grait mist, with a tempestous schoure and drow, quhilk, or we could get our sealles takit, did cast us about, and, or my cusing was awar, caried us bak almost to the May, with sic a how wa and spene drift, that the bott being opin, he likit for grait danger gif the stormie schourne haid continued. Bot the young man being verie skillfull and able, starts to his kist, and tuk out a compas, and finding us conture our course, with mikle ad, wanting helpe, and schipping of mikle water, he cast about and pykit on the wind, halking bathe the helme and schott, sustaining in the mean tyme evill language of the schipper in stead of helpe, till it pleasit God mercifullie to

luik upon us, and within an houre and an halff to dryve away the schoure and calme the drow, sa that it fell down dead calme about the suno drawing leache.

To keipe the sie all night in an opin litle bott, it was dangerus, and to go to Dumber we durst nocht; sa, of necessitie, we tuk us toward St Tab's Heid. Bot we haiffing but twa cares, and the boot slaw and heavie, it was about alleavin houres of the night or we could win ther: showbeit, na man was ydle, yea, I rowit my self till the hyd cam of my fingars, mair acquainted with the pen nor working on an are. Coming under the crag, we rowit in with in a prettie lytle hoil betwix the mean and the head, whar easelie going a-land, we refreschit us with cauld water and wyne: and returning to our boot, sleipit the dead of the night, bot neidit nan to wakin us, for soon, be the day-light piped, ther was sie a noyse of founles on the crag, and about us, because of thair young cunes, that we war almaist pressed to lanche out. Now we haid Cawdingham bay and Hay-month to pas by, and that but slawly, rowing be the land, whar the residence of Alexander Home of Manderston, and of our cheiff confederat enemies, and wha haid intercepted a boot of the Earle of Angus coming about from Tamtallon to Berwik nocht lang befor. This put us in grait feir: but our guid God gardit us, making a sweik thik mist till aryse, wherby we might bot skarslie gis at the sight of the land: and thairfra nane could sie us. Sa we cam on hule and fear till we wan within the bounds of Berwik, whar we was in graittest danger of all, unbesett in the mist be twa or thrie of the cobles of Berwik, quhilk war sa swift in rowing, that they ged round about us: bot we being fyve within burd, and haiffing two pistolets, with thrie swords and they na armour, they war fean to let us be, namlie, when they understud that we was making for Berwik. Thus gratinslie protected by my guid God, I cam to Berwik.

The Rickart MSS.

INCOME—(Continued).

August, 1704.

- 15 dito.—Received from Isobel Adam upon Margit Drumond's account seven mercks Scots for her few of her land from Wit. 1703 to Wit. 1704 yeirs.....£4 13 4
15 dito.—Received from Janet Tylor six pounds seven shil. 6d in pairt of payt. of her house meall from Mertinis 1703 to Wit. 1704 £6 7 6
16 cito.—Received from Mr Patrick Sandielands of Cotten feftie five pounds Scots for a yeirs @ rent of 1000 lbs. 12s from Wit. 1703 to Wit. 1704£55 0 0

September 1704.

- 5 dito.—I borrowed Wm. Maccapie, skipper in Abd., four hundereth mercks for defrayeing my expences about my marriage.....£266 13 4

- 6 dito.—Received from Robert Hector tuintie nyne mercks Scots for four bolls bear I sold him at Candlins last for crope 1703, being his dautie£19 6 8

October 1704.

- 6 dito.—Received from Wm. Gordon of Govell feftie five mercks for a yeirs @ rent of a thousand mercks resting me be him and Jo. Gray, and Mr Wm. Gordon, preceidewd Witsonday last [viz.] from Wit. 1703 to Wit. 1704£36 13 4
9 dito.—Received from George Tylor, thertie five pounds Scots for his last half yeirs meall of his house, viz. from Mertinis 1703 to Wit. 1704 yeirs£35 0 0

November 1704.

- 9 dito.—Received from Andrew Young six pounds Scots in compleat payt. of his meall for a laigh house in the Castlegate from Wit. 1702 to Wit. 1703 (but I want all my expences)£6 0 0
14 dito.—Received from John Macrob five lbs. for half a yeirs meall of his house from Mertinis 1703 to Witsonday 1704£5 0 0

December 1704.

- 4 dito.—Received from Alex. Smylen five lbs ten shil. for half a yeirs meall; viz. from the first October 1703 to Wit. 1704.....£5 10 0
4 dito.—For two hundered selcats sold to my boyr, as I bought them.....£6 12 0
6 dito.—Received from James Ferrier eight poundcs Scots moy. in pairt of seaventine lbs. he rests me upon bond.....£8 0 0
7 dito.—Received from Udney feftie five mercks Scots for a yeirs @ rent of a thousand mercks from Mert. 1703 to Mert. 1704.....£36 13 4
7 dito.—Received from Mr Alex. Gellie, person of Fordayse, two hundred lbs Scots qeh. he was resting me p. bond, wt. a yeirs @ rent, qeh. macks.....£211 0 0
8 dito.—Received from Rothna younger seaventie one lbs. 1 shil. Scots qeh. he was resting me p. bond for a watch, and gave him his bond£71 1 0
10 dito.—Received from Anna Irwing feftie mercks in trust to keepe to her, qeh. wt. 200 mercks I got a Wit-onday last, macks 250 mercks, for qeh. I gave her my bond beareing interest from Mertinis last, and gave out the sd. 250 mercks upon interest in my own name, £33 6 8
29 dito.—Received from Grandom two hundered and feftie mercks in pairt of payt. of 300 lbs. he rests me per land, and gave recd. therfor£166 13 4
29 dito.—Received from Grandhom 44 lbs. and one yeirs @ rent of the sd. 300 lbs. he rests me from Mertinis 1703 to Mert. 1704£44 0 0
29 dito.—Received from Wm. Gordon, Govell, fourtie eight lbs. for three biere salmon fatts I sold him qeh. beloued to Wm. Rickart£48 0 0

It.—I gott four pundis fiftene shillings, qch. with five libs. 5 shil. I was resting for my sixt part of the chaarges for fishing the coble of the Midehingle for season 1704, per account, mackes ten libs. for my cellar meall possessed be the sd. coble from Mertinis 1703 to Mertinis 1704.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

966. BLACKHALL LANDS (INVERTRIE PARISH).—In 1696, according to the Poll Book, the proprietor of these lands was William Thaine. Did he succeed the family of Blackhal of that ilk directly, or were there other proprietors between?

A. M. M.

967. COBAIRDY, OR COWBARDIE, LANDS (FORGUE PARISH).—In 1664 the proprietor was David Gregorie, who was served heir to his brother in that year. Were the lands held by a family of Murray earlier in the century?

A. M. M.

Answers.

943. JAMES PERRY OF THE "MORNING CHRONICLE."—Perry was in no way related to the Perry family of Logie-Buchan.

R.

959. BUCHANNESS LIGHTHOUSE.—"The lighthouse was finished, and the light first exhibited, in 1827." (Smith's "New History of Aberdeenshire.")

Q.

No. 272.—July 4, 1913.

The Earls Marischal and Dunnottar.

The direct line of the Keiths, Earls Marischal of Scotland, came to an end in the two greatest companions—or perhaps they ought to be called acquaintances, for they, at all events, were the soul of honour—of "Pickle the Spy," namely, George Keith, the last Earl, the friend of Frederick the Great and correspondent of Voltaire, and James Keith, his brother, the celebrated Field-Marshal of Prussia.

There were Keiths of lineage in the country in the time of Malcolm and Margaret, but the story of their having come as a tribe called *Cattie* from the Rhenish provinces of Germany and settled in Caithness and subsequently forming the Clan Chattan, may be discarded along with the fable of their coat-of-arms having originated in the Scottish King dipping his three fingers in the blood of the Danish Canute at Barry about 1010 A.D. and drawing three strokes on the shield of a valiant Keith of that time. It is certain that at an early date they became Marischals of Scotland, and obtained the lands of Aberkerrill in Caithness. But their first substantial settlement seems to have been at Keith-Humbleby of old, now called Humble, near Dalkeith. One of the estates in this parish is Keith-Marischal, although the later barony of Keith-Marischal was in Kincardineshire. Numerous chartularies and charters bear evidence of their presence in the Lothians. They mingled in the stirring events of the War of Independence, leading the horse at Bannockburn, and fighting at Rosslyn and Harlaw; and by the time of Robert the Bruce certainly—if not long before, as some contend—the dignity of Marischal (which at that time was more of a court than a military office) had become fixed in the family. When Robert the Bruce succeeded, he took care to reward his supporters; and to the Keith he granted Hall Forest, which remained in the family till the forfeiture of 1715.

ACQUISITION OF DUNNOTTAR—ROYAL VISITS.

Sir William Keith, who had by marriage acquired the Forest of Cowie, including Dunnottar, proceeded to build a Tower upon the Rock of Dunnottar, and in this way exposed himself to the wrath of the clergy, who excommunicated him in consequence. The church or cell of St Ninian had occupied the rock of Dunnottar up to that time either by itself or along with the original fortress. The Pope afterwards removed the ban on condition of a new church being erected, and this was done at a spot near the present church of Dunnottar. At what time the rock itself had been conse-

crated to this sacred use is not quite clear, but probably it was about 1270. Dunnottar thus became the chief castle of the Keith family. The family continued to increase in power, and the Keith of 1455 was first made Lord Keith, and then the first Earl Marischal. There was a line of ten earls between 1455 and 1715, and there is hardly a Scotch noble family who have not the blood of the Keith's in their veins.

The Keiths kept up a state almost royal, and from the beginning of the sixteenth century at latest the hospitality of Dunnottar was frequently extended to Kings and nobles. The earlier Kings were often at Dunnottar. On 15th October, 1503, James IV. was entertained at Dunnottar, as the book of his treasurer records "that samyn nycht in Dunnottar, to the cheld playit on the monocordes, be the King's command, xvijis." were disbursed. When Queen Mary visited the north during the contentions between the Gordons and the Earl of Murray in the year 1562, she was entertained at Dunnottar, for Pitcottie relates that "upon the feird day of November, the Queen came out of Aberdeine to Dunnottar." James VI. also honoured Dunnottar, "for the Kyngis grace come to Dunnottar the xvij. day of June, the year of God 1580 years; and the fyrst tyme that I, Walter Cullen, Reder of Aberdeen, schrit his graice, was the xx. day of the said moneth of June, 1580 yeirs; and that, at the wod of Fetteresso, he beand at the huntis with sertane of his lordis; and thairefter I paist to Dunnottar, quhair I beheld his grace at his supar, quhil he paist to his chalmere; and thairefter his grace paist furth of Dunnottar, the xxij. day of June, 1580 yeirs to Ezail." He visited it again, 1617, and in March 1641 the Earl of Winton, with his son, Lord Seton, who had Mr Andrew Cant in their company, "war weill intertymeit, the Lady Marshall being the Erll of Winton's dochter." Here also, on 8th July 1650, Charles II., when he came to Scotland to be crowned, accompanied by the Dukes of Buckingham and Hamilton, and other English and Scottish cavaliers, was sumptuously entertained. He also visited it on the 24th of February 1651.

THE FURNISHINGS OF DUNNOTTAR.

The earliest account we have of the furnishings of Dunnottar is in an inventory of 1612. George, the fifth Earl, succeeded in 1594, and possessed until 1623, dying at Dunnottar at the age of 70 years. The Inventory is thus described—

"This is the iust Inventar quhilk ane noble and potent lord George Erll Merschall, Lord Keythe, etc. and Dame Margret Ogilvie (daughter of James, Lord Ogilvie), his spous, gives up wpon thair credit and honnour to William Maister Merschall, Lord Keythe, sone to the said noble lord, conforme to the contract past betuixt thame, quhilk Inventar the said William Maister of Merschall, Lord Keythe, etc., acceptis, grantis, and acknowledges to be just, trew, and ane perfyt Inventar, particularlie as is affoir writtin, except ye timber wark, buikis,



and armour, quhairof ye Inventar salbe particularlie takin wp and set down heirefter be-tuixt ye said noble lord and the said William Keytho his sone. In witness quhairof yis present is subscriuit be the saidis noble lordis and the said noble lady At Dunottar ye sewintein day off December in ye zeir of God aue thousand sex hundrethe and twelff yeiris Beffoir witnesses Johne Erll of Mar, Lord Erskine, John Levingstoun of Dunnipace, John Keyth in Conton."

This is endorsed—"Inventar of the plenishing, bedding, artailzearie (artillery), etc., In Dunnottar." An inventory of 1660 is headed—"Ane trew Inventarie of what goodis wer belonging to the Earle Marischall and wer in the Castle of Dunnottour in the custodie of Captaine Umphra Measone, which the said Captaine Measone delyvered by order of Major General Morgan to Robert Keith of Whytriggs, Depute-Shireff of the Countie of Kincardine, and George Ogilvy of Barrass, 10 September 1660." This date is ten years before William, the seventh Earl, died.

INCIDENTS IN THE CAREERS OF THE EARLS.

Many of the articles detailed had doubtless been in use for years before 1612, but it is probable that in the latter half of the previous century numerous additions had been made to the list. This is evident from incidents in the careers of the Earls from the fourth to the seventh. William, the fourth Earl, who was at Pinkie, 1547, attended Queen Mary to France, and afterwards, although a great reformer, was a favourite of the Queen Regent. The estates suffered greatly at the hands of the Anti-Covenanters, and the celebrated Cant was in Dunnottar when the Marischal's neighbouring houses and barns were burned and consold the unhappy nobleman with the assurance, which harmonised well with Cant's name, that it would be a sweet-smelling incense to the Lord. The fourth Earl—he died 1594—had seen splendid plenishing in the palaces of the French kings and in the chateaux of their nobility. His son, George, the fifth Earl, a pupil of Beza at Geneva, was sent by James VI. to bring Queen Ann from Denmark, for which service he obtained the Abbey of Deir and was made Lieutenant of the North, 1593, and founded the Marischal College in Aberdeen. He was a much travelled and learned man and died at Dunnottar in 1623. These two Earls undoubtedly added to the furnishings of Dunnottar, for George is said to have modelled more fine houses than anyone had done before. It is suggested that in his time the quadrangle of Dunnottar was built for the better accommodation of illustrious guests. William, the sixth Earl, died in 1635, and his third son was made Earl of Kintore when his uncle William, the seventh Earl—who espoused the cause of Charles II.—was in possession of the castle. The Regalia were sent to Dunnottar because of its strength, and the castle stood a historic siege by Cromwell's troops.

THE FURNITURE IN THE CASTLE.

The inventory of 1660 applies to the troubled times of Cromwell, and it is not nearly so full as the inventory of 1612. It merely summarises the substantial articles of furniture. There were 58 bedsteads and 58 gurners—whatever they might be—hardly gurnals, although "gurnals" is sometimes spelt in this way. There were 44 tables of one kind or another distributed amongst the various rooms, and a "lidd" of a table, or a folding table, in addition. Of chests—possibly oak—there were 44, and of chairs 49, including, no doubt, the chairs purchased half a century ago by Sir William Fraser in the Old Town of Stonehaven—one of them selling in Edinburgh four or five years ago for nearly £200. There are still two or three fairly authenticated chairs in Stonehaven and neighbourhood. There were 22 "stools," more sumptuous probably than three-legged ones; and nine cupboards and 11 pressis—of the nature of wardrobes, doubtless. Of forms, which would accommodate more than a stool or a chair, and might some of them be settles, ranged along the dining, drawing, and dancing rooms, there were 20.

Unfortunately, we have no means of distinguishing what articles garnished the room which was dedicated to the King and called "The King's Room," and what were in the Earl's and guests' rooms, except that we find that of eight pair and five pieces of "courtained and valloynes" there were a "suite of reid embroidered with silk fringes" in the King's room; while in the greine chalmere there was "ane suite of greine with deep silk fringes and silk lace and a counterpane." Moreover, there were 67 feather beds, 54 coverliddis, 66 bolsters, 84 plaidis (used as blankets), and "ane half of blankettis"—five of them; 20 shelves, and 11 coddis—probably pillows. The inference from what follows is that the beds and bedrooms were made imposing by rich hangings, that the beds were formidable four-posters to which the occupant ascended by the brondierit stool or chair, and that the tapestry depicted the history of Samson and probably other Scriptural characters. Who the makers of the tapestry were we have no means of knowing; but in an inventory of writs dated January, 1617, detailing writs found in a particular "letteron," this entry occurs—"Item William Beaton, brondierist, his obligation upon ye receipt of sex piece of tapestrie whilk is yet undeliverit, 1593." Doubtless the best of it came from France—"Dunnottar and its Barons," by James Crabb Watt, K.C., in "Scottish Historical Review," July, 1905.

A Persecuted Presentee.

The Rev. Gideon Guthrie (as to whose alleged incumbency of the Episcopal Church, Stonehaven, a note appeared in No. 260, April 11) left a monograph which gives a graphic and most interesting picture of the times. The

monograph was published a few years ago by one of his descendants, the late Miss Guthrie-Wright.

Mr Guthrie was born at Castleton of Fording on May 24, 1663, of which estate his father was laird. His mother was Margaret Sibbald of Kair, whose grandfather was preceptor to the son of Charles I., one of the king's chaplains, and rector of Temple Bar. Mr Guthrie was educated in the public schools, and entered the University of Aberdeen when 16 years of age. By advice of the "Presbytery of Mearns" he entered on his trials for licence to preach in March, 1688, and finished in September. The Episcopal Church was then the Established Church in Scotland, and had been from 1661. The Revolution of 1688, and the overthrow of the Stuart line, was followed by an Act of the first year of William and Mary again establishing Presbyterianism as the national religion. Mr Guthrie had been trained in Episcopacy, and adhered to it, declining to accept the indulgence granted to ministers of that persuasion. He received calls from Grange, Aboyne, Glenmuick, and other parishes, but was opposed by the Commission of the Kirk, and therefore could get no settlement, as he had not taken the tests. At length William, the ninth Earl Marischal, in November, 1703, gave him a presentation to the church and parish of Fetteresso. Mr Guthrie entered on his charge on December 26, and the presbytery at once proceeded against him. Within a few weeks they summoned him three times, but he paid no attention. The earl and parishioners, however, defended and protested until, after half a year's disputation, the matter was referred to the synod, where a repetition of the discussions so perplexed the members that they passed it on to the General Assembly, where sentence was given against Mr Guthrie, who, nevertheless, continued to exercise his duties as minister of the parish. The presbytery, however, regularly provided supply by sending their probationers to preach—called 20 merk men, because by Act of Parliament they were entitled to that sum for every sermon preached north of the Tay during a vacancy. The parishioners adhered to the presentee, and on Sundays 20 to 30 women guarded all the approaches to the Kirktown and prevented the probationers getting near the kirk. The presbytery in this state of affairs gave a call to Mr John Webster in 1704, to which the parishioners objected and protested, and again the dispute went to the Synod and Assembly, where Webster's call was sustained by three votes. Letters of homing were then taken out by Webster against certain of the parishioners and the presentee, to which they paid no heed, and the former were sentenced in payment of fines and the presentee to banishment. For reasons which do not clearly appear, these sentences fell, and no attempt was ever made to enforce them. The presbytery fixed Mr Webster's ordination for 13th March, but the parishioners took possession of the kirk and kirkyard and strenuously defended them, so that the presbytery, their candidate and supporters had to retire to

a distance, and the whole ceremony, singing, praying, preaching, and ordaining, lasted only fourteen minutes. Mr Guthrie continued to officiate in all ministerial duties for the next two years, having got a tack of the manse and glebe from the Earl, who in 1707 gave Mr Webster a presentation to the parish of New Deer. For the next two and a half years the parishioners used every device in their power to prevent the presbytery giving another call, and Mr Guthrie still continued his ministrations, preaching regularly in the manse. The presbytery caused his name to be put in the Portents Roll, and he was summoned before the Justiciary Court at Aberdeen in May, 1709, charged with being an intruder, wanting legal qualifications, and disaffected to the Government, both in Church and State. The jury found he was no intruder, but as he had baptised and married, the lords ordained him to remove out of the parish. Application was made on behalf of the Episcopal clergy in Scotland to the Lords when the Circuit Court met at Perth a few days thereafter, and a sist or suspension of the decree against Mr Guthrie was granted. The Presbytery took out criminal letters against him, but dared not execute them, and thereafter gave a presentation to the Rev. David Burn, whom they ordained, without any previous intimation, but had to break open the church to gain admission. The parishioners were very hostile, and strongly barricaded the doors and windows of the church before Sunday, and the women mustered in strength to defend them. A melee took place, and Mr Burn presently proceeded to Edinburgh to get criminal letters against the women. To save the women the J.P.'s summoned them, and inflicted imprisonment for a few hours on some, and trifling fines on others. The church was barricaded week by week, and these as regularly broken down by Mr Burn and his servant (sometimes working at them for two hours on the Sundays for ten or twelve weeks, when he stupidly offered 400 merks to Mr Guthrie to remove. This was indignantly refused, but to save the parishioners from more legal prosecution the latter removed to Dunnotar in the spring of 1710, and in a farm house there he conducted service regularly for about three months.

Mr Guthrie accepted an invitation from the Episcopalians in Brechin in July 1710, and a meeting house was speedily fitted up. He soon had a large congregation, and at Easter, 1711, when the first communion was celebrated for many years, there were over 1200 communicants. With the concurrence of the Earls of Panmure and Southesk he introduced the liturgy, and soon everyone who could read was supplied with the book of common prayer. The congregation daily increased, but attempts were made in 1713 to break it up, which only tended to give it greater strength and unanimity. The ministers of the Presbytery disclaimed and inveighed against the liturgy from their pulpits, and also privately, and the Presbytery itself prepared a libel, which was presented to the magistrates with a requisition to forward it to

the justice clerk, that Mr Guthrie might be again put in the Porteous Roll. The magistrates would not do so, and it was forwarded by the Presbytery. Summonses to the Circuit Court at Perth in May, 1715, were accordingly issued against him and 24 witnesses. He was charged again with being an intruder: neglecting to pray for the King and Prince; having assumed power of discipline, uplifted dues belonging to the Kirk, and various other things. These proceedings fell through, and a new summons issued for the Justiciary Court at Edinburgh on 4 July, 1715, with three or four additional offences alleged. The prosecution appears to have been conducted by the Presbytery with great bitterness, and terms of accommodation so gross and shameful were offered to Mr Guthrie, that he preferred to stand his trial. The Jury gave a verdict against him on certain points, and the Justice Clerk offered, if he would pray for King George, to protect him from the Presbytery. He declined and was fined 100 merks and to be imprisoned until paid; debarred from preaching or exercising any ministerial function within the town or parish of Brechin under penalty of 500 merks for each contravention; and declared incapable of holding any Church, Manse, or Benefice within Scotland for 7 years. The Bishop of Edinburgh, the Earls of Panmure and Southesk, Lord Forglan, and many others gave much support to Mr Guthrie, and through their influence the other Episcopal clergymen about Brechin supplied his place for a time. Then the rising of 1715 took place, when the Earl of Southesk proclaimed James VIII. King of Scotland, at Montrose on 17th September, 1715, and Mr Guthrie resumed preaching and other duties. The King appointed him Bishop of Brechin, and gave him authority to take possession of the Cathedral, which he did, and officiated until James had to flee from Scotland on 4th February, 1716. Many of the Presbyterian ministers deserted their charges at the rising, and when they returned after the King's flight they were filled with malice against the ministers who had supplied their vacancies.

Mr Guthrie now retired out of harm's way for several months, and was diligently searched for. Whenever the Dragoons were lying in Brechin several of them were quartered in his house, and he had many narrow escapes. At length he decided to settle in Edinburgh, and the people of Brechin transported his plenishing to Montrose, from whence he sailed to Leith on 10th November, 1716, and on arrival he took up house in Edinburgh, where trusty friends were admitted to family worship, and at Easter following the Communion was publicly celebrated. Public worship was ever after kept up in his house without any challenge. The Bishop of Edinburgh and several of the clergy urged Mr Guthrie to set up a public meeting house, but he declined to expose himself and family to new hazards, and he received very competent pro-

vision from his hearers. He was appointed one of the collectors of the fund for the clergy and their widows. The Episcopal Church very soon had two serious internal controversies—one as to the usages, and the other as to Bishops, but it does not appear what part, if any, Mr Guthrie took in either. He lost his wife, who lovingly and bravely shared in all his trials, and from whom he received much sympathy and help, in February, 1727, and he himself followed her in 1732.

The Moray Floods Medal.

The medal referred to by Mr R. Murdoch-Lawrance (No. 268—June 6) is only one of several that were issued at the time of the Moray Floods, 1829. The appendix to Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's well-known book on the Floods contains a copy of a circular issued by the Central Committee for managing "The Flood Fund." It stated that, during the investigation of the numerous cases of distress laid before them, the committee had often had their attention drawn to the important services of the boatmen on the rivers Findhorn and Spey, and (before closing their labours) they deemed it a duty owing to these brave men to place their conduct and merits fairly before the public. The circular then proceeded—

"On the awful morning of the 4th of August last" [the circular was dated Elgin, 20th April, 1830] " . . . five boats' crews started from the town of Findhorn, and several cobsles from the west side of that river, proceeding in all directions, over hedges and embankments, and through every obstacle, to the objects in view. Their laborious and dangerous exertions were crowned with the most gratifying success; not one life was lost, though, without this noble, disinterested, and unsolicited assistance, many must have perished. On the Spey, at Rothes and at Garmouth, the same generous, prompt, and effective spirit was shown, with the same gratifying results. Several lives were saved, though at the most fearful risk to their brave deliverers. From the accounts already received by the committee forty of these warm-hearted brave fellows were engaged in that perilous work of mercy."

The Committee, deeply impressed with the merits of these brave men, recognised the propriety of their receiving some reward, and made the following suggestion—

"Instead of a present in money, which would be soon dissipated and forgotten, the Committee have thought that a preferable mode of remunerating such services would be by an honorary reward, and that a Silver Medal to each man, with his name and services engraven on it, which with an honest pride, on festive or solemn occasions, could be displayed by himself and his descendants as a proof of his merit and of the public appreciation, and hence become a stimulus, in the little circle of his connections and acquaintance, to emulate his

good conduct, and thus, in a certain degree, to elevate the character of this class of the people, would best accomplish their idea."

An appropriate design for the medal was adopted, which corresponds with the description of the medal seen by Mr Murdoch-Lawrance—"A view of the Bridge of Spey, after the destruction of the two northern arches, by which the ruins of this noble structure are seen standing amidst the raging flood, emblematical of the devastation it occasioned, and of the important services intended to be commemorated by the medal." The Committee allocated £20 out of the Flood Fund to help in the provision of the medals, and appealed for public subscriptions for the balance, the total cost being estimated at between £50 and £60.

Q:

John Burness ("Thrummy Cap").

To the record of this person (No. 224—August 2, 1912) may be added the following from "The Land of the Burnesses," by Mr James Crabb Watt, K.C., in the "Scots Magazine," February, 1890—

John Burness, the youngest son of the author of "Thrummy Cap," perished in a shipwreck near Aberdeen in 1853, in the "Duke of Sutherland" steamer from London, when 16 lives were lost. This John Burness was originally a fireman on board a steamer belonging to Aberdeen, but he subsequently went to the Australian diggings, whence he had just returned when he was drowned. About £50 was found on his body when it was washed ashore. He left a family.

The Rickart MSS.

INCOME—(Continued).

Jary. 1705.

- 25 dito.—Received from Mr Alex. Ross of Lethentie feittie five punds Scots for a year and a half @ rent from Wit. 1703 to Mertimis 1704 of 1000 merks.....£55 0 0
30 dito.—Received from Janet Taylor six punds twelve shil. 6d in part of payt. of her house meall from Wit. 1704 to Mert. 1704 yeirs£6 12 6

February 1705.

- 3 dito.—Received from Alex. Smylen, waiter, five libs. Scots for half a yeirs meall of his house, viz. from Witsunday 1704 to Mertimis 1704, having alowed him 2 shil. therof for mending his chamber doore locks.....£4 18 0
3 dito.—Received from John Somervail twentie four libs. ten shilling Scots for half a yeirs meall of his house from Wit. 1704 to Mertimis 1704£24 10 0
14 dito.—Received from Provist Mitchell feittie four libs. for my salmon I sold him last year wt. four libs. for his half of the fish cellar sett to my broyr. and him, qch. is £58 0 0

- 20 dito.—Received from Janet Milln upon John Ritchies account tuo libs Scots for her meall from Wit. 1704 to Mertimis 1704, given her a recipe£2 0 0
21 dito.—Received from Daniell Cargill twelve libs. Scots in part of payt. of 50 merks for his and Alex. Donaldsons house from Wit. 1704 to Wit. 1705.....£12 0 0

March 1705.

- 8 dito.—Received from Patrick Gellie, leat bealie, fourteine punds Scots for a yeirs meall of the cellar sett to a cobell of the reack from Mertimis 1703 to Mertimis 1704, given discharge£14 0 0
13 dito.—Received from John Steuart on Robert Aickman's account, twentie six libs. twelve shillings Scots, qch. wt. 3 libs. I queited him, compleits his house meall from Wit. 1702 to Wit. 1704, given discharge.....£26 12 0
31 dito.—Received from John M'Rob five punds Scots for half a yeirs house meall: viz. from Wit. 1704 to Mertimis 1704.....£5 0 0

Aprilo 1705.

- 27 dito.—Received from Daniell Cargill, tobacco spinster, in Abdn., twelve punds Scots in part of payt. of 50 merks for his and Alex. Donaldsons there house meall from Wit. 1704 to Wit. 1705£12 0 0
27 dito.—Received from Robert Mouat, weater, seven merks upon John Ritchies account, part of his meall from Wit. 1704 to Mertimis 1704£4 13 4

May 1705.

- 19 dito.—Received from Alex. Guthrie, waiter, in Abdn., 13½ libs. for a yeirs meall of his house from Wit. 1704 to Wit. 1705, and discharged him£13 10 0
22 dito.—Received from my broyr. four libs. for his half of a fish cellar meall from Mertimis 1703 to Mertimis 1704, wt. Provist Mitchell£4 0 0
22 dito.—Received from Provist Sandilands feittie punds Scots qch. he was resting my wife before she was married.....£50 0 0

June 1705.

- 14 dito.—Received from Neuton ano hundreded and ten merks for a yeirs @ rent of tuo thousand merks he rests me: viz. from Wit. 1704 to Wit. 1705£73 6 8
20 dito.—Received from Clachriach and Ludquharn ano hundreded and ten merks Scots for ano yeirs annul rent of tuo thousand merks from Wit. 1704 to Wit. 1705.....£73 6 8
23 dito.—Received from George Taylor ano hundreded and twentie seven libs. in part of what he should have payt. me for my house he bought at this term.....£127 0 0

August 1705.

- 10 dito.—My Broyr. received on my account feittie five libs. from Cotton for a yeirs @ rent of a thousand libs. he rests me, from Wit. 1704 to Wit. 1705.....£55 0 0

September 1705.

- 6 dito.—Received from John Somervail nyne-
teine lbs. twelve shillings Scots, qch. wt. four
lbs. 18 shil. I allowed him for goods bought
from him preceding this date makes 24½ lbs.
qch. compleits his house meall from Mer-
tinis 1704 to Wit. 1705.....£19 12 0
- 7 dito.—Received from John McRob five lbs.
Scots for half a yeirs meall of his house from
Mertinis 1704 to Wit. 1705, and gave dis-
charge£5 0 0
- 7 dito Sept.—Received from Daniell Cargill four-
teine mercks Scots, qch. wt. 29 lbs. I got
before and tuo severall tymes, compleits the
house meall I sett to him and Alex. Donald-
son from Wit. 1704 to Wit. 1705, qch. was
50 mercks, and discharged them.....£9 6 8
- 7 dito.—Received from John Breack, wright, in
Abdn., eight lbs. sixteine shil. Scots, and
from John Anderson, shoemaker there, six
lbs. eleaven shillings 10d, and from Janet
Miller, indualler there, tuo pounds, qch. makes
seaventeine lbs. 7 shil. 10d, all upon John
Ritchies account, it being there meall of his
house dew preceding Wit. 1705, qch. I am to
count for to him in part of payt.....£17 7 10
- 8 dito.—Received from Alex. Davidson and Wil-
liam Ross fourtie mercks Scots, in part of
payt. of there deantie resting be them there
partners for crope seaventeine hundred and
four yeirs of my rigge in the Sandie-
lands£26 13 4
- 17 dito.—Received from Monemus nyutie one
punds thirteine shil. 4d for a yeirs @ rent of
tuentie five hundred mercks from Wit. 1704
to Wit. 1705£91 13 4

(To be continued.)

Queries.

968. THE MORISON FAMILY.—The Morisons of Bognie were at one time connected with the West Indies; indeed Alexander, the laird who died in 1879, was born there (Temple's "Thanage," p. 160). I should like to know their relationship to a family of Morison connected with Tobago. In 1836, William Wyllie, of Torrington Square, London (as consignee of the estate of the late George Morison appointed by the Court of Chancery), and John Morison, Edward Ellice [of Invergarry], and Charles Ross, as trustees of George Morison, put in claims for slave compensation on the following estates:—

Les Coteaux, parish of St David's: manager, Thomas Wyllie: 421 slaves (claim 44).

Greenhall and Friendship, parish of St George, 177 slaves (claim 21).

Golden Lane, parish of St Patrick.

Counter claims to Les Coteaux were entered by Alexander Ellice and Russell Ellice (the brothers of Edward Ellice) as mortgagees, and by William Wyllie as the natural guardian of his children by his late wife, Martha Morison, for £3895. The Compensation Commissioner paid £7563 to the Accountant-General. Henry Jamieson, James Blaikie, Alexander Stronach, and Alexander Jopp, advocates, Aberdeen claimed for money advanced to John Morison out of his own proper monies.

Counter claims to the Greenhall and Friendship estate were entered by John Morison, 4 Albaen Place, Regent Street, London, for £6000, with interest on purchase money, under indentures of Feb. 14-15, 1823, and by George Morison, of the University of Cambridge, for £1836, as trustee under the will of George Morison, dated Dec. 12, 1814. The Commissioners paid in £3581 to the Accountant-General.

In the case of the Golden Lane estate, counter claims were put in by George Morison of Cambridge University, for £1128, by William Dickinson, East India House, as husband of Eleanor Morison, for £1128; and by Henry Dickinson, H.E.I.C., as husband of Mary Morison, for £1123.

None of the marriages notified here is given in the "Thanage." According to another document in the Public Record Office (P. 71, 1179. Claim 37). George Morison, who made his will on Dec. 12, 1814, had the following issue—George, Martha, Mary, Magdalen, and Eleanor.

J. M. BULLOCH.

969. CHIEF JUSTICE JAMES REID, MONTREAL.—I understand Mr Reid had a sister who married a Mr Taylor. Who was Taylor and what was his full name?

G. R.

Answers.

927. WILLIAM GRAY, CLOCHTOW OF SLAINS.—It was through his marriage with Elspet Annand, on 1st December, 1709, that Gray arrived in Buchan, and settled at Clochtow. Elspet Annand was daughter and probably heiress of James Annand, of the Auchterellon family. This James Annand was served heir to his nephew, Alexander Annand, second lawful son of Captain Robert Annand, in the lands and town of Old Clochtow, etc., 1st April, 1668; and Gray by marrying Elspet would simply go into her house and possess the lands.

P. G.

961. FRASER FAMILY OF FRENDRAGHT.—"G" will find particulars of this family in Mr Temple's "Thanage of Fernartyn."

Q.

No. 273.—July 11, 1913.

Scottish Ecclesiological Society's Transactions.

The part of the Society's "Transactions" for 1912-13, recently issued, contains as a frontispiece an illustration of the Reredos and Holy Table at Crathie Church, against the latter of which the Rev. Jacob Primmer not only protested but "took steps." The contents of the number include Professor Cooper's presidential address on "The Fine Arts as Handmaids to the Church's Worship," and his paper on Dunkeld Cathedral prepared for the annual excursion to Dunkeld in 1910; a paper on the Knights Templars in Scotland read by Mr John Edwards at the excursion of the Edinburgh and Glasgow members to Temple and Arncliffe; the second part of Mr F. C. Eccles's account of the "Inventory of the Chapel Royal, Stirling Castle"; a brief description of Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, by Mr Herbert Honeyman, the Edinburgh architect; and a paper on "John Willock, Superintendent of the West"—who, according to Professor Hume Brown, "seems to have held the next place in name and authority to Knox among the preachers of the reformed religion in Scotland"—contributed by the Rev. Kirkwood Hewat. One meeting only was held in the Aberdeen district. There is, however, a very interesting Aberdeen reference in the paper on Greyfriars Church. Mentioning a stone bench table along the side wall of a bay of the south aisle, Mr Honeyman suggests that it may have been intended to run right round the church as in some ancient churches, and appends this footnote—"A similar stone bench, decorated with arcing in relief, remains in the north transept of Elgin Cathedral; and Professor Cooper informs me that an old lady who remembered the ancient (fifteenth century) choir of St Nicholas', Aberdeen, told him that it had a stone bench running round all the walls, on which poor people used to sit during divine service on Sundays."

We extract some passages from Professor Cooper's paper on Dunkeld Cathedral:—

THE MINISTERS OF DUNKELD.

The record of the ministers of Dunkeld from the Reformation onward supplies illustrative examples of almost every successive change in the ecclesiastical history of Scotland. The first name upon the roll is a distinguished one; it is that of Robert Pont. The first General Assembly (1560) declared him qualified for the ministry; the fourth (1562) sent him to minister the Word and Sacraments first at Dunblane and next at Dunkeld—that is, in the two cathedral cities still occupied by bishops strongly opposed

to the Reformation. Next year he was "commissioner" to push the cause in the diocese of Moray, where the wicked old bishop, Patrick Hepburn, though outwardly conforming, was no friend to the new order of things. The Regent Mar wanted Pont, on account of his great knowledge of the laws, to accept the office of a lord of session, and the Assembly gave him leave on condition that he "left not the office of the ministry." During his later years he played, as minister of St Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, a very prominent and a wisely moderate part. Pont was evidently too important a person to be left at Dunkeld, and ere the year of his incumbency was out, we find the General Assembly appointed Mr James Fowles to be minister there. After him Bishops Paton, Nicholson, and Lindsay were pastors of the parish as well as diocesans. In 1614, Mr William Glass, who as minister of Little Dunkeld had long been prominent among the clergy of the district, and had been appointed by the Assembly of 1606 "constant moderator" of presbytery, became minister of the Cathedral. In 1639 came Alexander Rollock.

THE PROTESTERS AND THE RESOLUTIONERS.

Then, in 1650, followed Mr John Heart. It was a troubled time in Church and State. Charles II. had arrived in Scotland, and had subscribed the Covenant; on the question as to who were to be permitted to support him against Cromwell, the Church of Scotland was rent by its first schism. Mr Heart sided with the extreme party; joined the Protesters in forming a separate presbytery; and in 1652 was deposed by the Resolutioners—who in these parts were the stronger section. The Protesters were the party admired and copied by the Free Church of 1843; but it does not sound consistent either with "Disruption principles" or with the "Moderatism" attributed to the Resolutioners—in fact, it confounds our notions of both parties—to hear of Heart's successor, James Strachan, that he was "admitted in an irregular and disorderly way by the Protesters at nine o'clock at night on the 10th July, 1655, having been called neither by the Session nor the Congregation," and "that next day he was deposed by the [Resolutioner] Synod for presuming to usurp the charge without a lawful call; but seeing he was ordained by pastors, the further consideration of his case was delayed. On submitting to the Synod, his mouth was opened by a Committee." One may notice, however, on the one hand the importance then attached to an ordination by presbyters, and, on the other, the liberal interpretation of the rule of ordination by "presbyters orderly associated." As Strachan "continued" in 1661 and was translated to Weem in 1666, he must have accepted collation from Bishop Halyburton. He seems to have acknowledged the Revolution settlement; but a deposition for "drunkenness" in 1692 means sometimes little more than that he had pledged the health of "the King over the water." He died in 1704.

JACOBITE PARSONS.

A more manifest Jacobite came in 1688, Mr Henry Murray, son of Mr Gilbert Murray, minister of Crieff. Admitted before 7th November in that year, he was deprived by the Privy Council in 1701; then he "intruded" at Perth, and was deposed by the Presbytery there "because he uses the English service at baptism and burials and the liturgy in worship." This must be an early instance of such use; and of course it does not follow that he acknowledged the jurisdiction of the Presbytery.

From 1732 to 1785 the minister was Thomas Man, son of a Dunkeld writer. He "was the only minister in the Church who during the Rebellion (of 1745) did not publicly pray for King George, but used language more than doubtful—'Bless the King, the Prince, and the Duke'—which was accounted for by the Marquis of Tullibardine being one of his audience." It is ill living at Rome and striving with the Pope! The Assembly of 1747 suspended him, but he kept the parish.

In 1787 the minister was George Baird, afterwards minister of New Greyfriars and Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

Dr Alexander Niven, whose ministry here lasted from 1793 to 1833, was the grandfather of the Very Rev. Dr Niven, Pollokshields. He had been licensed by the Presbytery of Ayr, 4th October, 1786, and it is recorded of him that "on his second appearance in the pulpit, and after he had advanced some length in the service, his acquaintance, Robert Burns, entered the church, when he was instantly affected with tremor and embarrassment, which was among the first tokens of that involuntary respect afterwards paid to the genius of the poet." He was the author of the valuable account of the parish in the Old Statistical Account (1798).

Two others only need be mentioned—Mr John Robb, one of those passengers in the "Forfarshire" whom Grace Darling could not rescue from its wreck, 7th September, 1833; and John Mackenzie, son of Sir George Mackenzie, of Coull, and son-in-law of Dr Chalmers, one of the high-born ministers who joined the Free Church in 1843. He contributed the notice of the parish to the New Statistical Account. In Edinburgh, whither he retired, he was notable for his interest in music.

The Highland Ancestry of Burns.

There is a very curious article on "Traditions of the Land of Lorne and the Highland Ancestry of Robert Burns," by the late Alexander Carmichael, LL.D., in the May number of the "Celtic Review." Among the traditions mentioned, one relates to a Walter Campbell, of Muckairn, in the lordship of Lorne, whose house was called "Taigh-an-uillt," the house of the burn—burn house, Walter Campbell himself being known as "Ualtair Taigh-an-uillt."

Walter of the burn house, that is Water Burn-house, because the knoll upon which his house stood was skirted by the burn Luachragan. He took umbrage at a band of the Ciar Sheanchain, or strolling satirists, who had quartered themselves on his father (the "deor"—or almoner—of the church of St Cyril in Muckairn), ate of his food and drank of his wine, but nevertheless satirised his kith and kin and his clan. Walter invited the satirists to help him in felling a tree, but so contrived that their hands became wedged in a rent of the tree, after which, "losing control of his pent-up anger, he fell upon the satirists with great fury, and scourged them and maimed them, killing some and wounding others fatally." Trouble ensued, of course, and Walter Campbell had to flee the land, accompanied by his son, also called Walter, a youth of a few years old. Father and son fared eastward, and finally reached the Mearns; and then the story proceeds—

In the Mearns, i.e. Kincardine, Walter Campbell found people of the name of Burness, singularly like his own familiar cognomen of Burn-house at home in Muckairn; and, as a slight disguise, he called himself by this designation of Burnhouse, dropping his clan name of Campbell. It was an easy transition from Walter Burnhouse to Walter Burness, Burns, Burnes, Burns.

Walter Campbell, now Walter Burnhouse, leased the small farm of Bogjorgan in the Mearns. He lived a life of penury and died a death of indigence comparatively soon after settling in the Mearns. The old people of Muckairn told me that Walter Campbell had visited his relations in Lorne, and that his relations in Lorne had visited him in Kincardine. This may have been Walter the son—not Walter the father. Burns himself may have known of his Lorne connections; but if his relatives had disowned his progenitors, as there is reason to think that they did, Burns was not the man to proclaim his relationship to two earls and a duke. His relative, Dr James Burnes, the learned educationist of India, on being made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, had to produce his pedigree and to register his arms. He published a pamphlet giving the result of his researches. He began his pedigree with a certain Walter Campbell of Burnhouse in Argyll, who had fled to the north country in the seventeenth century, assuming the name of "Burnhouse." He stated that he did so on the authority of his relative, John Burness, of Stonehaven, the author of "Thrummy Cap," and also on the authority of the "Rev. Alex. Greig [Craig, it should be], Episcopal minister, Stonehaven, who was born in 1707, and died in 1793, and who was well versed in the records of the family, his mother having been a Burness and a granddaughter of the said Walter Campbell." Mr Greig said that "Walter Campbell had been the proprietor of a small domain called Burnhouse in Argyllshire, but that he had taken part with James II. at the Revolution, and incurred the displeasure of the chief, and

had to flee, taking with him his only son Walter, then a boy; that he dropped the name of Campbell, and became known by that of Burness, probably a corruption of Burnhouse, the place of his birth, and that he settled in the parish of Glenbervie."

James Taylor, Drumlithie (aged 87), said that "his grandmother had been a Burness, and he had heard that the original name of the family had been Campbell, but that it had been changed in consequence of a duel." Mary Burness, an old woman in Stonehaven, and a near relative of Dr Burness, also said the family had been Campbells. Dr Burness gave these details to the Heralds College, and registered arms embodying the Campbell arms. Then he went back to India, and on his return he set to work to disprove all he had already written, and wrote another pamphlet to prove that Burness or Burns was an English name, and that the family were descended from a certain King of Mercia of the eleventh century. His own relations ridiculed and disowned this absurd attempt.

In the "Scots Magazine" of 1889-90 there is an article on the Land of Burns from Mr Crabb Watt, K.C., which shows great research. In it he quotes from Dr Burness as to the Campbell origin of the family, and says that Dr Burness's own investigations in the churchyard of Glenbervie to some extent confirm it. He considers Dr Burness's first attempt at a pedigree to have been the more correct, and says that Walter Campbell of Burnhouse is recognised by the Heralds College and by Scottish antiquaries as the root of the family. Mr Crabb Watt says that Walter Campbell settled in Glenbervie as a small leaseholder; that his son Walter, who as a boy had accompanied his father from Argyleshire, learnt the trade of shoemaking in Aberdeen. After a time he returned to Kincardine, married, and took the farm of Bogjorgan. He had four sons: William, John, James, and Robert. James, the third son, was born in 1656. He became tenant of the farm of Brawlinmuir, and his son William was the great-grandfather of the poet.

Chambers in his "Life of Burns" fixes upon the weak point in the traditions given by Dr James Burness. He says—"The story requires some correction in point of date, for it is inadmissible that the grandfather of a man born in 1656, which was the case of James Burness of Brawlinmuir, could be liable, after the Revolution, to change his residence on account of his political principles. It is, however, not impossible that, in the course of transmission from mouth to mouth, the tradition suffered to this extent, and that the time of the Civil War was actually referred to." "On the other hand," says Dr Chambers, "it is certain that, however Walter Burness acquired his name, it was one that did not take its rise in that manner, for it occurs in public documents of the age of Bruce. What is more to the purpose, the name of James Burness, servitor to Sir Alexander Strachan of Thornton, Knight Baronet, appears as a witness to a disposition

granted in 1637 by the Earl of Traquair, Treasurer of Scotland, in the name of the Scottish Exchequer. Thornton is situated within ten miles of Bogjorgan and Brawlinmuir. Our finding of Burness in the district in 1637 certainly reduces the likelihood of the family being Argyleshire refugees of the time of the Civil War. It must at the same time be admitted as not impossible that the supposed Walter Campbell might be the more ready to adopt his territorial appellation as a surname in consequence of finding men of that name already in the country."

This was undoubtedly one reason why Walter Campbell retained his designation of Burnhouse and dropped his clan name of Campbell. The fact that such clear and similar traditions existed in two districts which have so little communication as Muckairn and Glenbervie, appears to be a strong piece of evidence in favour of the descent of the poet Robert Burns from Walter Campbell, the fugitive son of the "Deer" of Muckairn.

The mother of Robert Burns was Agnes Brown. Her mother again was a Davidson—Nic Dha'aidh of the Clan Chattan. Agnes Brown may have been Celtic on her father's side, and she was certainly Celtic on her mother's. By both parents therefore Robert Burns was essentially Highland.

The Doom of Dunnottar.

Much has been written about the old Abbey of Deer, and "the Book of Deer" is one of the priceless treasures which have come to us from the old monks. There are discrepancies, of course, in the histories of the Abbey—for instance, in one account it is said that St Columba called it the "Monastery of Tears," while others say it was founded and endowed, according to one writer in 1200, and to another in 1218, by William, the black Cumming, the last Earl of Buchan of that line. The last Abbot was Robert Keith, son of William, fourth Earl Marischal, having in 1551 succeeded his uncle, who was presented to the Abbacy in 1543 by Queen Mary.

When the fate of the Abbey was doomed the Abbot got Deer, with all its lands and endowments, erected into the temporal Lordship of Altrie in favour of himself and his nephew, George, the fifth earl. Other accounts are that the lands and lordship were given to the earl in 1534 to compensate him for the cost of his Embassy to Denmark about the King's marriage.

The Reformers demolished the Abbey, drove out the monks, who all fled overseas except the Prior, who was converted to Presbyterianism and became the first reformed minister of the parish. The Abbot stuck to his lands and rents and defended his position with armed men for six weeks, when he had to yield. The Lordship yielded a revenue of £572 8s 6d, besides rents in kind, and when the lands were bestowed on

the Abbey it is stated they were so given with this proviso, "Cursed be those that taketh this away from the holy use whereunto it is now dedicat."

In "Britaines Distemper from 1639 to 1649," by Patrick Gordon, the sequel of this curse and the lay appropriation of the Abbey lands is given as follows:—

George Earle Marshall, a learned, wyse, and upright good man, got the Abacie of Deir, in recompence, from James the Sixt, for the honourable charge he did bear in that ambassage he had into Denmerk, and the wyse and worthie accompt he gave of it at his returne, by the conclusion of that matche, wherof the Royall stock of Brittanes monarchie is descended.

This Earle George his first wyfe, dochter to the Lord Ilom, and grandmother to this present Earle, being a woman both of a high spirit and of a tender conscience, forbids her husband to leave such a consuming moth in his house, as was the sacraledgeous meddling with the Abisie of Deir. But fourteen scoir chaldres of meill and beir was a sore tentatione, and he could not weell indure the randering back of such a morsell. Vpon his absolut refusall of her demand, she had this vision. The night following, in her sleepe, she saw a great number of religious men, in their habit, com forth of that Abbey, to the stronge Craige of Dunnoture, which is the principall residence of that familie. She saw them also sett themselves round about the rock, to gett it down and demolisho it, having no instruments, nor toilles, wherwith to perform this work, but only penknives, wherwith they folishly (as it seemed to her) begane to pyk at the Craige. She smyled to sie them intend so frutles and interpryse, and went to call her husband, to scuffo and geyre them out of it. When she had fund him, and brought him to sie these sillie religious monckes at ther foolish work, behold the wholl Craige, with all ther stronge and statly buildings, was by ther pyknives undermynded and fallen in the sea, so as ther remained nothing but the wrack of ther riche furnitore and stufe, floting on the waves of a raging and tempestuous sea. Som of the wyse sort, divining vpon this vision, attribute to the penknives, the lenth of time before this should com to pass, and it hath bein observed, by sundrie, that the Earles of that house, befor, wer the richest in the kingdom, having treasure in store besyde them; but, ever since the addition of this so great a revenue, they have losed ther stock by heavey burdeines of debt and ingagment.

As is well known, George the tenth and last earl was attainted and his estates forfeited, owing to his part in the Jacobite rising of '15. George II. granted him a free pardon in 1759, and when the estates were put up for sale he purchased them for £31,500, but immediately resold those in Aberdeen and Banff shires to Mr Ferguson of Pitfour, and Dunnottar to Mr Keith of Ravelston. The earl returned to Prussia, where he died in 1778, the last of the line.

Pronunciation of Name Forbes.

The following rhyme seems to me to give such an exact idea of the correct pronunciation of the name of Forbes, and bears so strongly on Dr David Littlejohn's very apposite note in the "Sheriff Court Records—Aberdeen" (vol. II., p. 121) that I think it may interest readers—

"D'ye ken the hoose o' Sir William Forbes,
Surrounded by trees a' black wi' corbies,
Frao whence the Pentland hills are seen,
Covered wi' sheep for ever green."

W. LACHLAN FORBES.

Coronation Stone.

In the "Cambridge County Geographies" series, Geography of Perthshire, 1912, by Mr Peter McNair, curator of the Glasgow Museum, the following statement is made regarding the Coronation Stone under "Seone":—"A legend was woven round the stone, which acquired a sacred character as influencing the destinies of the Scottish nation. This was expressed in a Latin rhyme, which has been translated—

Unless the fates are faithless grown,
And prophet's voice be vain,
Where'er this monument is found
The Scottish race shall reign.

The stone is identical in every respect with the sandstone rock of the neighbourhood, and the story is probably nothing more than a myth."

Now, it is possible that the Coronation Stone was quarried near Seone, although one would like to be certain of this upon stronger evidence than a casual statement by an unknown geologist. But what does the writer mean by the succeeding statement? We take it he means that the story that the stone had been carried by the Scots to Ireland, thence to Dunstaffnage, then to Seone, and lastly preceded the Scots kings to London, was a myth invented when the Scots king succeeded Elizabeth in 1603. The interesting and inexplicable thing is that John of Fordoun, who died before 1389, quoted this rhyme as an old prophecy in his day. At that time the stone was, as it is now, in Westminster Abbey, and, although 219 years afterwards the prophecy was fulfilled, at the time John wrote, Richard II., who had not a drop of Scots blood, sat on the throne of England, and the prophecy was directly contradicted by fact. A prophecy is not usually quoted until it has become true and the inevitable conclusion is that the stone, prior to 1385, had been conveyed from one place to another with the migrations of the "Scot," and whether it came from Ireland or elsewhere, no one then doubted that it was an importation, otherwise the rhyme would have been meaningless. Where, then, is the "myth"? and how can modern Scots-

men, particularly when writing for the young, fail to see the instructional value of their unique national record? Indeed, instead of belittling it, they should make some attempt to inculcate its lessons and foster its interest.

J. W.

A Delectable "Tre Box."

Alexander Gordon, the second laird of Baldornay, gives a very interesting peep into his family history in the following document printed in "A Genealogical Deduction of the Family of Rose of Kilravock," pp. 273-4:—

1592. Oct. 23—"I, Alexander Gordoun of Baldornay, be tennour heir of, granttis me to haive recaeuit fra the handis of the rycht honourable and my speciall gaid friend Huttscheon Ros [10th Baron] of Kybraik, ane auld tre box, bandit withe iron, quhillk wes put in the said Huttscheon Ros of Kybraikis custodie and keiping be vinquhile Mr George Gordoun of Baldornay, my father, and vinquhile Janet Ros, my mother, and vinquhile Mr John Gordoun my brother in the yeir of God 1m Vc. thre scoir two yeiris [1562]: the quhillk box forrard, togydder withe the haill vryttis, evidentis, jowellis, gould, siluer, and otheris quhatsumevir that was in the said box and impute thairintil at any time preceeding the date of this presentis ather by my said vinquhile father, mother and brother, or any otheris in their names, or yit be myself, I, be thir presentis, granttis me instantlie, at the making heir of, to have resauit the same from the said Huttscheon Ros of Kybraik.

"At Kybraik the xxiii day of October the yeir of God 1m Vc four scoir yeiris [1592] befor thir witness—William Baillie of Duncan; John Ros, induellir in Edinburgh; Walter Hay; and William Dumbraik, my seruandis, withe vtheris diuers."

Genealogists would give a good deal to see this "tre box" and its contents.

J. M. B.

The Moray Floods.

Apropos of recent allusions to the Moray floods of 1829, it may be of interest to reproduce from the "Aberdeen Journal" of that year a couple of reports as to the losses sustained:—

LOSSES BY THE FLOODS.—Returns have been made by several of the Gentlemen in Inverness and Moray shires who sustained losses by the late unprecedented floods, which sufficiently evince the extent of the great national calamity. We extract the following:—

Earl of Seafield.—Damage done in Inverness-shire £6000; in Morayshire, £14,000; loss in district roads and bridges, £600. £20,600 0 0

Duke of Gordon. — Estimated damage of the crops of the tenants on His Grace's estate, £2494 6s 4d; lands permanently ruined or carried away, £10,500; buildings destroyed, £1500; bulwarks and embankments to restrain and confine the river Spey and tributary streams, £2000. [No estimate is made of the damage done to the park at Gordon Castle, or of the loss sustained on roads and bridges.] £16,494 6 4

Mr Grant of Ballindalloch.—Estate of Ballindalloch, £8000; Invereshie property, £500 8,500 0 0

Mr Fraser of Relig 500 0 0

Several heavy losses have not yet been stated, and there are various returns of one and two hundred pounds each, viz.—Estate of Corrybrough, £200; Balnain, £190; Dalnigavie, £150; Newton, £70; eighth district of roads and bridges, £120; tenth district, £28 10s; etc. Much as the landlords may have lost, the tenants, we fear, have suffered still more severely.—14th October, 1829.

Statement of damages sustained in Nairnshire by the floods of the 3rd and 4th and 27th and 28th August last, including the expenses necessary to be incurred for future security—made up by the Turnpike Trustees:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Cawdor	£7820
Pier of Nairn	2500
Hugh Rose, Esq., of Kilravock	2100
William Mackintosh, Esq., of Geddes ...	500
Bridge of Nairn	400
John Mackintosh, Esq., of Firhall	400
Hugh Davidson, Esq., of Cantray	200
Commutation Bridges	160
Moors Cant and Houston, Millfield	50

Besides the above there was considerable damage not reported to the Trustees,—4th November, 1829.

The Rickart MSS.

INCOME—(continued).

October 1705.

25 dito.—Received from my broyr, eight librs for a fish celler sett to Provist Mitchell and him from Mertinis 1704 to Mertinis 1705 £8 0 0

28 November.—Received from David Yooll theretine librs, 1 shil, qth, compleits his honse meall from Mertinis 1704 to Wit. 1705 £13 1 0

8 December.—Received from William Harrou five librs for his halfyeirs meall from Wit. 1705 to Mertinis 1705.....£5 0 0

8 December.—Received from Janet Taylior ten merks Scots for her meall of the high chamber at the Shore from Mert. 1704 to Wit. 1705, and discharged her therfor and all preceedings£6 13 4

- 13 December.—Recived from Jeane Anderson thertie six punds eight shil. 4d for a yeirs @ rent of 950 merks deu to me be hir, and Geo. Paton of Grandom be bond; viz. from Mertimis 1704 to Mertimis 1705...£36 13 4[?]
- 17 December.—Recived from Urie and Brux fettie six libs. 13½ shil. for a yeir and a halves @ rent of 1000 merks they rest me p. bond; viz. from Witsunday 1704 to Mertimis 1705£56 13 4
- 2 February 1706.—Recived from John Somervail 21 libs. 18½ shil., qch. wt. ane account of 2 libs. 11½ shil. I alowed him of ane account, compleits his meall from Wit. 1705 to Mertimis 1705£21 18 6
- 9 Febr. 1706.—Recived from Cotton fourtie two punds three shil. 4d for a yeirs @ rent of 1100 merks; viz. from Mertimis 1704 to Mertimis 1705£42 3 4
- 11 Febr. 1706.—Recived from Udney thertie eight punds six shil. 8d Scots moy. for ane yeirs annual rent of a thousand merks he rests me; viz. from Mertimis 1704 to Mert. 1705£28 6 8
- 11 dito.—Recived from Udney a hundered and fyfteino merks Scots upon a bill I gott on him for it from Doctor Gordon's excctrs. at Mertimis last for a pairt of the 2000 merks the sd. decaast Doctor left my wife in a legasie, is£76 13 4
- 12 dito.—Recived from Louies Gordon twelve punds Scots for my unckls old watch I sold him about two yeirs since.....£12 0 0
- 21 dito Febr.—Recived from James Carneigie four lbs Scots for half a yeirs meall of a laigh house from Wit. 1705 to Mertimis 1705£4 0 0
- 6 March 1706.—Recived from Wm. Simson nynteine [lbs.] Scots for half a barrell of salmond I had out of the Midshingle for season 1705, I sold to him.....£19 0 0
- 9 March 1706.—Recived from Robert Collie, taylor, five libs. Scots upon John Ritchies account, qch. I areasted in his hands, it is his house meall from Wit. 1705 to Witdy. 1706, qch. I shall count for to Jo. Ritchie £5 0 0
- 15 dito March.—Recived from Robert Mouet, weaver, seaven merks (wt. oyr. seavenmerks I got from him the 27 Aprile 1705) is fourteine merks for a yeirs meall of a house belonging to John Ritchie and his wife qch. I areasted in his hands; and given the sd. Ro. Mouat a recte wt. warrandise....£4 13 4
- 13 dito May.—Recived from Androw Carneigie upon Alex. Donaldson his account eight libs. 13½ shil., qch. I shall alow to him at counting£8 13 4
- 29 May 1706.—Recived from Alex. Smylen, waiter, six punds three shil. six pence Scots in pairt of payt. of 15 libs. Scots he rests me for his house meall.....£6 3 6

(To be continued.)

Queries.

970. WILLIAM MALCOLM AND ELIZABETH FORBES.—"William Malcolm (1617-1707), of the family of Innertiel (Fife), a branch of Lochor (Fife), spent his youth at Scotstoun, near Aberdeen. There, or in that neighbourhood, he won and married (1649) Elizabeth Forbes (1623-1686) of the Aberdeenshire family." What was William Malcolm doing at Scotstoun? Later he was a writer and Procurator-Fiscal to the Sheriff of Fife. Particulars as to parentage of both William Malcolm and Elizabeth Forbes would greatly oblige.

W. LACHLAN FORBES.

971. VIOLET AND WILLIAM FORBES.—I have read that Violet Forbes was a lady-in-waiting to Mary Queen of Scots, and that William Forbes rowed the boat in which the Queen escaped across the loch from Lochleven Castle. What authorities are there for these statements and to what branches of the family did these Forbeses belong?

W. LACHLAN FORBES.

972. DR THOMSON, INVERURIE.—Andrew Thomson was a tertian at Marischal College in 1835. He is described as son of "Andreae, chirurgi in urbe Inverury" ("Records of Marischal College," ii., 495). Was he not the son of Dr Thomas Thomson, Inverurie, who died at Williamston House, July 4, 1870, and whose widow, Christian Jamieson, died at Northburn Cottage, Inverurie, September 20, 1871? I think Thomas Thomson was a son or a brother of Alexander Thomson, Hardhaugh, Mortlach.

J. M. BULLOCH.

973. GRAHAM, STEWART, AND WINDHAM.—(1) Of what family was John Graham, Governor of Georgia in the middle of the 18th century, and whom did he marry? (2) Who was the Lady Margaret Stewart who, in the 15th century, married Robert de Atholia, an ancestor of the Portnors? (3) Whom did Lord Windham, of Finglas, marry?

J. G. BERKS.

Answers.

953. AMSTERDAM WEIGHT.—Replying to "R. R.'s" query, I find that 100lb. Dutch, or Amsterdam, weight equalled 109lb. English.

G.

962. GORDON STATUES IN ABERDEEN.—The sculptor of the statue of the Duke of Gordon in Castle Street, Aberdeen, was Thomas Campbell (born in Edinburgh, 1790; died in

London, 1858), the sculptor of a statue of Queen Victoria now at Windsor, and one of the Duke of Wellington, at Buccleuch Palace, London. The actual work of carving the statue in Messrs Macdonald and Leslie's yard, Constitution Street, was done by two men, Alexander Chalmers and James Mann. Alexander Brodie was the sculptor of the statue of Priest Charles Gordon, in front of the Catholic School in Constitution Street. The statue of General Gordon in Schoolhill was executed by T. Stuart

Burnett, A.R.S.A. "Alba" has forgotten a fourth Gordon statue—that of Robert Gordon, the founder of Robert Gordon's Hospital (now College), in a niche above the main doorway of the institution. It was erected in 1753, and the execution of it was commissioned to a Mr John Cheere, of London, but was actually carried out (there is some reason to suppose) by the famous sculptor Roubillac, who was occasionally employed by Cheere.

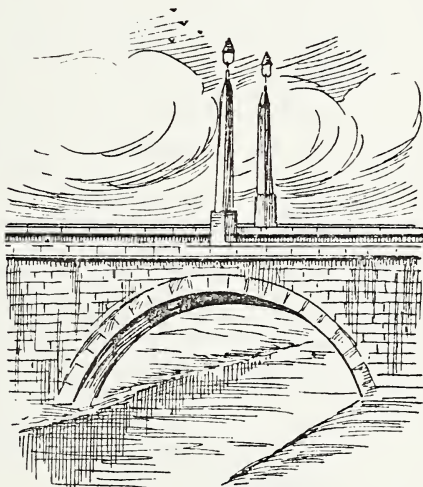
Q.

No. 274.—July 18, 1913.

"The Auld Bow Brig."

The following poem, under this title, reproduced from "Rhymes, Reveries, and Reminiscences," by William Anderson, a lieutenant in the Aberdeen City Police (Aberdeen, 1851), may be suitably prefaced by an extract from Mr Robert Anderson's "Aberdeen in Bygone Days"—

The Bow "Brig" spanned the Denburn at the west end of the Green, forming the connecting link with Windmill Brae and the road to the south. When the first Bow Bridge was built it is impossible to tell, but the one in the plate



was the fourth since 1566. It was ordered to be built in 1747. It consisted of a single arch of dressed granite, and each of the parapets was adorned with a tapering obelisk of the same material placed above the keystone of the arch. The Bow "Brig" figured largely in the social life of the inhabitants of the Green, Windmill Brae, and Denburn districts, being a sort of rallying-point for gossips (male and female) and for boys in their play. But with the expansion of the town its prestige passed away, and when the lower Denburn was declared a nuisance by the Commissioners of Police and was ordered (1850) to be covered up, the need for the bridge vanished, and it was removed. The stones were carefully preserved, however, and were utilised, after the lapse of about fifty years, to form an arch in the row of arches on the upper terrace of the Union Terrace Gardens. One of the obelisks was preserved by the late Mr Alexander Walker, LL.D., and now stands in the rockery at the

north end of the gardens. A very interesting account of the demolition of the Bow "Brig" appears in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 14th May, 1851.

THE AULD BOW BRIG.

Ye'll hae noticed a briggie, wi' ago grown grey,
That stan's at the foot o' the Windmill-brae;
But when it was biggit, or wha put it there,
Few livin' can tell, and there's as few will care;
Yet there isna a quarter or spot i' the town
That I like half sae weel'—for, when I was a
loun,

It was there that I stoppit—an' mony a rig
An' prank I've seen play'd at the Auld Bow
Brig.

In the gloamins o' spring ye wad see twa 'r
threescore

O' laddies and chieks, ca't the Fencible core,
Wha like sodgers wad march up the Denburn
green

T' encounter the Corbies* wi' stick an' wi'
stone.

They wad fight till the red-coats cam' roun' by
the smiddy,

Then some ran by the dykes and some ran by
the widdy—

Sic retreatin' an' rinnin' by Tory an' Whig,
When Simont cam' down to the Auld Bow
Brig.

There appeared at the Brig, ilka fourth day o'
June,

New callants frae some ither part o' the town;
But whatever they were, or whatever their
trade,

They must be, in the first place, a Fencible
made.

Their een were tied up in a napkin—but stap,
I canna explain, so the subject we'll drap;
But they had to submit, were they little or
big,

For they a' got a "chick"† at the Auld Bow
Brig.

At the end o' the Brig stood a brick-biggie bole,
Where auld Georgie Lawrence colleckit the toll;
There Souters an' Tailors, frae haith near and
far,

Met to hear a' the news, an' to crack o' the
war.

In their nightcaps and aprons the carls wad
chat,

For some wad hae this, an' some would hae
that—

Nae political question or Frenchman's intrigue
But was settled an' solved at the Auld Bow
Brig.

*At the annual stone battle between the Fencibles and the Gilchriston boys. The latter were called the Corbies, from the "Corbie Well" at the north end of the Denburn green.

†Simon Giant, Town-sergeant, whom the authorities sent to quell the combatants.

†A "chick" or "chickie" was the ceremony of initiation which every one had to submit to, and was rather unseemly in its character.



There were three muckle plane trees grew
 daun at the turn
 Where the laddies catch't bandies an' eels i'
 the burn,
 An' nae far frae that stood a loupin'-on-stane,
 Where farmers on Fridays took leave o' a
 frien'.
 An' the wives they would sit wi' their shanks
 i' their lap,
 An' look on as their laddies were scourin' their
 tap—
 For the tax an' the dear meal they car't nae a
 fig,
 When the siller was rife at the Auld Bow
 Brig.

Bat the auld custom housie is now ta'en awa—
 The trees by the burn—loupin'-on-stane an'
 a';
 An' the burnie that ance was the washerwife's
 pride
 Is a' fu' o' mud, an' it stinks like the tide,
 Where the auld smidly stood they hae biggit
 a pile
 That a stranger would tak' for a kirk or a
 jail;
 An' the creatures o' tradesmen, sae proud an'
 sae big,
 Look down wi' contempt on the Auld Bow
 Brig. §

"Aberdeen" as a Slave-Name.

"Aberdeen" was a common name for slaves
 —at least on the island of St Vincent. The
 slave almost invariably bore one name only.
 In looking through the register of slaves for
 1817 at the Public Record Office (P. 71. vol. 477)
 I find the following cases of male slaves in St
 Vincent using the name:—

"Aberdeen":	age, 25;	estate, Belvidere
"	" 35;	" Rabacca.
"	" 42;	" Jambon Vale.
"	" 50;	" Orange Hill.
"	" 45;	" Park Hill.
"	" 21;	" Robert Sutherland's.
"	" 44;	" Mount William.
"	" 45;	" Preman.

They were all African negroes except the
 last, who was a Creole.

The nomenclature of the West Indian slaves
 is extraordinarily interesting. Classical names
 were very much favoured; thus—Bacchus, Cato,
 Jupiter, Lysander, Nero, Pluto. Among other
 names may be noticed—Romeo, Hamlet
 ("alias Limerick," in the island of St Vincent).
 Buonaparte, Scotland, Liverpool, and, as I have
 shown, "Aberdeen." There was one Gordon in
 Tobago and a "Hannah Gordon" (slaves rarely
 had two names) in St Vincent. She was a

fifty-year-old Creole, exempt from labour, and
 was in 1817 owned by John Warne Arrindell
 (P.R.O., T. 71, 477; p. 173).

The women chose curious names. In one
 Tobago list is found the following, with their
 colour:—

Catherine Ann—Quadroon.
 Company—Yellow.
 Ellen—Black.
 Eve—Black.
 Elizabeth—Mestic or Mustie.
 Love—Black.
 Phina—Black.
 Pransa—Black.
 Pamela—Black.

A capital chance for a very readable book is
 afforded by these papers, but the writer would
 have to go through 1849 volumes!

J. M. BULLOCK.

The Clan MacGillivray.

The MacGillivrays are regarded by histor-
 ians as among the oldest sept of Clan Chattan.
 They are known in Gaelic as Clann Mhicille
 Bhrath, and, according to the Croy MS. his-
 tory, it is said that about the year 1268 Gilli-
 vray, the progenitor of Clann Mhic Gillivray,
 took protection and dependence for himself and
 posterity of Farquhard MacIntosh (fifth of
 MacIntosh), who was killed in 1274, aged 36.
 It is however, more than likely that the Mac-
 Gillivrays came originally from the West Coast,
 probably from Mull, where we find them cen-
 turies ago, and where they are still to be found
 in considerable numbers. Those of them who
 came northward must have settled at Dummag-
 lava. Duncan MacGillivray, who flourished
 about 1500, is regarded as first of Dummaglass.
 When the famous Clan Chattan bond was
 signed in 1609, the MacGillivray chief was a
 minor, and so the bond was signed by the re-
 presentatives of the clan on behalf of the heir.

The MacGillivrays took an active part in the
 rising of 1715. The laird and his brother
 William were captain and lieutenant respec-
 tively in the Clan Chattan Regiment. The
 clan was also out in the '45," and were led
 at Culloden by Alexander, their chief, who
 fell fighting at a well on the battlefield, which
 still bears his name.

About the end of the eighteenth century, the
 estate was in a very embarrassed condition, and
 the Chief (William) got a captaincy in the Gordon
 Regiment. He died in 1783, and was succeeded
 by his son, John Lachlan MacGillivray, who
 possessed the estate for nearly 70 years. He
 died in 1852 "possessed of some £40,000" of
 money, which was destined by will, including a
 year's rent to all tenants; also the heritable
 estate undisposed of, but "free and un-
 burdened." A severe competition arose as to
 all the estates except one, with the result that

§A friend of mine, who prides himself upon being
 a bit of an antiquary, tells me that the Bow Brig is
 the first bridge that ever was built of "dressed"
 Aberdeenshire granite.



the patrimonial estates were dispersed. . . The present Dummaglass, Mr J. W. MacGillivray, is resident in India.

The war-cry of the clan is "Dummaglass," and the badge, *Lus na Braoileag* (red whortleberry).

The late Dr Fraser-Mackintosh remarks in his history of Clan Chattan—"No MacGillivrays now own land, and the name has been so scattered as to be found in the greatest numbers in clan gatherings and associations within the great cities of the south. The MacGillivrays have a fine record to look back upon, and it is relied on that wherever they are they will act up to it."—"Celtic Monthly."

Gleney, Braemar.

The latest volume of the Privy Council Register of Scotland (3rd ser., vol. V., pp. 188-190) brings out the fact that one Gordon, Donald Gordon in Gleney, took part in the murderous attack by the Farquharsons on the Gordons of Brackley in September, 1666. It may be noted that Inverey marks the confluence of the Ey with the Dee at the mouth of Gleney. On June 14, 1677, Gordon and twelve other men were denounced as rebels for the part they played eleven years before in murdering the Blackley in September, 1666, including John Farquharson of Inverey, John Farquharson at Mill of Inverey, Alexander Farquharson of Little Inverey, George and John Farquharson, sons of Donald Farquharson of Camishakiet; John Farquharson, son of Robert Farquharson in Auldmellie; Donald Young in Balmarran, William Young, there; Alexander Farquharson, in Melkell Keandor; William Ritchie, in Croft of Balmarran; Alexander Farquharson, William M'Lauchlan, in Glonshee; and Alaster Arthur. They were denounced as rebels and put to the horn at the instance of John Gordon of Brackley and George, Marquis of Huntly, for "having conceived a deadly hatred, malice, and prejudice against the said deceased John Gordon of Brackley; did ryse in armes with a great number of men armed and bodin in feir of war with hagbutts, swords, pistols, and other weapones, and did march and come with them to the defunct's lands where he had his dwelling-house for the tyme at the house of Brackley, where he and the saids William Gordon, his brother, and James Gordon, his uncle, were fearing and expecting no evill, and there did first most cruelly kill and murder the said James Gordon with divers shotting of hagbutts, at leist with ano shott, whereof he presently died; and not being satisfied with the death and blood of the said James Gordon, did thereafter persue the said deceased John Gordon of Brackley and William Gordon, his brother, and did cruelly shoot hagbutts at them and murdered them so that they immediately dyed of their wounds."

J. M. B.

The Rickart MSS.

INCOME—(Continued).

Account of what moy. I have recived since the first of June 1706.

- 11 dito June.—Received from Wm. Gordon of Govell and Mr Wm. Gordon and John Gray seaventie five pounds Scots for two yeirs @ rent of one thousand merks they rest me, viz. from Wit. 1704 to Wit. 1706.....£75 0 0
- 18 dito.—Recived from Mr Robert Patterson, conisher, tuentie eight pounds 6shil. 8d as a yeir and a halves @ rent of 500 merks from Mertimis 1704 to Wit. 1706 (qch. sounne I gott at Mertimis last on my wifes account from the exectra.).....£28 6 8
- 29 dito.—Received from Patricke Forbes, skipper in Abdn., his yeirs meall of my house he posseseth from Wit. 1705 to Wit. 1706. qch. is£64 13 4
- 6 July.—Received from Monemusk nyntie five libs. 16½shil. for a yeiris @ rent of 2500 merks he rests me: viz. from Wit. 1705 to Wit. 1706£95 16 8
- 24 July 1706.—Recived from Alex. Forbes of Ludwharne seaventie six pounds 13shil. 4d for a yeirs @ rent of 2000 merks from Wit. 1705 to Wit. 1706.....£76 13 4
- 10 Agust.—Received from Feachfield nyntieine libs. 3½shil. for a yeirs @ rent of 500 merks from Wit. 1705 to Wit. 1706, qch. he rests me on bond.....£19 13 4
- 21 Agust 1706.—Recived from Margit Drumond fourteine merks Scots for two yeirs few of her house from Wit. 1704 to Wit. 1706£9 6 6
- 22 Agust.—Received from Wm. Harrou five pounds Scots for half a yeirs meall few of [house] viz. from Mertimis 1705 to Wit. 1705£5 0 0
- 23 dito.—Recived from Neutone seaventie six pounds 13½shil. for a yeirs @ rent of 2000 merks from Wit. 1705 to Wit. 1706, at qch. terme I transacted and gott his sone Gight bound wt. him for the sl. moy.£76 13 4
- 30 dito.—Recived from John Somervair tuentie four pounds 1shil., qch. wt. 9shil. I aloud him for six dissen of corks compleats his house meall from Mertimis 1705 to Wit. 1706, qch. I have given him discharge£24 1 0
- 31 Agust 1706.—Recived from John Burnet and Janet Miller three score ten merks for their house meall from Wit. 1705 to Wit. 1706 yeirs£46 13 4
- 18 September 1706.—Received from James Clerk, chamberlean in Eselmont, sixteine merks for a cow I sold him in Januar£10 13 4
- 8 October 1706.—Received from James Carnegie, seaman, four pounds Scots, qch. wt. 4 libs. I got 21 Febr. last compleats his house meall from Wits. 1705 to Wits. 1706£4 0 0

- 7 November 1706.—Received from Provist Mitchell and Frances Innes ten libs. Scots qch. they rested me for a collar meall in Geo. Taylors close since Wits. 1703 £10 0 0
- 11 dito.—Received from Alex. Smylen, waiter, eight libs. 9½shil. in complete payt. of his house meall from Wits. 1705 to Wits. 1706, and discharged him; I should have got 3 libs. 16½shil., but I passed 7shil. for good payt. £8 9 6
- 27 November 1706.—Received from Jeanie Anderson, relick of Wm. Robertsons, leate Deane of Gild in Abdn., a yeirs interest of 950 merks she rests me, viz: from Mertimis 1705 to Mertimis 1706, qch. is 34 libs. 16½shil. £34 6 8
- 9 December 1706.—Wee cleared the account of chairges for fishing our cobel in the Mid-chingle for the present yeir; and got up half the pryce of the fish of the sd. yeirs fishing from James Catanach, qch. is 103. 6. 8.; the account of chairges payt. is 39 libs. 7½shil., so there was 10 lib. 13shil. 2d remaining to each heritor, qch. I being appointed agent payt. to each of them; I got payt. of 10 libs. for my bygon yeirs collar meall, so I got. £20 13 2
- 20 December.—Received from John Irvine of Kincausie ano hundereth and fyftein merks Scots, qch. I got bill for on him payable at Candmis last wt. interest from yt tyme (but I want the interest, qch. is 3 libs. 3shil. and 9d) £76 13 4
- 21 December 1701.—I asayned Rosehill and Lethentic bond of a thousand merks wt. 5½ yeirs @ rent; and Lethentic and Sheills bond of a thousand merks wt. 2 yeirs @ rent to Ballogie, qch. wt. 600 merks he was resting me befor I added together and gott Ballogie and Sheills there bond for tuo thousand pounds, and I got in 57 libs. 14shil. of balance in moy. £57 14 0
- 23 December 1706.—Recived from the Laird of Udney threitie six pounds, threitie shilling four pence Scots for a yeirs interest of a thousand merks he rests me from Mertimis 1705 to Mertimis 1706 yeirs. £36 13 0
- 24 December.—Received from Robert Adam twelve pounds Scots in pairt of sixtine libs. 8d Scots he rests me for my expences of labor my tuo riggs in the Sandilands I set to him £12 0 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

974. BAXTER'S SAYINGS.—Did Baxter ever say—"Hell was paved with infants' skulls"? In William Hazlitt's essay on "The Ignorance of the Learned," the famous essayist makes the following (to my mind) incredible statement:—"The celebrated Nonconformist divine, Baxter,

was almost stoned to death by the good women of Kidderminster, for asserting from the pulpit that 'Hell was paved with infants' skulls'; but by the force of argument and of learned quotation from the fathers, the reverend preacher at length prevailed over the scruples of his congregation and over reason and humanity." Now, I have always understood that the people of Kidderminster were universally devoted to their minister, and that there never was any shade of difference between them. Further, I have ever believed that among the seventeenth-century divines Richard Baxter was the most liberal-minded. I would like, therefore, if someone who knows more of Baxter's life and writings than I do would examine this charge of Hazlitt's and, if possible, disprove it.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

975. WAIFFE MOOR.—The following entry in the "Criminal Trials" of the Black Book of Kincardineshire, under date April 7, 1693, is somewhat of a puzzle to readers of the twentieth century:—"Wm. Gabriel in Hirne summoned to underlie the law for wrongfully detaining and keeping up of waiffe moor, for the which he cannot give burgh and household. Fined." An explanation will oblige.

A. M.

976. CAPTAIN JOHN FORBES OF NEWE.—In the "Index Extracts" from the Minutes of Barons of Exchequer, 1753-1766, "Aberdeen Journal Notes and Queries," July 14, 1911, I find:—"27th February, 1754.—Grant to Captain John Forbes of Newe, etc." I am curious to know if the spelling "Newe" is correctly transcribed. The old name of the family residence appears to have been "The Place of New," generally called by the natives of Strathdon "The New," and pronounced Nyeow. About 1831 the first Sir Charles Forbes added on to the old house of New built by John Forbes in 1604 and greatly enlarged it in the castellated style, since when it has gone by the name of "Castle Newe." The slopes at the foot of Ben New have doubtless been a place of residence since the very early days. There are numerous "erde houses" in the vicinity, and in one of the last that was excavated, some objects of very great antiquarian interest were found. One of the large armlets described as being worn by the early Pictish chiefs—a bracelet with enamel of very early British make, and coins which indicated that the native inhabitants had evidently been in communication with the Romans encamped at Dinnet. The origin of the word New may be of Pictish or Gaelic origin, but both derivation and meaning have hitherto remained hidden, and any light on this subject would very greatly oblige.

W. LACHLAN FORBES

[The "Index Extracts" referred to were made by a professional searcher in Edinburgh. In numerous notices which appeared in the old issues of the "Journal" the spelling was given as "New."—ED.]

977. CAPTAIN BENJAMIN FORBES (died July 10, 1788), of the Regiment of Ogilvy and a Chevalier de St Louis, of the Edinglassie family, "married at or near Montreux, in 1777," Elizabeth Sterling (died May 31, 1845) ("Aberdeen Journal Notes and Queries," Vol. III., p. 107), said to have been of the Keir family. When did Benjamin Forbes die, and where is he buried, and what became of his children—Victoria Felicite (born 1778) and Louis Benjamin (born 1783)? Who were Elizabeth Sterling's parents, and where is she buried?

W. LACHLAN FORBES.

Answers.

965. PALATES.—It is strange that not only does Dr Johnson himself find no place for this word in his own dictionary, but an examination of Sir James Murray's Oxford Dictionary discloses the fact that there is no reference there either to any dish bearing that name. In regard to the person at whose table the great lexicographer sat down to the meal of palates, which he enjoyed so much I suspect that "Q." is in error when he represents Boswell as having mistaken both the place where their memorable meal was partaken of and the person by whose hospitality it was provided. In Croker's edition of Boswell that commentator, in allusion to the incident, has appended the following note:—"On returning to Edinburgh, after the tour to the Hebrides, he dined one day at Mr Maclaurin's and supped at the Honourable Alexander Gordon's; the former, son of the celebrated mathematician, became in 1787 a Lord of Session by the title Lord Dreghorn; the latter was third son of the second Earl of Aberdeen, and in 1788 he also was made a Lord of Session and took the title of Lord Rockville." I believe, therefore, that Boswell has made no mistake when he states with categorical precision in the passage alluded to by "Q."—"I remember when he was in Scotland his praising Gordon's palates (a dish of palates at the Honourable Alexander Gordon's) with a warmth of expression which might have done honour to more important subjects." For not only does Boswell affirm positively his recollection of the incident he is recalling, but in the sentence immediately following the one already quoted

he repeats some of the "ipsissima verba" used by the English gourmand on the occasion referred to—words which are quite typically Johnsonian in their rudeness and impertinence, as all who read them will readily allow. "As for Maclaurin's imitation of a made dish, it was a wretched attempt." From the fact that the two Edinburgh advocates who entertained Johnson during his visit to that city are brought by Boswell into such conspicuous juxtaposition and contrast, as regards their respective attempts to cater for the English sage's epicurean tastes and the diverse fate which attended each attempt it seems plain that the incidents then impressively connected could not have occurred, the one in Aberdeen and the other in Edinburgh; but that both took place as Boswell describes, in the same city and to the two lawyers who he designates as figuring in the scenes he records. Perhaps there may be a suggestion of what the dish called "palates" really was, in the fact that it was at a supper party; not at a dinner party, as in Maclaurin's case; that the English visitor was furnished with the dish named and which he commended so highly. In Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary the word "palates" is given as meaning the Head, and Dr Murray in the Oxford Dictionary supplies many instances of the word used in that sense. Now, I believe, though I do not profess any expert knowledge in the matter, that our Scottish cooks can and sometimes do make appetising dishes either from a sheep's head or a calf's head. It was, I think, the Ettrick Shepherd, in one of Wilson's Noctes Ambrosianae, who is represented as observing with gusto, "There is a heap o' confused feedin' in a sheep's head." While, therefore, I am far from affirming that the "palates" which rejoiced the soul of Dr Johnson were anything like the common and vulgar dish I have mentioned, yet in default of any better hypothesis, I throw out the suggestion of at least having some faint elements of resemblance about it.

W.B.R.W.

Dollar.

972. DR THOMSON, INVERURIE.—Mr Bulloch is quite correct in his surmise that it was Dr Thomas (not Andrew) Thomson's son, Andrew Jamieson, who was a tertian at Marischal College in 1835. He held a commission as lieutenant of the 25th Regiment, Bombay N.L., and died at Bombay, 30th November, 1843, in his 23rd year.

II.

No. 275.—July 25, 1913.

The Rev. John Forbes, Alford.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century a band of brave-hearted and loyal ministers struggled and suffered "to keep the Kirk of God in her ancient and Godlie libertie, so well warranted by God's word, by the lawes of the nation and by a constant uninterrupted practice," to uphold the policy and discipline in all their integrity, to preach the doctrine in its sweet simplicity, and to prevent the King from foisting his bastard prelacy on the Kirk and country.

Among the notables of that heroic band the minister of Alford had a high place, and indeed in the subsequent persecution he became the leader in the defence, and one of the chief victims of the merciless sentence ordained of the King.

Mr Forbes was a son of the laird of Corse, in the parish of Coull, and was born in 1566. He studied at St Salvator's College, St Andrews, and it is stated he took his degree there in 1583, at which time he would only have been a lad of 17. In 1593 he was admitted minister of Alford, and there he had undoubtedly proved himself to be a good man and faithful minister, as he has been called "ane faithful brother and Godlie minister in the north." His name does not appear prominently in the Church histories for a time, but in 1602 it is included by order of the General Assembly in the list made up for the King of those whom he might appoint to vacant benefices. It is said that the names of several were included for a fashion and not in earnest as they never purposed to accept. Mr Forbes was among the latter. He must also have gained the confidence and respect of his brethren of the Synods of Aberdeen and Moray. Lord Huntly and the Papists in the north had again become troublesome and aggressive, and avowed a new apostacy. Huntly was being favoured by the King and the Council, and accordingly set the Church Courts and their proceedings at defiance. These Synods, therefore, appointed Mr Forbes to go to the King, and lay their complaints before him. Huntly having learned of the Commission posted to London to preoccupy his Majesty's mind, but Forbes was favourably heard, and returned with an assuring reply, the King having plainly stated his discontent with the steps taken for screening Huntly, and declaring his purpose to make no alteration in the discipline and jurisdiction of the kirk; and also wrote to the Council that no disobedience should be tolerated, but that the laws should be severely executed against all offenders.

A General Assembly had been fixed to be held in Aberdeen in July, 1604, but by order of

the King it was postponed until July, 1605, and on 7th June of that year it was intimated by the Lord High Commissioner (Sir Alexander Straiton of Lauriston) and the Moderator that they had got instructions from the King that holding of the Assembly could not be permitted, Mr Forbes, being then in Edinburgh, went to the Lord Chancellor, and after Communications the latter agreed to stay the charges against holding the Assembly on Mr Forbes's undertaking that no more should be done except to continue it to another time. The Lord Chancellor afterwards denied having agreed to any meeting, but the facts bear out Mr Forbes's statement that he did.

On 2nd July nineteen ministers from various presbyteries and provinces met in the Kirk of Aberdeen along with Lauriston, the King's Commissioner, who, after expressions of goodwill and favour, presented a letter from the Lords of the Secret Council, dated 20th June, 1605, addressed "To our traist freends, the Brethren of the Ministrie convened at their Assemblie at Aberdeen," which was laid aside until a Moderator was chosen. Lauriston himself was the first to propose Mr Forbes, and he was unanimously elected. In the Council's letter it was stated that his Majesty's consent and allowance to hold the Assembly had not been sought and obtained, and requiring the meeting to dissolve, also that before appointing a new meeting the King should be acquainted therewith. The members concluded to dissolve without transacting any business, and requested the Commissioner to fix a date for the next Assemblie, long or short, as he pleased, and upon his refusal they adjourned until the last Tuesday of September, and dissolved for the present. Hereupon Lauriston caused a Messenger at Arms to charge the members to suffer the Assembly to desert under pain of horning. The letters of horning upon which the charge proceeded were dated 20th June preceding, and Lauriston was accused of causing the messenger to falsify the execution by certifying that the charge was given publicly at the market cross on the preceding day, instead of personally after the members had met. One historian says "this was a false and deadly lie," and "of this shameless lie for satisfaction thairof he was not abill to produce any man in all the toun of Aberdeen." The Moderator, at the request of the brethren, took instruments in the hands of the messenger that they were ready instantly to obey the charge, but he refused to act for them. After prayer they dissolved, and went direct to the chambers of the town clerk, where they protested, and took notes and instruments of their instant obedience, and then departed each man his own way.

On 4th and 5th July certain other ministers, of whom John Welsh was one, came to Aberdeen to keep the Assembly who protested and took instruments that they in their own names and in the names of those who sent them ratified and approved the whole proceedings of the Assembly.

Welsh, in returning home, waited on the

Chancellor, who inquired if the Assembly had passed any act against the bishops and commissioners, and was assured nothing was done except to continue the Assembly to a new diet, and was shown an authentic copy of the proceedings. Two of the ministers of Edinburgh also gave him the like assurance. To these three the Chancellor expressed approval of the proceedings, stating that if nothing more had been done there was no wrong done.

Lauriston, however, returned and gave to the council the falsified execution of the charge, and complained heavily of the ministers as contemners of the King's Command, and at his earnest solicitation it was ordained letters of horning should be directed simpliciter against all those present at the Assembly. It is alleged that Lauriston feared he would fall into disgrace for permitting the Assembly to be fened.

Mr Forbes, being in Edinburgh, was on 25th July requested by a Maer to "cum and speak with" the council. After a few questions touching the lawfulness of the Assembly (which he upheld) and without further accusation or conviction of any crime, he was commanded to enter into ward in Edinburgh Castle, until he should be transported to Blackness. On demanding for what reason he should enter into ward, the Chancellor replied, "Because it is the King's will." The next day Mr Welch was called before the council, and after a short examination he was committed to the Tolbooth, and the same day both Mr Forbes and he were taken to Blackness and placed separately in solitary confinement, no person whatever having access to them, save their keeper.

On 3rd August other four ministers were brought before the council, and after being separately examined, and all upholding the legality of the Aberdeen Assembly, were commanded to enter Blackness within 24 hours.

(To be continued.)

Scots Settlers in the West Indies.

Northern genealogists may like to know that a new quarry of information on the West Indies is now available for them by the depositing for public inspection at the Public Record Office of the documents of the Slave Compensation Commissioners of 1834-6. The collection, which was made available on March 17, 1913, runs into 1849 volumes and is designated by the general number "Treasury" 71. The records are extraordinarily interesting.

J. M. B.

Burns and Inverurie.

To the poem "Knockespoock's Lady" in the third edition of William Thom's "Rhymes and Recollections of a Handloom Weaver," published in 1847 (perhaps also in earlier editions), there were appended a number of notes "selected and proposed," and presumably pre-

pared, by Thom's friend and patron, Mr James Adam Gordon of Knockespoock. The first of these notes has a passing interest in relation to the recent articles on Burns's ancestors. It is as follows—

"Knockespoock—'Bishop's Hill'—so called from having been the occasional residence of the Roman Catholic bishops of Aberdeen, is situated to the north of the Stie Hill, a continuation of the western shoulder of Bennachie in the parish of Clatt, of which last the barony was conferred by James I. of England and VI. of Scotland on his well-beloved James Gordoun of Knockespoock.

The domestic affairs of Knockespoock have many years ago been the subject of verse, in a lilt which records the unfortunate results which attended an attachment between Henry Lumsden and a daughter of a lady of Knockespoock, ending in the death of the lover and the despair of the lady. In the country, far and near, it is still recited. The burden of her remonstrances to her mother, of

'I wad gie a' Knockespoock's land,
For ane shake of Harry's hand.'

is natural and pathetic, and so pleased the poet Burns that he transferred it as a chorus to his song of 'Highland Harry.' Most of Burns's editors have applied it to a farm of almost the same name, Knockhaspie, near one of Burns's residences in Ayrshire, but Allan Cunningham in his edition has placed the whole matter correctly, and shown that those lines existed before Burns was born, and the source whence he derived them.

"Burns, on his first visit to Aberdeenshire, called on an uncle Burnes, whom he had never before seen—and whose descendants, Burnesses, yet reside on the same farm, at Boghead, near Inverurie—showed his MSS. to the cannie auld farmer, and mentioned his intention of publishing. The uncle was silent a while, unable to utter the horror working within. At last it burst forth—'Worthless, senseless man! how could ye think o' bringing a stain on kith and kin by makin' Godless ballets?' Happily for the world, unhappily perhaps for himself, his advice displeased the poet. A late servant of the writer of this, Matthew Sharpe Glen-dinning, informs him that when a boy in Dumfries he perfectly remembers Burns as an exciseman coming to his mother's house."

In more modern versions of Burns's poems, the chorus of "Highland Harry" is rendered—

O for him back again!
O for him back again!
I wad gie a' Knockhaspie's land
For Highland Harry back again!

Of the song itself Burns says in the Glenriddell notes—"The oldest title I ever heard to this air was 'The Highland Watch's Farewell to Ireland.' The chorus I picked up from an old woman in Dunblane; the rest of the song is mine." According to Allan Cunningham, "part of the farm of Mossiel is called Knockhaspie-land." The professed identification of

Knockhaspie with Knoekespoek is apparently due to Peter Buchan, who declared that "The original song related to a love attachment between Harry Lumsdale, the second son of a Highland gentleman, and Mrs Jeanie Gordon, daughter to the laird of Knoekespoek, in Aberdeenshire. The lady was married to her cousin, Ilabichie Gordon, a son of the laird of Rhynie; and some time after, her former lover having met her and shaken her hand, her husband drew his sword in anger and lopped off several of Lumsdale's fingers, which Highland Harry took so much to heart that he soon after died." The identification is scoffed at by T. F. Henderson, Henley's co-editor.

But what of the alleged visit of Burns to an uncle in Inverurie? To speak of his "first visit to Aberdeenshire" is a mistake, for Burns was only once in the county—on the occasion of his Highland tour, August-September, 1787. And on that occasion it is hardly probable that he visited Inverurie, as, after leaving Banff (on Saturday, September 8), he proceeded by way of New Byth through Buchan to Old Deer, while on the Sunday his itinerary is to us rather puzzling—"Set out for Peterhead. Near Peterhead come along the shore by the famous Bullars of Buchan and Slains Castle. . . . Come to Ellon and dine—Lord Aberdeen's seat. . . . Come to Aberdeen to lie."

The grandfather of the poet had a brother James (1690-1778), who had a son, David. This David Burnes became a farmer, and settled at Boghead of Kintore, in the occupation of which he was succeeded by his son, George. We have seen it stated that "Burns, when on his Highland tour, spent a night at Boghead." But is that really so?

William Gordon, Professor of "Phisick."

The professor is remembered by reason of the licence he got from the Privy Council in 1636 to dissect dead bodies for his students' instruction. The following royal reference to him is little known—

1632. April 5.—Hearing that the office of Professor of Phisick in the Universitie of Aberdene is voyd and at our gift, We, being informed of the sufficiency of Mr William Gordon, Doctour of Phisick, to discharge the place:

Our pleasour is that yow informe yoursellf of that Estate thereof, and if yow find that the right of presenting thervnto be unto Us, that furth with yow draw up a presentation to that effect in behalf of the said Mr William that he may discharge the same and enjoy the priviledges belonging therunto, willing that the presentation pass immediatlio under our cachet and Prive Seall, without further warrant; for doing whair of these presentis shalbe unto yow and other our officeris to whom it may concerne a sufficient warrant. (The Earl of Stirling's "Register of Royal Letters," 585).

J. M. B.

Striking Testimony in an Epitaph.

In Aberdour Churchyard (Aberdeenshire), a memorial stone placed on one of the ruined walls of the old church bears the following inscription—"In memory of James Walker and Margaret Barclay, his wife, who died at the Wauk Mill of Aberdour about the year 1823, both advanced in years. Also their son Peter Walker, born in the year 1732 and died March 1869. Peter lived in single blessedness at the Wauk Mill for nearly 70 years; a pattern of contentment/admired and beloved by all who knew him."

The Early Scottish Burghs.

David I. was the Alfred of his people. His guiding principle was to make a peaceful farming population out of a warlike pastoral one. For the Celtic ruling classes such as the mor-maor or senior of a confederacy he substituted the Norman earl, with the powers of a Warden of the Marches; for the todach or tribal chief, the Saxon sheriff, vice-count, or local deputy of the king; for the brehon or clan judge, the deemster; and for the class of freebooting duine-usal or gentry, freeholders by military tenure. He induced the baronial class, now clustered possessors of their lands, to convert their native-men, neifs, or serfs, into a crofting peasantry of "rustic fermarii," each tilling a portion of the common holding of the village or hamlet.

This churl-born class, unfortunately, long remained mere tenants-at-will. Lowest of all were the unenfranchised serfs, the toilers on the abbey grange or barons' demesne, and doubtless the residuum of the Celtic population, but they disappeared by the middle of the 14th century.

The burghs, which owed, if not their creation, at least their constitution, to David I. and William the Lion, greatly aided law and order. They were entirely foreign to Celtic habits. Their ancient laws still survive, and their "tane" or federation existed a century before any other of the kind. A burgh must have at least a rood of land as his burgoage, paying an annual rent of fivepence to the king. These rents, serving the purposes of modern taxation, were at first collected by the "ballivus regis," but before the 14th century the burghs had secured charters by payment of a fixed yearly "reddendo," so that each burgh became a free-holding crown vassal. Edinburgh's charter, the oldest, is dated 1329. The burghs were represented in the first Parliament of the Three Estates, at Cambuskenneth, 1326. The earliest recorded burgh election is that of Aberdeen (1393).

Perth was the only walled burgh. The houses were of wood, and fires were frequent; but the citizens were merciful to the man



whose house began it, "for sorrow & heviness has he ineuch foroutyn mar." At the Townhead, generally on a high ground, stood the king's, bishop's, or baron's castle for defence, and from it sloped the high street, with its tol-booth, mercat cross, and cuk-stool (pillory), where offenders endured "the lauch o' the toon." At the Townend was the spital for the leper-folk. Fortnightly the burgesses held their moot, and when the Chamberlain was on his "ayre" they were summoned to answer to their names.

The burghs were close trading corporations. Goods must be exposed in bulk at the mercat cross and at the legal hours of sale. Retailers, such as bakers and butchers, must show their wares at window openly. There must be no forestalling or hoarding to force up prices. "Broustar-wives" must show the ale-wand in window or over the door, as proof that the appraisers had passed their brew. These officials regulated strictly both the quality and price of articles, and there were enactments against adulteration and scamped workmanship. Though anxious about equal and fair dealing all round, these communities were aristocratic. Trade refused to rub shoulders with handicraft, and the merchant gilds secured to themselves privileges. Jealousy of the landed gentry was a marked feature. Any bondsman from the uplands might get his freedom by securing a burgoage and occupying it for a year and a day. The gentry, too, must sell their wool and hides to a gild brother, and buy goods from a free burgess.

The burgesses knew nothing of burdensome feudal services, such as the marriage fine, the death duty, and wardships. The training they got in citizenship was admirable, ranging from the duties of provosts and bailies, appraisers, collectors of great and petty customs, to humble watchmen. Pageants preserved the feelings of brotherhood. The crafts marched to the church on their saint's day with offerings of wax candles. A great holiday was the riding of the marches on St Michael's or on Senzio (Ascension) Day. More boisterous was the mirth when burgess' sons personated the Abbot and Prior of Unreason at Pasch (Easter) and Beltane (May Day).—James Colville in "Social England" (Vol. III.).

The Rickart MSS.

INCOME—(Continued).

- 2 Jary. 1707.—Received from Thomas Burnet, lister, ano hundredu merks qch. he was resting me upon bond for the year lying besayd his housse qch. I sold to him at Wits. 1704 wt. tuo yeirs and ano half @ rent yrof is 9½ lbs., qch. makes in all.....£76 0 0
- 3 Jary. 1707.—Received from John Gordon of Feuchal ano hundred and ten merks Scots for ano yeirs @ rent of tuo thousand merks of my tochar from Mertimis 1705 to Mertimis seaventeino hundred and six.....£73 6 8

- 4 Jary. 1707.—Received from Cotten thretic seaven punds ten shil. Scots, qch. wt. tuentie lbs. I got befor makes fette seaven lbs. ten shil. for the @ rent of 1000 merks Scots he rests me, viz. from Wit. 1705 to Wit. 1706 yeirs£57 10 0
- 4 Jary. 1707.—Received from Mr John Gordon, sivillist, a dollar in pair [pairt] of 3½ lbs. qch. he rests me p. ticket (so he rests me yet 12 shil.).....£2 18 0
- 9 Jary.—Received from Wm. Harrou five punds Scots for half a yeirs meall of his house from Wit. 1706 to Mertimis 1706, and given him ticket for£5 0 0
- 29 Jary.—Received from Charles Orum on Alex. Donaldson's account eight merks Scots, and I aquieted him 3 merks and 9 shil. and all my expences and discharged him.....£5 6 8
- 12 Febr. 1707.—Received from Urie and Brux thretic six punds 13. shil. 4d for a yeirs @ rent of a thousand merks they rest me from Mertimis 1705 to Mertimis 1706 yeirs, p. discharge therfor£36 13 4
- 12 Febr. 1707.—Received from Robert Lillie, taylior, five lbs. Scots upon John Ritchies account, qch. I gave him recte for of his deat£5 0 0
- 10 March 1707 yeirs.—Received from John Smith, waterman, seaven merks Scots in pairt of payt. of 20 merks on Geo. Hedderwicks account, qch. he is cation to me for in the 145 page of my oyr booke.....£4 13 4
- 29 Aprile 1707.—From Mariore —, relick of Wm. Hedderwick, 6 lbs.£6 0 0
- 9 dito.—From John Rob 4 lbs. for his half yeirs meall from Mertimis 1706 to Wit. pres. yeir£4 0 0
- 11 Juno 1707.—Received from Alex. Forbes of Luduharne seaventie three lbs. 6 shil. 8d Scots for a yeirs interest of tuo thousand merks he rests me, viz. from Wits. 1706 to Wits. 1707 yeirs.....£73 6 8
- 16 June 1707.—Received from Comisher Paiterson eightein punds 6 shil. 8d for a yeirs @ rent of five hundreded merks from Wits. 1706 to Wits. 1707 yeirs.....£18 6 3
- 23 Juno 1707.—Received from Wm. Lindsay, goldsmith, twelve lbs. 2 shil. 8d, wt. one lb. 4 shil. qch. my wife was resting him, makes 13½ lbs. qch. he was resting me p. ticket since Mertimis 1703 for old trash, heuen ston and seleats, etc.£12 2 8
- 1 July 1707.—Received from Cotton fourtie lbs. 6 shil. 8d for a yeirs interest of 1100 merks from Mertimis 1705 to Mertimis 1706.....£40 6 8
- 5 dito.—Received from Neuton and Gight seaventie three lbs. 6½ shil. for a yeirs interest of tuo thousand merks they rest me from Wits. 1706 to Wits. 1707.....£73 6 8
- 14 dito.—Received from James Cattannach seaventeino lbs. 4½ shil. for my sixt pairt of the salmond he rested to our keabel at this last term£17 4 4

(To be continued.)

Queries.

978. ARCHIBALD FORBES OF DESKRIE.—N. and Q., *Aber. Jour.*, Vol. III., p. 165, says Forbes was born in 1713. He sold Deskrie to Alexander Mitchell on 24th December, 1776, and died at Newmill of Keith on 2nd or 3rd of December, 1793, aged 80. His son, the Rev. John Forbes, is said to have been born in 1740. He was educated at King's College, University of Aberdeen, and received his degree of M.A. on 27th April, 1858. Archibald Forbes married "Agnes Lumsden in Newbiggin" in 1776. Who were her parents and when and where did she die, and does the marriage contract mention a previous marriage or any children by a former wife?

W. LACHLAN FORBES.

979. ROSS FAMILY.—James Ross, cashier to the Duke of Gordon, married Mary (or Katherine), daughter of John Gordon, I. of Cluny, and had Captain John Ross, a military officer in India; Alexander Ross, and two daughters, Agnes and Charlotte, all beneficiaries under the will of their uncle, Alexander Gordon, Tobago, 1831. What became of these?

J. M. B.

980. SOUTH-WEST OF IRELAND IRISH AND THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS.—It is well known that many of the people of Caithness and Sutherland shires are of South-West of Ireland extract, and I'm told the women of Caithness still sing songs regarding the O'Driscolls of that part of Ireland. Do they really do so?

G.

981. FAMILY OF STEWART OF LESMURDIE.—What particulars are recorded of the genealogy of this family? The names of authorities bearing on this subject would oblige.

W. LACHLAN FORBES.

982. THE FIERY CROSS. — Would a reader kindly inform me as to when and how the Fiery Cross was last used in Scotland? I believe it was in the Inverness Highlands.

L. M. H.

Answers.

962. GORDON STATUES IN ABERDEEN.—That of the Duke of Gordon was by Thomas Campbell (1790-1858); the contract is now in the

British Museum (Add. MSS., 34079 f. 92); that of Priest Gordon by Alexander Brodie; that of Chinese Gordon by T. Stuart Burnett, R.S.A.

J. M. BULLOCH.

964. GENERAL SIR JAMES DUFF.—The following paragraph from the "Political State of Scotland," a confidential report on the opinions, family connections, etc., of the voters throughout Scotland, drawn up about 1789, is not without significance:—"The greatest interest in this county (Banffshire) is that of the Earl of Fife. . . . His son, Sir James Duff, represented this county, but in consequence of dividing against Mr Pitt on the questions respecting the Regency, he resigned his seat, and James Ferguson of Pitfour at present represents the county." Sir James Duff was elected M.P. April 8, 1784, but having accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, Ferguson was elected in his stead, January 22, 1789. The following is his record of service: Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards, April 18, 1769; lieutenant and captain, April 26, 1775; adjutant, January 2, 1777; captain and lieutenant-colonel, July 18, 1780; colonel in the army, November 18, 1790; major-general, October 3, 1794; 3rd major in the 1st Foot Guards, March 7, 1795; 1st major, October 11, 1797; lieutenant-general, January 1, 1801; and general, October 25, 1809: knighted at St James's, April 30, 1779; colonel of the 50th Foot, to which corps he was appointed August 1, 1798. Died at Funtington, near Chichester, December 5, 1839.

J. R. A.

966. BLACKHALL LANDS (INVERURIE PARISH).—The lands of the Blackhalls of that Ilk were forfeited partly to the Crown and partly to the Earl of Mar, owing to an alleged "antediluvian feudal irregularity," the forfeiture to the Earl of Mar taking place in 1635. All that was left to the family, apparently, was the Mains of Blackhall, and this was assigned in 1650 by John Blackhall of that Ilk to Margaret Blackhall, his eldest sister, and her husband, Patrick Forbes. They disposed it in 1657 to Francis Abercrombie (later Lord Glasford), eldest son of Alexander Abercrombie of Fetternear; and in 1683 it was acquired by William Thayne. (The several transactions are detailed at length in "The Blackhalls of that Ilk and Barra," by Dr Alexander Morison, published by the New Spalding Club. There is also a reference to the subject in the club's volume on "The Family of Burnett of Leys").

Q.



No. 276.—August 1, 1913.

The Rev. John Forbes, Alford.

(Continued.)

When the King received the report of the holding of the Assembly his anger was great, and he prepared a series of 18 questions which were sent to the Council to obtain answers thereto from the imprisoned ministers, who were charged to appear at Perth on 27th August to give answers to them. When brought before the Council the ministers gave written answers to the effect that some of the questions were general, the others particular, "bot unto neither of them ar we hauiden to answer at this tyme and in this place for the reasons following," and then followed seven reasons. Each was separately called before the Council and urged to give direct answers to each question, but all resolutely refused, and they were recommitted to Blackness. They pleaded to be allowed freedom on finding sureties that they would be answerable to the laws, which was refused; they then pleaded for 15 days freedom to provide necessities, as they had been taken without any warning, which being refused they pleaded for four or five days to refresh their sickly bodies suffering from the close imprisonment, which was also refused.

After this follows a time of publication and circulation of declarations, answers, petitions, letters, etc. against and for the unfortunate ministers, who were kept in close confinement all the while, where they had to pay so heavily for their food that they petitioned against the exorbitant charges.

On 3rd October a number of the other ministers who had been at Aberdeen were brought before the Council, of whom, seven were sent to prison and the rest allowed to go free.

Lauriston being called in question by the King as to the alleged false charge by the Messenger-at-Arms, fell down on his knees and by many oaths affirmed it was true, and in his person he had been contemned and abused.

In the beginning of October the Chancellor, President, the Bishops, and others had a conference with the King in London, at which the proceedings against the imprisoned ministers were determined, and they were accordingly summoned to appear before the Council on 24th October to hear and see the Assembly decreed unlawful, and themselves to be punished. When the Council met the libel was read, and the ministers handed in a supplication, at which time a dramatic scene took place. Mr Youngson, minister of Clatt, who

had been allowed to go free on 3rd October, appeared, and desired to be heard, when he confessed his lack of resolution on said day, but now was fully resolved that the Assembly was lawful, that he had endured since that day "a more hard waird and thralldom of mynd nor his imprisoned brethrein, quhairof he could find no releiff untill he could come before their Lordships and acknowledge his former offence," and thanked God that had given him rest in this confession. The Chancellor asked if he was summoned to that day, and if not how he came there, to which Mr Youngson replied "that he was summoned not be their Lordships, nor be the authoritie of any earthly King or Judge, bot be the great God, and Lord of Heaven, and his own conscience, whose chairg he durst not disobey." The 14 ministers were then called upon to answer the libel, when they gave in a "declination" on the ground that the cause was spiritual, and the judging thereof belonged to the Church, and therefore their Lordships were incompetent to judge. And they also gave in answers explaining their actions. The Council declared the Assembly to have been unlawful, and ordained the ministers to return to their prisons—the minister of Clatt to go to Stirling Castle with the other three previously there. Some of the Lords tried to persuade the ministers to acknowledge that they had been in fault, but while ready and willing to submit themselves in so far as concerned themselves to his Majesty's will, in so far as concerned God and his kirk they could not.

Many petitions by and on behalf of the ministers were made to the Council, and letters and reports sent to the King, but all met with refusals, and ultimately the King resolved to put the ministers on trial before a jury for treason in declining the Council's jurisdiction. The Chancellor and President were afraid to prosecute this purpose, and applied to the King to send the Earl of Dunbar to act. The Earls of Dunbar and Mar having come to Edinburgh, consulted with the Council, when it was decided to have the trial at Linlithgow on 10th January, as it was said they were afraid to hazard it in Edinburgh, and the matter was kept as secret as possible. The ministers, on hearing rumours of the approaching trial employed counsel, who after considering the case, were sent by the Earl of Dunbar to Blackness to see if they could get the prisoners to admit an offence in holding the Assembly, and to put themselves in the King's will, to which end "they laboured verie earnestly" and pointed out the dangers and difficulties which were likely to arise to themselves and the whole estate of the kirk, but all in vain.

On 10th January, a guard appeared at Blackness, two hours before daybreak, and wakening the constable with sound of trumpet, intimated they were to convey the prisoners to Linlithgow, and to be there before 7 o'clock in the morning. On their arrival they were earnestly urged by three of the Lords of Session, at the request of the Council, to abandon their

"declinatour," on the assurance if they did so the Council would intercede with the King for their liberty, but again the prisoners adhered to their resolution. Each of them was then urged individually but with as little success. Certain proposals and negotiations then followed between the Lord Advocate and the ministers, which also proved futile.

The six prisoners were then put on trial, accused of treason in declining the jurisdiction of the Privy Council. Counsel for them pleaded strongly that they should not be passed to trial as they had not been cited to that court. After argument the Chancellor declared that they must undergo trial by a jury, when their counsel made an able defence, to which the prosecutor made a reply, and after the ministers had been heard in explanation of their "declinatour," a jury was sworn in. It is alleged that, notwithstanding what the defence might be, it had been previously arranged that a conviction was to be brought in. The lawyers on both sides made eloquent speeches, and then Mr Forbes addressed the jury in a speech full of warning, explanation, and exhortation. Mr Welsh also addressed them with brave eloquence, and warned them "touching that solemn oath (the Covenant), whereby yee are all bound under the pain of eternal damnation to maintain the present discipline of this Church. This not only yee that ar on our jurie, but the Kinge himselfe, and yee my Lords of the Privie Councell, and all the estates of the land have sworn and subscribed." The Lord Advocate having replied praising the leniency shown to the prisoners, and protesting that if the jury did not convict he would call on them to answer for wilful error, whereby their lives, lands, and goods would all fall into the King's hands, Mr Forbes then made answer in a bold, eloquent speech, in which he told their lordships of the Council that the leniency which the ministers had received had been 24 weeks' imprisonment without just cause, excluded from all fellowship one with another, and all other living creatures, and that no heinous malefactor had ever been so treated before, and after reminding them of the oath of the Covenant, to which they had all subscribed and sworn, added:— "I exhort your honours and you knights and gentlemen of the jurie to weigh and consider that yee ject not with God in a mater of so great moment"; then, addressing the Earl of Dunbar, he asked him to report to His Majesty the punishment which fell upon Saul for breach of the Oath made to the Gileonites (Joshua, c 9, v. 13-15), and how he feared the like would fall upon the King, his posterity, and the whole land; that the judgment of Almighty God would fall on every one present if they suffered the Oath and Covenant to be broken upon no less pain than the eternal damnation of soul and body, and warned the judges and jury to "take heed to yourselves this day that ye do nothing against the truth of God, and this discipline of the Church, which, by the said Covenant, ye obliged yourselves to defend, according to your power, all the days of your lives."

The jury at length retired, and against all law the Justice Clerk went with them. At first the jury was inclined to acquit, when the foreman returned to the court to report how the matter was like to go. The prisoners were then again asked to withdraw their "declinatour" so that the proceedings might cease, and the Assize cease without any conviction or sentence, but they again refused. The Lords assured the jury that a conviction would not prejudice the Church, or the prisoners or their estate, but was only sought to pacify the King and prepare the way for peace. The vote was then taken, and found to be 9 for condemning and 6 for acquittal, the formal verdict being that the accused ministers were guilty of treasonable appealing. The sentence was delayed until the King's mind should be known, and the ministers recommitted to Blackness.

The proceedings ended about 10 or 11 o'clock at night. The wives of the ministers were in town awaiting the result, and when it was told them that their husbands were convicted of treason and put in the King's will "they joyfullie and with masculine myndes thanked the Lord Jesus, who had given them that strength and courage to stand to their Master's cause, saying they are even entreated as their Master was before them, Judged and condemned under silence of night."

Much indignation was raised in the country by this conviction, and it was found necessary to issue a proclamation inhibiting all persons from preaching or speaking against the proceedings at the trial under pain of death. Many attempts were made to get the ministers to admit they had been in fault; many applications were made for their liberty, but all in vain. Mr Forbes was in especial dealt with by several Lords of the Council, who hoped with his evidence to get the Lord Chancellor disgraced, but he wisely kept out of that plot. The King also sent his own servant to him twice for information as to what passed at his interview with the Chancellor prior to the Assembly. He, however, did not feel at freedom to tell all, as there were no witnesses, and he felt afraid of being charged with slandering an officer of State. All these things came to nothing, and at length, on 26th September, 1606, the King ordered the Council to hold a Court at Linlithgow on 23rd October, and there to sentence the six ministers to be banished out of the kingdom during their lives, under pain of death, within one month, and if they failed to depart accordingly, that the death usually inflicted upon traitors be executed on them. This cruel sentence was accordingly pronounced on the date appointed, and on 6th November they were brought to Leith, where they embarked the following day in presence of a great crowd of sympathisers, after a touching prayer by Mr Welsh and singing of the 23rd Psalm, and were transported to France. Forbes passed the remainder of his life on the Continent, where prosecution followed him, and he died in Holland about 1634.

Swine Nuisance in Aberdeen.

At the annual Congress of the Institute of Cleansing Superintendents held recently in Aberdeen, Councillor George, the convener of the Cleansing Department Committee of the Aberdeen Town Council, in the course of the proceedings, referred incidentally to the methods of civic cleansing in "the good old days." According to the burgh records, he said, pigs used to be the city's scavengers, just as the pariah dogs are in Constantinople to-day. So great a nuisance did these animals become that the bellman was sent round to warn owners to secure the pigs in sties, under pain of a fine. One Scottish Queen, when about to visit Aberdeen, had a proclamation made to lock the pigs up for fourteen days; and a king, after giving warning of his approach, stayed a night at Dunnottar waiting for a report of a scout, who came to the city to see whether beggars and middens had been removed from the streets, and if his bed had been well aired.

The Scottish Queen referred to was Margaret, the consort of James IV., who visited the city in May, 1511; but the "sentence of close confinement for the space of fourteen days," which Dr Robertson in the "Book of Bon Accord" says was "pronounced against all swine," would seem to have emanated from an ordinance of the Council. The King was James VI., and the visit projected was in May, 1617, but it was not made, His Majesty contenting himself with sending a number of his attendants, who "were hospitably entertained at the expense of the community," and were admitted burgesses of guild. Among the number was Archie Armstrong, the King's Jester.

As a sample of the "Acts anent the swyne," the following may be cited from the Town Council records, 9th August, 1654—

The said day, the counsell tacking to consideration that lattle ar brought into this burgh, and intertainit their ane great number of swyne, old and young, which being ane unseemelie kynd of boast, hath not hitherto bein permitit to stay within this burgh; and sieing by experience, it is found that they ar verio prejudiciall to the yards and sawin land within and about this toune, in digging and holling up the samen with their heeds and snoutts, and that in the churchyard they have cassin up great graves and uncoverit dead corpses, which is both dangerous and shameful, and they no-ways being waitit wpone, doo converse in all the filthio daughillis, middings, gutters and suikes of all sorts of excrements and by their working raise ane infectioun and intollerable smell, and spoill the streets and publict ways of this brught, and also they may prove dangerous to young children and othereis quhen they ar going at random through the streets; thairfoir the soids provest, baillies, and counsell,

haue mactit, statut and ordanit, that all the inhabitants of this toune and neirest parts adjacent, both frie and unfrie within thair authority, doe, before Monday next, at ten houres, cans remove the hail swyne, old and young, from this toune, ane fourth part of ane myll from the samen, with certificatioun that all swyne that salbe fund herefter upon the streets or without dores salbe confiscat, tho ane half for use of the poore, and the other halff for the use of any that sall apprehend and delait the samen, and any that killis or tackis any of the said swyne efter the said tyme, salbe frie of any hazard therfor, and that by and attour furdur punisement to be inflictit upon the keepers of the said swyne, at the counsellis pleasure, and ordains their presentis to be publictly proclamit at the mercat croce, and through the hail streets of the toune, that non pretend ignorance.

Peat Mosses in Buchan.

RECOLLECTIONS OF BYE-GONE DAYS.

Throughout Aberdeenshire, particularly in Buchan, we still see numerous remains of peat mosses. While a few of them are still available for a supply of fuel to the surrounding district, many are but fragments of their former selves. Odd corners are left; and roads made when the moss was plentiful point out the one-time level of the peaty supplies. Coals are gradually being substituted for the homely peat, and, although coals are far stronger as a fire, the housewife takes to the exchange very reluctantly, because of the coal coom, dust, and grease. Some districts are fortunate in being in the neighbourhood of a plentiful supply of peat, but others have to cart this fuel distances of from 5 to 15 miles. Were it not for the fact that farmers and crofters can find a slack time between "hoe and harvest" to drive the peats with their own horses, the peat as fuel would be comparatively too dear. We can remember, during the months of July and August, 20 to 30 years ago, the long strings of peat carts which followed each other, thus providing for the stormy night. Many of the farm servants vied with each other in decorating their horses which went to the moss, ribbons, tapy, and even small bells aiding the gay display.

The old order changeth, and the once attractive procession of decorated horses in the peat carts belongs to the past. A decade or two ago — even further back — when mosses were everywhere, a custom obtained in most parishes of having what was termed a "Moss day." It consisted in all the available young men, girls, barrows, and spades being concentrated at one farm or croft, and the season's supply of fuel for the holding cut and wheeled in one day. This old custom served to enliven the proceedings, and was enjoyed by all. The com-

pany was divided into squads—so many to take off the surface; others to cut the peat. The young women did all the wheeling, and very capable mossers those lasses were. There were no hobble-skirts in those days! In wincey petticoats, and often barefoot, they ably did their part. Immediately the peats were secured for one holding the company adjourned to the adjoining one, and so on till the lairs were all full of drying peat. In those peat-cutting days a good deal of rivalry was inevitable amongst the kids and lasses. I remember one good story. In a peat-casting squad were two lasses, Jean and Meg. They were strong rivals for the favours of Jock, one of the casters. One day those girls were wheeling peats, and Jock casting for them. They knew that the rural swain would favour the lass who could wheel most peats, so both stuck to the barrow determined to win. In the words of a chronicler of that date—

"They skelpit on till efternoon,

When Meg fell clyte oot ower a stane;

An' there she lay.

'Weel deen,' cries Jock, 'I aye thoct Jean
Wad gain th' day.'"

In some places in Buchan there are still extensive tracts of peat, notably at New Pitsligo. I hope some day to interview Mr D. M. Goddard, managing director of the New Pitsligo Moss-Litter and Peat Fuel Company, and give "Journal" readers a short account of how the moss-litter and peats are cut, compressed, and transported by tractor to towns and villages—"A Buchan Farmer" in "Aberdeen Daily Journal," June 25.

"Bonnie Prince Charlie."

On January 30th, 1783 (according to some, the anniversary of his great grandfather's execution at Whitehall), the wreck of the brilliant hero of the '45 passed away at the age of 57, "worn out by the fitful fever of a life such as few persons in the world's history have experienced." Thus the story ends—a sad end to a life which opened with such high hopes; an end which presents so poignant a contrast to the gallant days when Charles Edward marched buoyant at the head of his forces, led the dance in the halls of ancient Holyrood, and won all hearts by his gracious affability and princely dignity. "For a few brief months he had tasted life as he interpreted it—activity, leadership, the championship of his House and the Cause it blazoned. He had tilted in the ring, and Fate put him for ever outside the lists." That was his tragedy, that the cause of the fatal and degrading weakness which transformed him as completely as if in reality he were an entirely different personality. When one hope after another deserted him, he drank to drown care and thought, to

lose, if but for a time, the deadly, chilling sense of failure.

"The vanquish'd hero leaves his broken bands,
And shows his miseries in distant lands."

Had Charles died at Culloden, the story of that poor, wasted later life would never have had to be told, and his name would have been fragrant in the memories of men as that of the "bonnie Prince Charlie" whom Scotland saw and Scotland loved in the brief stirring days of the '45.

Nevertheless, when all is said and done, Charles Edward Stuart was the most successful of his line, the saviour and restorer, in a literary way, of the Stuart House. Jacobites do well to extol him, for had it not been for his dashing enterprise and showy character, the memory of the Stuarts would be very different from what it is to-day—in Scotland, at all events. Without him Jacobitism would certainly never have become romantic, and would probably even be in some degree odious and contemptible to the majority of Scotsmen. For until that final flash of the '45 the cause of the Stuarts had been associated in Scotland, for the most part, with memories unpleasing and even hateful to the great bulk of the nation. It was only in the stirring adventures and the picturesque figures of the later rising that Jacobitism found the transfiguring element of romance needed for its glorification. The Prince himself—"handsome and brave, and not too knowing," as Lowell has it—was just the fit hero for such a purpose, and for the same end his campaign could not have had better conduct and issue had it been designed by the most cunning artist of romance.

The daring voyage in the *Doutello*, the brilliant victory at Prestonpans, and the astonishing march to Derby were not more effective in one way than the slaughter at Culloden and the forlorn yet unbetrayed flight through the Highlands were in another. The gleam of success and the cloud of failure were alike appropriate and necessary, for what was needed after all was not the recovery of a kingdom, but the restoration of a shattered line's prestige. That, assuredly, was accomplished to the full, and so it comes that Bonnie Prince Charlie, in spite of his defeat and even his decadence, is really one of the great and rare victors of history. He failed, indeed, as any prince might do, to get the regal crown for himself; but of how many Pretenders can it be said that they succeeded, like him, in crowning his dynasty with the halo of romance?

That, forgetting, if we may, the years of exile and self-debasement, should be our last thought. Mr Lang has written it, and we may borrow his words: "Farewell, unhappy Prince, heir to such charm and to such unmatched sorrows; farewell, most ardently loved of all the Stuarts!"—"Prince Charles Edward: His Life, Times, and Fight for the Crown," by J. Cuthbert Hadden.

The Rickart MSS.

INCOME (Continued).

- 15 Agust, 1707.—Received from John Gray threitie six pounds therteine shil. 4d for a yeirs interest of one thousand merks he, Govell and Mr Wm. Gordon rests me from Wits. 1707 [1706] to Wits. 1707 wt. three libs., Scots he was resting me formerly for 3 monets [months] of meall£39 13 4
- 5 Sept. 1707.—Received from Robert Lellie, taylor in Abd. five libs. Scots upon John Ritchie, metsler, his account qch. I shall alow to him for£5 0 0
- 5 dito.—Received from Alexr. Leith, mariner, therteine pounds Scots upon Gilbert Nobel his account and given ticket therfor. £13 0 0
- 12 Sept. 1707.—Received from George Taylor, merchant in Abdn., two hundred and thertie four libs. seaventeene shillings Scots and given him recte theron; to wit for 93 libs. 17 shil. for two yeirs @ rent of qt. he rests me from Witsd. 1705 to Witsd. 1707; and for one hundred and fourtie one lib. in pairt of payt. of the prinll. soume£141 0 0
- 19 dito, Sept. —Received from John Burnet and Janet Miller fourtie six pundis therteine shillings four d. Scots for there house meall from Witsday 1706 to Witsd. 1707, as per asedatione£46 13 4
- 1 October 1707. — Received from James Carnegie, mariner in Abd., ten libs. Scots moy. for his house meall from Witsd. 1706 to Witsd. 1707£10 0 0
- 2 October 1707.—Received from John Somervail sixteine pundis four shil. ten d. qch. wt. thertie five libs. I gott from him before compleits his house meall preceeding Witsd. last, wt. 2 libs. 11½ shil. of expences for removing his sub-tenants£16 4 10
- 30 October 1707.—Received from Geore Walker and Alexr. Donaldson five pundis Scots for there house meall from Witsd. 1707 to Mertimis 1707£5 0 0
- 12 November 1707.—Received from John Rob four lib. Scots. for his house meall from Mertimis 1706 to Witsd. (from John Rob) and dischargd him£4 0 0
- 9 December 1707.—Received from Jeane Anderson, twentie seven libs. twelve shil. 8d qch. wt. 7 1-5 libs. I rested her for eight treis 4 account compleits the interest of 950 merks qch. Grendon and she rests me from Mertimis 1706 to Mortimis 1707 £27 12 8
- 13 December 1707.—Received from Uduy a yeirs @ rent of a thousand merks he rests me, viz., from Mertimis 1706 to Mertimis 1707£36 13 4
- 13 December 1707.—Received from Thomas Burnet, litster fyftio libs. 16 shil. Scots (wt.

2 libs. 7 shil. I alowed him for litting some things to me about thrie yeirs ago when I was married) compleits the 45 libs. and @ rents thorof that he was resting me for bygon cellar meall£50 16 0

13 dito.—Received from Alexr. Davidson, gairdner, ten merks Scots in pairt of there dewitie for crope 1705 yeirs for himself and pairtners£8 13 4

22 December 1707.—Received from Ballogie one hundred and ten libs. for two yeirs @ rent of twc thousand libs. he and his broyr. Sheils rests me£110 0 0

When wee cleared our accounts of our caibels fishing for this yeir 1707 I got (Dedensing my sixt pairt of 46 libs. of cheirges) 12 1-3 libs. for my sixt pairt of three barrells salmond sold to Wm. Simson, the grilces yet resting bo Ja. Callanach£12 6 8

Also I got ten libs. for my cellar rent the sd. yeir£10 0 0

21 Jary 1708.—Received from Sir Jo. Johnston fyfteine libs. Scots for my sixt pairt of the half of five barrells grilces sold to Ja. Cattanach and payable at Mertimis last ...£15 0 0

27 Jary. 1708.—Received from Wm. Harrow five pounds Scots qch. wt. five libs. Scots I gott from him the 20 of Agust last payes his house meall from Mertimis 1706 to Mertimis 1707£5 0 0

3 Febr. 1708.—Received from Wm. Rose, gairdner, ten merks Scots moy. in pairt of his Dewitie for my riggs in the Sandilands for crope 1705 and preceedings, also I gott my expences of incarseratione and alement£6 13 4

6 Febr. 1708.—Received from Margit Drumond seven merks Scots for a yeirs few of her house from Witsd. 1706 to Witsd. 1707£4 13 4

19 Febr. 1708.—Received from Wm. Philpe, workman, four libs. Scots for half a yeirs meall of a laigh house at the shore from Witsd. 1706 to Witsd. 1707 [?]£4 0 0

6 March.—From Bealie Steuart (1) for nyno weicks possesione of my breade cellar £4 0 0

(To be Continued.)

Queries.

993. WILLIAM FORBES OF COLLITHIE.—In a will dated 12th Feb., 1793, James Forbes of Walthamstow, Essex, leaves a legacy to his

(1) Robert Stuart of Bridgeford, afterwards Provost.

brother, "William Forbes of Collithie, near Huntly." Wanted particulars of this family.

W. LACHLAN FORBES.

984. FORBES IN JAMAICA.—The late Mr Alexander Forbes, of Aberdeen, had a number of extracts from the "Jamaica" and other registers taken out at the British Museum when he was writing his book "Forbes of Forbesfield." I should be grateful to the present possessor of these notes for the loan of them for perusal.

W. LACHLAN FORBES.

985. GIBBON AND GIBBONS FAMILIES OF ABERDEENSHIRE AND KINCARDINESHIRE. — Wanted to know whether any members of these families were masons, particularly prior to 1800.

G.

Answers.

965. PALATES.—An English lady tells me that she has frequently been served from an appetising dish called "Palates," the principal contents of which were the tongues of sheep.

R.

967. COBAIRDY LANDS (FORGUE PARISH).—According to Dr Temple's "Thanage of Fermartyn," Cobairdy "belonged originally to a family of the name of Murray, of considerable influence and importance, who retained it till about the end of the first quarter of the seventeenth century." Dr Temple enumerates seven owners of the name, the last-mentioned being Alexander Murray, whose sons, James and Francis, are, in 1613, "summoned before the Lords of the Privy Council to answer for the hurting and wounding of Gilbert Leslie, reidar." Soon after this date, adds Dr Temple, a new owner was found.

Q.

No. 277.—August 8, 1913.

The Modern Father of Bayonet Exercise.

THE SAD STORY OF AN INVENTOR.

High as the name of Gordon stands in the annals of the art of war, few people are aware of the fact that we are indebted for the use of the bayonet in modern times to a Gordon—Captain Anthony Gordon, whose classic "Treatise on the Science of Defence" was described by the famous swordsman, the late Captain Alfred Hutton, as "the earliest known work giving any idea of attack and defence with the bayonet."

Unfortunately the North cannot claim Gordon. He was the son of a Donegal farmer, Nathaniel Gordon, whose origin, like that of most of the Irish Gordons, is unknown, and was born in 1746. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1770, and having spent "about ten years there either as Scholar of the House or Master, etc.," took his M.A.

He entered the 77th Foot as ensign on April 30, 1761; and removed in September into the 67th Foot, when Lord Clonmell bought a commission for him. He became a captain in 1794. Next year we find him as the captain of an Invalid Company at Chatham; and in 1797 as major of Invalids at Alderney, resigning in 1800.

In his return of services (1828) he declared that he owed everything to his "dearest friend and protector," the Earl of Clonmell (John Scott, 1739-1793), "including the idea of Bayonet Exercise." "My noble friend," he goes on to say, "was critically conversant in the first application of the powers of the Liver. He taught me the mode of applying the musket so as to obtain the advantage of 100—1 against a man not similarly instructed. He attended all the exhibitions of it before the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Rutland, and the Commander-in-Chief."

Gordon's book, which is now extremely rare, is entitled:—

"A Treatise on the Science of Defence for the Sword, Bayonet, and Pike in Close Action," by Anthony Gordon, A.M., Captain of Invalids, retired. London: printed by B. McMillan, Bow Street, Covent Garden, printers to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Sold by T. Egerton, Whitehall, 1805. 4to: pp. 66; with 17 charming plates drawn by R. Smirke, Junr., and engraved by John Lee."

The book is inscribed thus:—"To Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, etc., etc.; this little treatise, containing the solid principles of the Science of Defence with Sword, Bayonet, and Pike, a subject, perhaps,

of as much importance in its consequences to Posterity as any one ever agitated in this country, is, with all humility and respect, dedicated by His Royal Highness's most grateful and dutiful servant, Anthony Gordon, A.M., Captain Retired."

Gordon traces the origins of his theory in a typical preface in which he says:—

"Major Gordon, having been honoured by the Commands of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, through the Adjutant-General, 'to turn in his thoughts the Science of Defence, and to consider how it might be effectually applied against the cuts of Cavalry'; and having been also honoured by the application of several Noblemen and Gentlemen, requesting information on the principles of the Exercise for Close Action, which he was communicating to a detachment of the Foot Guards, he has, therefore, the honor of submitting to them and to the Public this little Treatise, which attempts to explain those principles and which is the substance of a letter on the subject, directed to the Adjutant-General in obedience to the order"

"The Old Soldier rejoices to find that the Nation is now armed and competent to the demolition of the Enemy"

"Thus Science renders the destruction of the Enemy inevitable in close action; it inspires unusual confidence; it redoubles the natural enthusiasm; it excites a contempt for the Enemy."

"Gordon had been flattered as the projector of a new Exercise, but he cannot arrogate to himself the honour of inventing an Exercise which was practised more than two thousand years ago. His project went only to revise a system which had been neglected for the last sixteen hundred years. On joining the regiment, he was astonished to find no Exercise for close action; no notion of making thrusts, cuts, and parades; no system of defence or offence, for the established Exercises are adapted only to the missile weapon and to the movements in Line, Column, Square, and Echelon, etc. Unable to account for this defect, he made much research, first in this country and afterwards on the Continent, to no purpose. The system everywhere established was the same, and differed only in some trifling minutiae. Being thus unexpectedly disappointed, he was obliged to trace the Exercises to their origin. At length he was gratified with the sight of the Exercise in question, which still remains dominant in the magazines of antiquity; in those magazines which are stored with gold and diamonds, from which great kings, philosophers, orators, poets, and historians have illumined themselves and their countries."

"The established Exercises are descended from the ancient system; in many respects they have been simplified and improved; they are well adapted to the missile weapon; the idle, superfluous ranks are removed and adjusted in the order established. This order gives them an opportunity of co-operating. The ancients admired facility and simplicity in their move-

ments; they rejected those which were complex and perplexed; such, for example, as 'the marching a square by its right, or by its left, port, angle, etc.' Finding the existing Exercises partly improved in their descent, although much mutilated, and vitiated in the fundamental and essential part, under these circumstances and the conviction of his own mind, he solicited the attention of the late General [John] Burgoyne [1722-1792] then commanding the Forces in Ireland [1782-84] to the project of introducing some kind of close action."

Burgoyne, it may be said in parenthesis, was the general who attacked Clive in Parliament 1773, served in New England 1775, and censured his brother officers; was second in command in Canada, and censured his superior officer, 1776; was given the supreme command in Canada; but capitulated at Saratoga, 1777; and was the manager of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. He had a great vogue as a dramatist, 1774-1786, and had four natural sons by an actress, including Sir John Fox Burgoyne (1782-1871), whose son, Hugh, one of the first V.C.'s, went down on H.M.S. Captain. It cannot be said that a man like Burgoyne was an ideal patron to popularise a new idea like that of Gordon, who met with the most determined opposition. Gordon, in his preface, says:—

"The project (in the opinion of the General) was of great magnitude and required mature deliberation; wherefore, after three months consideration, he thought it incredible that any science could enable one man to defend himself against twenty grenadiers in immediate succession; nor would he believe it until he had seen the experiment exhibited and proved by repetition. The General, being thus convinced, had no hesitation in ordering a detachment to be trained in the Bayonet Exercise. Unfortunately for this science, its Protector resigned his situation; but he took care to recommend the prosecution of the subject to the succeeding Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Pitt, who gave it similar encouragement. After repeated experiment, repeated before him and the late Duke of Rutland, who then was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the project was offered, under that illustrious sanction, to His Majesty's notice. His Majesty was pleased to order one hundred recruits to be prepared in the New Exercise; these men were honoured by the Royal Inspection and by His Majesty's high approbation, which was most graciously and directly signified by His Majesty, and after that, also by a Royal message delivered by the late Sir William Fawcett, then the Adjutant-General.

"From experiments made upon ten different occasions, it appears that this science doubles the number of the forces in all times and places of close action, and that it invigorates each man with an addition of power twenty times greater than his natural force."

On his return of services in 1828, Gordon gives some further details of the reception of his scheme. He says that Sir David Dundas

showed much hostility to it. He tells us that "His Majesty ordered 100 recruits to be drilled in Chatham; they were honoured with His Majesty's inspection and approbation February, 1796 in Pimlico; and on the Friday after at his Royal Levee. His Majesty extended his Royal hand to my lips, using the expression; 'Colonel Gordon.'"

Burgoyne's support of Gordon in a letter (dated Bath, Nov. 20, 1787) to his our successor, Sir William Pitt, is printed as an appendix to the "Treatise."

"The King ordered a sum of money for Mr Gordon as a reimbursement for his expenses in training and marching his men, and other contingencies: in that light only he received it; in fact, it did not more than reimburse him, and I know he would humbly have delivered it [back] had it been understood as a reward for his pains. His spirit suggested that if his attempt at an improvement in the Service had been judged unworthy notice, it would have been his part to have bowed to that decision; but that, countenanced and recommended by Commanders-in-Chief and a Lord Lieutenant, and finally stamped with the Royal Opinion in its favour, he might look without arrogance to the only true reward of his profession, the honor of employment and the prospect of rank. . .

"Yet Lieut. Gordon has had the misfortune to remain unnoticed from the time he was approved. I would be very sorry that his feelings, which are very acute, should urge him to quit the Service; I sincerely think he would be a great loss to it."

"The prejudice of party [what a hoary cry this!], of attachment to old practices and preconceived contempt of innovation, but, above all, the want of a Commander-in-Chief, render it impossible at present to revive the matter on this side the water. I have advised Mr Gordon to make a new and more concise statement of his system. . . His paper I shall advise him to lay before the Marquis of Buckingham [who had just been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland], who will give it, I am sure, due attention. I would then submit to you, my dear general [Sir William Pitt], what, had I been in a situation of power and favour, I should have proposed myself, the drilling of the Dublin garrison, or such part of it as you may chuse, under his inspection in the bayonet exercise, for the purpose of the Lord Lieutenant's being a judge at the spring reviews and the knowledge of it becoming more extended. His [Gordon's] misfortune is that Officers have formed judgments upon hearsay or cursory thoughts. . . .

"I expect you will find some degree of coldness or slight among parts of any garrison to an attempt of this nature; but I know that will not prevent your countenance if you think an essential improvement in the Service is the protection of a worthy officer in question."

As a matter of fact, Gordon never got the recognition he desired. The Archives of the War Office, now at the Public Record Office,

contain scores of letters he wrote almost to his dying day, 44 years after Burgoyne gave him his blessing. In fact, his pleas for justice would fill several columns of this journal: his loquacity was truly *libberian*. One of the most recent that has come to light is that which he wrote to William Windham, Secretary for War. It is dated No. 5 Arabelle Row, Pimlico, London, July 21, 1867 (Add. MSS. 37385, f. 229):—

"Sir,—I am an insignificant officer retired near twenty years old. I should not have ventured to trespass on you, pressed as you must be with a multiplicity of public as well as private momentous business, had I not been encouraged by my friend the Earl of Moira, who is more illustrious as the known Protector of Truth and Merit.

"My object in repeatedly soliciting the honour of seeing you was to lay before you the means of completing a measure of the greatest national magnitude. I do not know what force you can raise and bring into activity. But, whatever your force may be, my object was and is (if permitted) to show you, not by words or theory, but by facts and experiments submitted to your senses, that you can by labour and attention actually double the number of your forces in all circumstances of close action with the enemy with firelocks; and that, if you should use any men with pikes you can in all points of attack have against the Enemy 4 to 1.

"Should you gratify me, it will be necessary to indulge me with 4 of your servants or permit me to bring 4 boys or persons before you to convince you. Or you can commend any number of soldiers who have not been instructed by me; by which you will see the truth and the futility and imposition of the exercises for close action cultivated by the Commander-in-Chief and Sir David Dundas, and the whole army. Unde Lachrymae Nostrae.

"My Lord Vincent has been and is cultivating this exercise. Enclosed is a letter not preserved containing the opinion of Lt.-General Barclay on this subject.

"I have the honour to be, with all respect, Sir, your most obedient and very dutiful servant].

"ANTHONY GORDON."

Windham did nothing, and so we find Gordon writing to the War Minister from 118 Paul Street, Kingsdown, Bristol, on December 13, 1828, as follows:—

"Were I honoured with your permission I should at my leisure [he was 82!] prepare and wait upon you with a statement of particulars such as might induce you to rescue a momentous subject from destruction. If you will grant me an opportunity I promise by facts to make this subject clear and as true as one of Corollaries of Euclid."

But the opportunity never came, and so Gordon died in 1831 a simple Major at the age of 85. How like his story is to many one could cite to-day.

J. M. BULLOCK.

John Douglas Cook, Journalist.

More than a year ago, a query was made as to the birthplace (said to be Banchory-Ternan) and the parentage of John Douglas Cook, the first and most famous editor of the "Saturday Review" (Query No. 803, March 15, 1912; see also Answer, August 30, 1912). Searching files of local newspapers recently for quite different information, I came upon the following, which is intrinsically of some interest. I think, if it does not aid materially in the solution of the problems raised in the query.

In the "Free Press" of August 14, 1863, there appeared the following:—

The "Times" says—"We have to announce the death of Mr John Douglas Cooke" (sic), "the editor of the 'Saturday Review,' who died at his residence in the Albany, Piccadilly, on Monday [Aug. 10], shortly before midnight." "The death of Mr Cooke," says the "Scotsman's" correspondent, "has taken his friends by surprise, though it has been known to be imminent for some time. For a year or two he had been suffering from a kind of indigestion, which led to atrophy, and spent a great part of his time at his country seat, Tintagel, in Cornwall. For the first time since the 'Saturday Review' started, he was absent from the annual dinner of the contributors at Greenwich, which was held a few years back. He rallied a little last week, and was able to take a carriage drive, but it was only the flickering of the light before it dies out. Brusque and eccentric in manner, Mr Cooke was very popular among his colleagues and friends, on account of his genuine kindness of heart, and spirited, cordial nature. He began his career in connection with the press as a Parliamentary reporter on the 'Times,' in the late Mr John Walter's time, and was editor of the 'Morning Chronicle' when it was in the hands of Mr Beresford Hope, Mr Sidney Herbert, etc."

The "Free Press" wrote as follows in another column:—

Elsewhere will be seen an intimation of the death of Mr J. D. Cooke, editor of the "Saturday Review," whom, too, we may claim as an Aberdonian. Of Mr Cooke's parentage we are not certainly informed; even when he lived here as a young man, with no particular fixed employment, writing occasionally in the Tory "Observer," then in the management of his friend, the late Mr William Duncan, and, marked by certain of those eccentric habits which distinguished him through life, there was something, not exactly of mystery, but tending that way, about him, and by some he was known as "The Great Unknown." It was said that his birthplace was Durris. After leaving Aberdeen little was known or heard of him locally. We believe he then went to India, and, 'tis said, performed a good part of the

overland journey homeward on foot. He next became known in connection with the "Morning Chronicle." That Mr Cooke was a man of distinguished ability is sufficiently proved by the fact that he so long filled the post of general editor of the "Saturday Review."

The following much more caustic account of Mr Cooke, from the "London Correspondent of 'Daily Review,'" appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal" of August 19, —

The newspapers announce the death of Mr John Douglas Cooke, the editor of the "Saturday Review." He has been in a declining state of health for some time past, and at times suffered great pain, though he continued his editorial labours to the last. Mr Cooke was a native of the north of Scotland, and was a fellow-student at the University of Aberdeen with the late Mr Joseph Robertson, of Edinburgh. His early life was somewhat adventurous, but about thirty-five years ago he became a member of the "Times" staff, which decided his future course. When the late Mr Walter went to contest Nottingham, he took several of his staff with him to assist at the election. The part popularly assigned to Mr Cooke was the bribery, and it is certain that at the scrutiny which followed the election Mr Cooke was not to be found, though many of the witnesses had something to tell about the part taken by the gentleman with the red hair. He had tact enough to ingratiate himself with the late Duke of Newcastle, then Earl of Lincoln, who took a great interest in Nottingham elections, and through his lordship's influence Mr Cooke was appointed secretary to a committee that was soon afterwards appointed to inquire into the Cornish property of the Prince of Wales. When, after that, the party, consisting of the Duke of Newcastle, Mr Sidney Herbert, and others, bought up the then moribund Whig organ, the "Morning Chronicle," and converted it into a Peelite organ, Mr Cooke had tact enough to impress the party with such a sense of his literary and political ability that they appointed him chief editor. The accession of Mr Beresford Hope to a share in the proprietorship of the newspaper was of later date, but he, too, speedily fell under the fascination of Mr Cooke's influence, and continued in it to the last. Mr Beresford Hope, the proprietor, may find it difficult to supply his place.

The statement in the above quoted paragraph that Mr Cook (or Cooke) was a fellow-student with Dr Joseph Robertson is not borne out by the Records published by the New Spalding Club. Dr Robertson attended the three first sessions of the Marischal College class of 1822-6, but no one of the name of Cook (or Cooke) was a member of that class. In the preceding class, however, that of 1821-5, a John Cooke, son of James Cooke, mechanic, Upper Banchory, attended the bajan and seam classes, but a footnote indicates that he became a post-horse master in Aberdeen, and there is further mention of a son of his, John Will Cook, graduating M.D. in 1855 and practicing in Colchester.

While writing on Mr John Douglas Cook, a passage from an article on "Thirty Years of the Periodical Press," by Mr T. H. S. Escott ("Blackwood's Magazine," October, 1894) may not be out of place—

My first editor, although at the time he became such unknown to me even by name, was an Aberdonian, Douglas Cook, who, living in the Albany, conducted the literary business of his journal [the "Saturday Review"] and personally instructed his contributors in his chambers near the end of the first corridor. Vividly distinct though my memory of Douglas Cook is, he is really better known to me by reputation than by his own personality. I was received at the weekly levees of his writers, held, I think, every Tuesday, and was occasionally directed to send him something about which, as often as not, he expressed himself favourably. With a host of others, as nameless as I myself then was, I was invited to the annual "Saturday" dinner at Greenwich; but I can only recall one of these banquets, at which I chanced to occupy a seat between the late Mr T. Collet Sandars and Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, though of neither of these gentlemen had I then, as I since have enjoyed, private social knowledge. Mr Cook himself was credited with a full share of the perfervid temperament of the Scot; I saw but little of him, and never became one of his important contributors, but found him uniformly considerate and kindly in his actions, if occasionally ungracious in his manner. Mr Cook's special friend and confidant was the late rector of Tintagel in Cornwall, where he himself often stayed; and from that gentleman I have heard before now, more than I ever had any opportunity of observing, about the editorial methods, and the minute oversight, exercised not merely from week to week, but from hour to hour, by this memorable combination of the journalist and the Epicurean, who deserves a place in the history of the press by the side of Barnes and Black, among the great editors of the century.

Q.

Lord Forbes, the Priest.

John, the ninth Lord Forbes, though he had, like his brother William, joined the Order of the Capuchins, was still "de jure" Lord Forbes for a brief space. It is said that rather than comply with his father's wish and make a rich marriage with a lady to whom he appears to have been actually betrothed, he followed the example of his elder brother, and escaped to Belgium at an early age, in the disguise of a shepherd. Landing at Noorda, he was soon after apprehended by a Spanish soldier as a spy, and brought before Mondragone, the governor of the citadel of Antwerp, who took him for a runaway soldier, and sent him to prison. Taking the habit of a Capuchin on 2nd August, 1595, at Tournai in his twenty-third year, under the title of Brother Archangel, he is said to have converted 300



Scots soldiers to Catholicism at Dixmude, and "another body of Scottish heretics to the bosom of the Church at Menin." At Waastmunster, a town two leagues from Termonde, whither he had gone to nurse the sick, as disease was raging there, he was seized with an infectious disorder, apparently the plague, and returning to Termonde, he died almost immediately whilst being carried into the garden, on 11th August, 1606, thus surviving his father only about six weeks.—"The Scots Peerage."

Lord Pitsligo and "Hard Drinking."

Mary Elphinstone, of Logie-Elphinstone, married, in July, 1754, General Robert Dalrymple Horn of Horn, son of Hew Dalrymple, Lord Drummore of the Court of Session. He was an officer of long and distinguished service (50 years), which commenced actively in the expedition to Carthage, when he embarked as aide-de-camp to his relative, Lord Cathcart. Smollet, an assistant surgeon in the expedition, describes it in "Roderick Random." He was taken prisoner at Fontenoy. The attainted Lord Pitsligo had one of his many hiding-places on the heights of Bennachie, opposite Logie, whence he was able sometimes to obtain the relief of an evening in Logie with General Horn, whose lady once remarking upon the hard drinking into which the two friends would fall on a safe night, was answered by the humorous refugee that "if she was sittin' upon a cauld bare stane up in Bennachie, wi' naething but burn water, she might ca' that hard drinkin'."—"Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch," by the Rev. John Davidson, D.D.

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE.

Account of all my depursments beginning the first of December 1700 years, as followeth:—

- Im. 3 December.—Put into my moyrs bagge 35 lbs. 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ of the hundereth merks qch. I borrowed out of her moy. to helpe to paye Mr Lo., Abd., at Witsunday last...£35 15 8
- It., 5 dito.—Payt out upon Aberardors account to John Forbes messr. for laying on four chairs at his instance more then qt. he sent me therfor£3 0 0
- It., 8 December.—To Andron Ritchie for four stons of hemp to my Midehingle half net for season of fishing 1701, at 4 lbs. p. ston. is£16 0 0
- It. 11 December.—To Marione Ramsay a years @ rent of the 200 merks I rest her: viz. from Mertimis 1699 to Mertimis 1700 years, p. ticket£7 6 8

- It., 13 dito.—To Wm. Fons for sixteine buttons to my coate and six to my vest, and a drop of silke therto, and helping them for winter£1 15 0
- It., 16 dito.—For a pair shous and solling ane oyr pair for the winter£2 10 0
- It., 17 December.—For half a stick mussden, being 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ells at 1 lib. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ shil., the 10 ells is£17 15 0
- It., 28 do.—For a neu glas to the south window in Geo. Tayleors galrie of six foot, and for three neu loasns for the fore-staro£1 0 0
- It.—Spent in the moneth of December 1703 years of spending money.....£4 9 0

January 1701.

- It., 17.—To Pa. Gordon for ane ellue of Hol-land to be nivebands to my cufes, 2 lbs. 11 shil.£2 11 0
- It., 27.—To James Thomson for fixeing independent of my watch and helping her stoping, 10 shil.£0 10 0
- It.—Spent in the moneth of Jary 1701 years of spending moy. or pocket moy.....£5 9 6

February 1701.

- 21 Feb.—For tuo ells of stenten to soll my stockings, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ shil. p. ell is.....£0 9 0
- It.—Spent in the moneth of Febr. 1701 of pocket moy. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.£3 10 0

March 1701.

- It cost me 2 lbs. 8 shil. for my half of expenses for lanteing our Midehingle couble for season 1701, and Provist Mitchell as much£2 8 0
- 19 dito.—For a nightcape 8 shil.; and for weaveing a pair stockings to Ge. Hunter, 14 shil., is£1 2 0
- 22 dito.—For seaven ells of nerou linnen to be tuo shirts to myself£2 9 0
- It.—Spent in the moneth of March of pocket moy.£5 8 0

April 1701.

- 2 dito.—For tuo almed shepeskins to lyne breatches 13 shil.; to helpe the inshes of the Midehingle a contribution of 6 shil.; and for a cost of breade, being my first this year 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ shil., makes£1 3 8
- 4 dito.—For sextie double nails 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ shil., and for sextie single nails 3 shil. is.....£0 7 6
- 9 dito.—For three ells of course cloath to be a muckle coate for winter weather, at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ shil. st. p. ell, is£17 2 0
- 16 dito.—For a pund stearteh white, 6 shil.; and for grinding it to pounder, 2s is.....£0 8 0
- 12 dito.—To a meason for bigging up the door and window of my yeard in the Greine, £2 7 0
- 14 dito.—For letting the lyning of my muckle coate to Paull Menzies.....£0 12 0

29 dito.—To Adam Miln, post master, for the
neues since the 16 of Jary., 1 lib.; and for a
cost of bread to the Midchingle, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ shil.,
wt. and ovr. cost of bread before qch. I payt
moy. for 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ shil., is.....£1 9 4
It.—Spent in the moneth of Aprile for pocket
moy of qch. I keepe no account ... £4 12 0
It., 30 Aprile.—Payt my pairt of a colections
for repareing the dycks and inshes of the
Midchingle water (qch. was a doller to each
half nett)£2 18 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

936 RAIT FAMILY OF HALLGREEN.—Where
could I see a pedigree of this old family?

G.

937. AGRICULTURE IN NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—
Would those having MSS. bearing on this
subject oblige by communicating with the
Editor, N. and Q.?

Answers.

948. JAMES PERRY OF THE "MORNING
CHRONICLE."—For an excellently compiled ac-
count of Perry and his connections see Bulloch's
"The Gordons of Nethermuir," pp. 32-35.

G.

964. GENERAL SIR JAMES DUFF.—Authors
dealing with the Parliamentary history of
Banffshire are silent as to the family connec-
tions of Duff. Even Foster, who is generally
accurate and exhaustive, fights shy of the
matter. The reason is obvious.

R.

No. 278.—August 15, 1913.

The Berean Church at Sauchieburn.

In his scholarly article upon "The Bereans" in the "Dictionary of Religion and Ethics," the late Rev. Andrew Miller, M.A., minister of Bluevale Parish, Glasgow, stated that not a single trace remains of the churches of this persuasion. That is not quite the case, for the mother church of the Bereans still stands at Sauchieburn, in the parish of Marykirk, and services are occasionally held therein, although its interior is very much out of repair and its galleries cannot be occupied with any safety.

As is well-known, the founder of the Bereans was Mr John Barclay, who became assistant to Mr Anthony Dow, the aged minister of Fettercairn, in 1763, and was the author of "The Assurance of Faith Vindicated: a Dissertation on the Book of Psalms," and several other works. He was a stirring enthusiast, but his doctrines were not approved of either by the Presbytery of Fordoun or by the levitors of Fettercairn, and after Mr Dow's death on 25th August, 1772, Mr Barclay was passed over and another minister was presented by the Crown to the church and parish. Worse still, the presbytery, notwithstanding his nine years of assiduous labour in Fettercairn, declined to give him the certificate, without which he was unable to hold any other benefice. "As it has pleased these lords of God's heritage," as he put it himself, "to deprive me of the privilege of declaring the glad tidings of salvation within the pale of their church, I must now follow the call of God, even to the highway and hedges, there to preach the Gospel to every creature who is willing to hear." The most of the congregation hived off with Mr Barclay, and the church at Sauchieburn (situated just outside the confines of the parish of Fettercairn, in which no site was attainable) was speedily built and occupied by the Bereans, as they called themselves after those more noble Bereans who "received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so."

Mr Barclay's teaching and his pleadings before the General Assembly of 1773 in connection with an unsuccessful appeal made by him against the decision of the Presbytery in the matter of the certificates gained him some adherents in the south, and within a very few months of the foundation of the Berean cause Mr Barclay accepted a call to a Berean congregation which had been formed in Edinburgh. His place at Sauchieburn was filled by Mr James Macrae, who ministered there for 40 years, and to whose memory a white marble

tablet was some years ago placed on the front wall of the church by his grandson, Rev. David Macrae, of Dundee.

It is not generally known that a split occurred in the Berean congregation at Sauchieburn during the earlier years of Mr Macrae's ministry. It is not clear upon what special points of doctrine or practice this disruption took place, but the seceders would appear to have received the cordial approval of Mr Barclay.

We learn about this division among the Bereans from the terms of a petition presented to the Sheriff of Kincardine on 2nd November, 1779, by Alexander Valentine, proprietor of Wester Pitgarvie, with the concurrence of Mr Robert Burnes, procurator-fiscal for the shire. It alleged that William Neilson, a travelling minister presently residing in Bognuill, on pretence of preaching gathered the country people together in the fields to the number of some hundreds, and entered Mr Valentine's enclosures, destroying his dykes and also his young trees. It may be stated that Mr William Neilson, a man of strong religious convictions, had been a surgeon in England before he came under the influence of Mr Barclay's teaching. We now find him ministering to the Berean seceders at Sauchieburn under circumstances upon which the legal proceedings throw some light. Mr Neilson appeared before Sheriff Patrick Forsyth upon 13th November, 1779, and denied that either he or any of his adherents, to the best of his knowledge, ever broke any enclosure belonging to the complainer, and further produced a licence in Mr Valentine's own handwriting, dated April 9th, 1779, granting Mr Neilson's congregation "liberty of the piece of muir above the meeting-house of Sauchieburn to let Mr Neilson preach in it."

In view of Mr Neilson's denial, proof was led before the Sheriff on 26th November, 1779. It was still the age of written pleadings, and the statement of the case for the prosecution ran as follows:—"Your Lordship has heard that there is a Berean Kirk at Sauchieburn, in which Mr Macrae, a minister of good character, is settled during life. Mr Neilson, who pretends to be a minister, began at Edinburgh, came from that to Montrose, at neither of which places was he well received, and thereafter strolled to the County of Kincardine, and although he has no legal permission to preach yet, he proposed to found a Kirk and to draw off the hearers of the parishes of Fettercairn and Marykirk, as well as Mr Macrae's. He caused apply to the private complainer (viz., Mr Valentine) for leave to preach on his muir, which the private complainer granted by the writing in process which expressly bears to preach on the muir, and all communications he had on the subject respected that piece of ground which is close by the Kirk of Sauchieburn. Mr Neilson erected his stage and there he bawled out to a numerous meeting each Sunday within

the hearing of Mr Macrae to the great disturbance of his congregation, who had given him no offence, and to the detriment of Religion in general. But the muir not being so convenient for him, he, without any liberty, entered jurster's labourable ground, and erected his stage on a park known as Mog Forbes's park, and that being close by the pursuer's enclosure, the people who came to hear him stood on the complainer's dykes and went among his plantings, etc."

The answers for Mr Neilson were as follows—The pursuer's state of the process contains nothing but a torrent of illiberal invectives against the defender. The defender is a gentleman by birth and education, was regularly admitted and appointed at London a preacher of the gospel. He got a call to preach to a numerous congregation at Edinburgh, where he continued several years, till a division happening in the kirk of Sauchieburn, when he was again and again importuned to come among them by a majority of the hearers, which at last he did, but as the minority were in possession of the kirk and refused to give him entrance, he was obliged to erect a tent in the fields to preach in, having previously obtained a licence from the Tacksman. The certificate of his ordination, and his calls to Edinburgh and Sauchieburn, he is willing to produce, if necessary. The defender continued to preach on the farm of Wester Pitgarvie till lately some evil disposed person or persons carried off and burned his tent, upon which he applied to the Sheriff to precognosce witnesses, and it appearing from the precognitions that the private prosecutor had an active hand in the affair, if not the sole actor, he (Mr Valentine) brought the present groundless and malicious complaint.

The names of the witnesses called on behalf of Mr Neilson—all of them staunch Bercans, no doubt—were David Anderson, merchant in Fettercairn; Alexander Adam, weaver in Raw of Balmain; John Taylor, weaver there; George Nicol, square wright in Burnside of Eslie; and David Allan, in West Town of Kincardine.

The witnesses who gave evidence for the prosecution were James Watt and George Mitchell, in Sauchieburn, and John Young, at Mill of Couveth.

Having heard evidence at considerable length, the Sheriff took the case to *avizandum*, and on 18th January, 1730, gave his deliverance as follows—Having advised this process, proof adduced, and whole debate, assolizies the defender therefrom. Finds the pursuer liable to him in expenses, and allows an account thereof to be given in against next court day.

Few people who pass the quaint old sanctuary at Sauchieburn are aware that on the summer Sundays of 1779 these rival Bercan congregations were meeting here, the one faithful to Mr Macrae, worshipping within the church, and the other listening to Mr Neilson holding forth in his tent on the muir outside.

W. A. M.

Scotland in the 16th Century.

Industry and culture were confined to a few small towns. The population rose from about 600,000 in 1556 to a million at the Union. With England there was little intercourse. Only 36 Scots were to be found in London in 1567, whereas the Dutch numbered nearly 3000. Few Southrons travelled across the Border. Fynes Moryson (1598) found no public inns, but the better citizens brewed ale and entertained on acquaintance or entreaty. Aberdeen and Dumfries, at either extreme, had considerable trade, but their citizens lived as in a camp, exposed to the feuds of the neighbouring gentry. Perth and Dundee were making the most of their favourable natural positions. A merchant of Ayr furnished the King with a fine ship when he romantically set out to fetch home his bride from Denmark. Glasgow was but an obscure village under the shadow of the Bishop's Castle, and did not get full burgh rights till 1636. The flourishing ports of Berwick and St Andrews declined rapidly with the fall of the old Church that had fostered them. The burghesses of Berwick had been the pioneers of commerce, and when Bishop John of St Andrews wished to found another such port at his see, the King had given him the services of Mamard, a Flenning and burghess of Berwick. The trade of St Andrews was at its best just before the storm burst that wrecked the Cathedral.

Sir Richard Maitland throws much light on the social outlook after 1560. He notes a less kindly feeling between the classes. Among wealthy traders new-fangled notions are spreading with the love of finery and display. All this, however, only marks better notions of comfort as great houses ceased to be fortresses. Sleeping accommodation improved. The poor still lay on heath or rushes covered with skins. Fustian blankets were coming into use with sheets of linen and pillows covered with silk. Some Lowlanders indulged in feather-beds. Archbishop Beaton left at his death twenty-three of these. Like the glass windows, they were laid away when the owner left home for a time.

Moryson, at a knight's house in 1598, tells that many servitors in blue caps brought in the meat at dinner. The table was more than half-furnished with great trenchers of soup. Each had in it a little piece of sodden meat. The upper mess (above the salt) had a pullet with some prunes in the broth. After the table was laid, each servitor sat below the salt. Knives for each guest were not used at table till long after this time. Even so late as Adam Smith's day, when he was a Snell Exhibitioner at Balliol, they were chained to the common board. The soup was taken with horn spoons, and the meat was held on a fork. "Formerly," says Coulanges, "they dipped their bread and fingers in the fricassee, nowadays everybody eats his soup on the plate; politely one must use both spoon and fork, and, from

time to time, a servant must go to the cupboard to wash them."

Sumptuary laws were in vogue. An Act of James VI. enjoins no one under a prelate or an earl to use, at bridals or banquets, drugs or confections brought from abroad. The King himself was as thrifty perforce as Elizabeth was parsimonious from choice. At the baptism of Baby Charles (1600) he writes to the laird of Arnisston "to propyne with venison, wild meat, Brissel fowls (Brazil turkeys), capons, and sielike," inviting him at the same time to taste part of his own good cheer. A contrast this to the feudal plenty of the Highland barons, as disclosed by the Breadalbane and Cawdor papers, for these had crowds of tenants paying rent in kind. There "it snowed of meat and drink."

The old Church left a legacy of abounding immorality, with which it had long wrestled in vain. An elaborate code of forbidden degrees had cumbered the marriage laws, which, in a small country where relation-ships were involved, produced irritating interference. All this bore fruit in the clannishness, long pedigrees, laxity in marriage customs, and illegitimacy, which are still the stock humours of English satire when it notices Scottish subjects. The reformed clergy warred against this with the cork-stool, the ducking-pond, the penance-pillar, excommunication, and fines for behoof of the poor. In the process manners were made rough, and the public taste blunt. For scolds and profane swearers they had equally severe measures, but here the whole spirit of the age was against them. Lindsay and Dunbar show a wonderful variety of oaths, yet the "Three Estates" was acted before the Court. Dunbar's "Dance in the Queen's Chamber" is but a piece of licentious buffoonery. James VI. was accused by the Kirk of "being blottit wi' bannin' and swearin'."

As bright spots amid the gloom of these troublous times one welcomes Edward Tylney's loving picture of Wishart's saintly simplicity, or that of old Lethington, as sketched by his son, the great Secretary. High up among the Moorfoots, in his grim fortalice of Thirlstane, amid the dreary brown moorland, he led a life of cultured retirement, surrounded by his books, writing and versifying in a vein of shrewd observation, pawky humour, or Polonius-like wisdom. Another beautiful character is that of the Edinburgh burgess, good George Bannatyne, retiring to Meikle "in time o' pest" (1568), to complete his labour of love, his collection of Scottish poetry. The book chibs which bear the names of Maitland and Bannatyne will ever keep the memory of these men green. Amid still more unfavourable conditions, Hugh Rose, baron of Kilravock, gained singular repute as an improver and planter of trees as well as a translator of the classics. When the King asked him (1587) how he could live amongst such turbulent neighbours as the men of Badenoch, the sage said the position was the best he could have, for it made him thrice a day go to God on his knees when maybe otherwise he would not have gone once.—James Colville, in "Social England" (Vol. III.).

The Property of the Knights Templars.*

Upon the suppression of the Knights Templars in Scotland in 1312, the Knights of St John of Jerusalem were declared their heirs, and the Pope "ordered Edward II. to deliver the Temple property [at Balantrodach in Midlothian] to the Knights Hospitallers at once." But for more than a year, the King put off complying with the Papal command—he drew the revenues meanwhile—and the Hospitallers were helpless, as they could not get the charters and other evidences of property out of the hands of the possessors, and besides had at that time little money themselves (having laid out much treasure in the conquest of Rhodes) with which to buy the support of the powerful nobles and others who had seized many of the manors, and little or no money to spend in bribing the judges of the Royal Courts. Thus in England they had not secured the titles twelve years after the Templars' fall. For Scotland we have proof that they had no return from the Templar lands so late as 1338. But by the year 1354 they were in possession at Balantrodach and were administering the property by their own officers.

In an interesting and instructive article on "The Wealth of the Knights Templars in England," Mr Clarence Perkins has brought out from documentary data the total annual value, based upon receipts from each county while the estates were in the King's hands, as being £4720. As to Scotland, King Edward's Treasury received only £25 2s 16d from the Scottish Temple lands. That sum, however, does not represent by any means their full annual value, which is declared before the War of Independence to have been 300 merks, or £200 after paying expenses of management.

The Knights of St John eventually succeeded in making good their title (probably at great expense) to the Temple properties and estates. From the Abstract of Charters in the Chartulary of Torphichen, printed by Mr Maidment, we learn that during the preceptorship of Sir Walter Lindsay, Lord of St John's, who died in 1547, and who erected the monument to his uncle and predecessor, Sir George Dundas, part of which still exists in Torphichen Church, "a very regular rental was kept of all the lands, patronages, titles, feu-duties, etc., belonging to the preceptory," carefully arranged, beginning with the large baronies and thereafter detailing the smaller properties according to situation of counties. From the Abstract, which alone survives, it can be seen that among the large estates were those originally belonging to the Templars; thus mention is made of the Barony and lands of Auldliston (now Kirkliston), the Barony and lands of

* See "The Hospitallers at Maryculter," vol. iv., 301.

"Tempill de Ballintrado," with Paistoun and the land of Twaddile, "quhilk are all called a Barony. . . ." The next Barony is that of Maryculter, which figures as "Baronia de Maryculter ultra montes."

Now these were all estates of the Templars, and while we cannot, in many cases, distinguish the smaller properties which were originally Templar possessions, as both Hospital and Templar lands are called indiscriminately "Terrae Templaride," yet it is evident that perhaps fully one-half of the 800 deeds enumerated in the abstract relate to subjects in the hands of the Hospitallers as heirs of the Temple. For example, we know that the Church of Inchinnan belonged to the Templars—that is, they drew the rectorial tithes and other emoluments, and the cure was served by a vicar. It is mentioned in quaint terms in the Hospitallers' Inventory—"The Kyrk of Inchynnane has been in use to pay bot x x lib. alienarie, but it is better an it were out of the hand of the laird o Cruickstounne." It, along with lands in the neighbourhood called Greenend, Ferry-yard, Northbar, and Tudeen or Tochuqhune, formed an estate of considerable extent which came thus into the possession of the Hospitallers some time after the suppression, and was in all probability administered through a resident bailiff.—"The Knights Templars in Scotland," by John Edwards, in "Scottish Ecclesiological Society's Transactions," 1912-13.

Royal Visitors to Banff.

The town of Banff, it is known, had a residence suitable for a King in very ancient times, for King David (1124-53) granted a charter "apud Banef" to the monks of Urquhart, and the register of the Bishopric of Moray shows that not long after William the Lion gave a toft and garden in the burgh of Banff to the Bishop of Moray. By the year 1290 at least there was a Royal estate at Banff, for in that year there is an entry among the expenses incurred by King Edward with reference to the affairs of Scotland of provisions supplied to various castles, and among others to Robert de Gray, keeper of the Castle of Banff.

King Edward visited Banff in 1296. After he had defeated Wallace at the battle of Falkirk, he again marched north and visited Banff Castle a second time on 4th September, 1298. In 1303 he was again at Banff on his way to Kinloss, and the castle in the town appears to have been the last stronghold held by the English north of the Grampians, so that among the visitors have to be included English soldiery who treated the town as part of a conquered country.

In an aside, it may be remarked that the oldest building in the burgh is the castle, or rather the castle walls. The modern building was erected by Lord Deskford in 1750; there are the walls believed to occupy the site of the

house in which Archbishop Sharp was born, demolished about 1816; and there is every reason to believe, according to one authority, whose word is to be received with respect, that walls that are still to be seen are the identical walls that guarded the castle when it was visited by the Hammer of Scotland.

In 1342, David II., with his Queen and his sisters, passed a night at Banff, and it was perhaps on this occasion that he—or his ladies—gave his august support to local industries, for we know that this King did purchase "cloths and furs," to the value of £9 7s 8d, "from Bridinus, butcher at Banff." Queen Margaret, wife of James II., visited Banff as well as other burghs in the north in the year of her marriage. She was a daughter of Denmark, and her son, James IV., who fell at Flodden, also visited the town, as the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer for 1494 show.

In 1556 the Queen Regent held Justice Ayres at Banff. Six years later Queen Mary was in the north, and, says an MS. written by Sir James Ogilvie, Master of her household, on 19th September, she departed from Spynie, dined at Cullen, and supped and slept at Craig of Boyne. On the 20th, after dining at Craig of Boyne, she proceeded to Banff, where she supped and slept. She was the last of the Stuarts to visit the town.

Charles II. landed at Speymouth, but did not come this way. The last of the Stuart Princes, the halo of whose romance grows brighter with the years, did not trouble the town. And not until 1883 was a sovereign or an heir-apparent to the Throne in the burgh, and then a loyal welcome was given to the Prince of Wales, who became King Edward VII. In later days, his daughter, the Princess Royal, was in residence for a few days yearly at Duff House, where she was the noble lady of the manor.

In January, 1882, the Duke of Edinburgh was in Banff in connection with his official duty at the coastguard station. A demonstration took place in his honour, and the Prince's name was added to the burgh's roll of the burgh.—"Banffshire Journal," 17th June, 1913.

Geology and Genius.

It is a remarkable fact, however it may be explained, that the great Highland boundary line is also a line of demarcation between the existence and the non-existence of genius in Scotland. If we glance over the pages of Scottish history we find few, if any, outstanding names that occur within the Highland district. Though its scenery has inspired such great poets as Scott, Wordsworth, and Burns, yet it has not produced any poets of the first order. Though it has reared the rank and file of such famous regiments as the Black Watch, yet it has given us no outstanding warriors. Though it has supplied the material for the deductions

of such pioneers in geological science as Hutton, as Playfair, and Lyell, it has not been the birthplace of any outstanding geologist with the exception of Murchison. We cannot here enter into a discussion as to whether this is due to the inherent absence of genius in the Celtic race or whether it is simply due to the lack of opportunity. There can be no doubt that there has been a gradual fusion of blood between the Lowlander and the Highlander over a long period of years, and it may be due to this that we get that rare quality which we call genius.—Peter Macnair, F.R.S.E., in "Glasgow Herald," July 12.

"Guide" to Tain.

An "Illustrated Guide to the Royal Burgh of Tain," just published by authority of the Burgh Council, will be found of more general interest than the average "Guide" to holiday resorts, which are almost exclusively directed to the forms of recreation that are provided. The royal burgh of Tain, we learn, is of very ancient origin, and has numerous historical associations. It received its first charter from Malcolm Canmore about 1060. James IV. paid visits to it annually for nineteen successive years, from 1494 to 1513—sometimes three visits in one year; and there is a local tradition that several links of the iron belt which James wore as a penance for his complicity in the assassination of his father were added by the Tain blacksmith. Tain, however, is perhaps most noted as the birthplace of Duthus—or, as he is now called, St Duthus—a pious and learned man, who preached wherever Gaelic was spoken, throughout Scotland and the north of Ireland, and died in Armagh in 1065. Two centuries later, his bones were transferred from Ireland and laid in a chapel erected on the spot where he was born, and so Tain became a resort for pilgrims from all parts of Scotland. St Duthus Church, erected by the Bishop of Ross in 1370, was restored in 1377; and our "Guide" says—"Its great attractions draw many strangers, and it bids fair to become what the promoters of its magnificent restoration desired it, 'The Westminster Abbey of the Highlands.'"

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

May 1701.

I payt a while agoe for setting of my yeard in the Greine wt. winter stealls and laboring it £1 10 0
 14 dito.—For letting a peise sairge and a pair stockings black, to lyne a coate, to Paull Menzies £0 13 0
 17 dito.—To James Walker, my half nets man, in pairt of his fee for season of fishing 1701, 63 lbs. £ 6 3

It.—To Mr Frances Grant for a consultatione, eight dollars is 23½ lbs.; and for postage back and fore, 1 lib. £24 4 0
 17 dito.—For mending the reaveling of George Taylors yeard, to Geo. Broune, wright, 3½ shil. £0 3 4
 20 dito.—For a coast of breade to the Midchingle, being eight loaves, 5½ shil. is £0 5 4
 20 dito.—Advansed to James Walker four merks in pairt of his second teinds £2 13 4
 24 dito.—For a quare of pepper, 5 shil.; and 29 dito.—For a coast of bread to the Midchingle, 5½ shil. £0 10 4
 29 dito.—To Androu Logie when I imployed him to doo buesines for me, two dollars £5 16 0
 30 dito.—To Wm. Watt for a pair maricken shous 2 lbs. 3½ shil.; and for ane other pair, 2 lbs., is £4 8 6
 It.—Spent in the moneth of May for pecker moy. of qch. I kepted no account (to much), 3½ lbs. £8 10 0

June 1701.

3 dito.—For a horse hayre to Monemuske, 1 lb. 5½ shil.; and for sentence moy. and extracting ane decreit agt. John Young, Wm. Forbes, Geo. Adam, and John Steiphen
 6 dito.—For a sheith of knives, my mother having put away my last at her unhappifitting, 15 shil. £0 15 0
 7 dito.—For thirteine bolls of lyne at 16 shil. p. boll is 10 lbs. 8 shil.; for cariage of it to my house from the ship, 1 lib. 6 shil.; for thirtie loads sand to it, 14 lbs.; and for riddling and making it wpe at 1½ shil. p. boll, to James Silver 19½ shil., makes in all £13 8 6
 7 dito.—To my land lady for five denmars since the second instant I entered with her. £1 10 0
 7 dito.—To Wm. Gellan for a moneths wages as foreman in the Midchingle—for May moneth £0 13 4
 10 dito.—Payt John Gordon his account of droggs, 6 lbs. 14 shil., with 2 lbs. 1 payt for a boll of colls to him (qch. 1 quarted wt. about 100 tyles for bleedeng and healing my leggs) £8 14 0
 14 dito.—To James Thomson for putt in a therm in my watch, 10 shil. £0 10 0
 16 dito.—Payt Marerie Ramsay her 200 merks wt. half a yeirs @ rent, qch. comes to in all £137 0 0
 14 dito.—Payt my landlady for six denmars last week by paycing £1 16 0
 20 dito.—For ane wnce of oyle of almonds to my weiggs, 6 shil. £0 6 0
 21 dito.—To Anna Irwing for washing of my cloaths after my mother desarted me, £0 18 4
 21 dito.—Payt my landlady for the hygen week, being seven denmars, is £2 2 0

- 21 dito.—For a pair stockings for my own wearing, 2 lbs. 8 shil.; and for one oyr pair, 2 lbs. 4 shil.£4 12 0
 28 dito.—Payt my landlady for the bypast weick, seven dinners, is.....£2 2 0
 30 dito.—For six bolls of coalls to my own chamber at the Shore, at 1 lib. 12 shil. p. boll, is nine punds 12 shil., and for cariage of them to my house, 12 shil., is.....£10 4 0
 Spent in the moneth of June of pocket moy. of gch. I kept no account.....£5 0 0

July 1701.

- 1 dito.—Payt my taxatione from Witsunday 1699 to Witsunday 1700, qch. comes to p. recpts£40 17 4
 1 dito.—For a hundred single nails for worke when I fitted to my chamber at the Shore£0 5 0
 1 dito.—For sharpening my rassors and knaives£0 5 0
 4 dito.—To Geo. Taylors wife for filling 12 chapen bottells to me, holding 6½ pints£1 1 3
 5 dito.—For helping the Midchingle couple for tarr and nails, etc., for my half, 9½ shil.—(as much to Pro. Mitchell)£0 9 6
 7 dito.—For dressing my yeard in the Greime, and making a canniamell bed therein, £1 7 0
 7 dito.—Payt Androu Young and his wife for fitting my chamber to the Shore.....£0 10 0
 12 dito.—Payt my landlady for the bygon weick at 6 shil. p. day.....£2 2 0
 15 dito.—Payt Wm. Licklie as forman in the Midchingle for two moneths and the half£1 13 4
 15 dito.—Payt to John Gordon for a weigge 1 bought from him, 6 lbs.£6 0 0
 17 dito.—To Gilbert Clerke for a wigge I bought from him, 22 shil. st.£13 4 0
 18 dito.—To Wm. Gellan, boy in the Midchingle, in part of his fei, 1 lib. 9 shil.....£1 9 0

- 19 dito.—Payt my landlady for the bygon weick at 6 shil. p. daye, is.....£2 2 0
 19 dito.—Payt Androu Paxter, who was boy till the end of May, but fell seick then.....£3 0 0
 25 dito.—For a disson chapen bottells to Robert Bruce at 3 shil. p. peise is.....£1 16 0
 26 dito.—Payt my landlady for the bygon weick at 6 shil. p. daye is.....£2 2 0
 30 dito.—For seven loads of peits to my own chamber is 1 lib. 1½ shil.£1 1 6
 31 dito.—For twelve pynts of ale to my chamber to Alex. Donaldson in 12 bottells.....£1 12 0
 31 dito.—For a pair shous to Wm. Watt, 2 lbs.£2 0 0
 Spent in the moneth of July of pocket moy. of gch. I kept no account.....£3 15 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

936. BALMARRAN.—Where is Balmarran referred to in the note on Gleney, Braemar, in issue of 18th ult.? Is thecroft of Balmarran still known by the same title?

W. A. T.

939. DR ALEXANDER STEVENS.—I understand that Dr Stevens, who was a native of Aberdeen, died abroad about 120 years ago. Can any reader state where and when the death actually took place?

G.

990. SPALDING'S "THE HISTORY OF THE TROUBLES."—Was there more than one manuscript copy of this work? If so, particulars will oblige.

A. B.

No. 279.—August 22, 1913.

The Battle of Tillyangus.

Tillyangus (or Tullieangus), on the northern slope of the Correen Hills, in Aberdeenshire, about a mile or two from the Kirktown of Clatt, was the scene of a so-called battle between the Forbeses and the Gordons—probably more of the nature of a skirmish, however—regarding which there are the most conflicting accounts as to the actual date and the casualties sustained. That there was a deep-seated feud between these two prominent Aberdeenshire clans is well known, and is sufficiently attested by enactments by more than one Scots Parliament and by its having been finally composed by the arbitration of James VI. and his advisers at Perth in 1582. The feud arose over the possession of certain Church lands (or their revenues) after the Reformation, and was intensified by the two clans taking opposite sides in the political conflicts of the time. In 1571, the then Master of Forbes (who afterwards became the eighth Lord Forbes) obtained a precept under the royal signet as King's Lieutenant within certain bounds of the north country for uplifting the two-thirds of the rents of the Bishopric of Aberdeen, which had fallen into the King's hands—the King was James VI., then only five years of age, the country being really governed during the King's minority by successive Regents, Moray, Lennox, Mar, and Morton. Either because of the action he took in respect of the powers granted him, or because of his adherence to the King's party, the Master of Forbes and the Forbeses generally became obnoxious to the Gordons, who were of the Queen's party (Queen Mary's party, that is); not improbably, as Burton hints, the Gordons quarrelled with the Forbeses simply because the Forbeses were "their neighbours and natural enemies." At any rate, Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, brother of the fifth Earl of Huntly, proceeded to take the field against them.

(The quarrel was accentuated, then or later, by a rupture between the Master of Forbes and his wife, a sister of Huntly and Sir Adam Gordon, whom he eventually divorced).

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

Tillyangus is a mile and a half from Knockespoek, and there the Gordons, "coming from the south to go northwards to their own country" by the old Mar road, mustered for several weeks, it is said, while the Forbeses had their outpost half-way between Tillyangus and Castle Forbes (Druminnor). Sir Adam Gordon was at the head of the Gordons, and the Forbeses were commanded by Arthur Forbes of Putachie, also styled of Balfour, brother of the seventh Lord

Forbes and so uncle of the Master of Forbes, and generally called "Black Arthur." The two clans encountered each other on the 9th October, 1751 (or the 10th, according to varying chroniclers—some accounts make the year 1752, but that is undoubtedly incorrect). Pitscottie says that on 10th October there was "ane great combat," and "that thay faucht cruelie;" while in "The Chronicle of Aberdeen," published in the Miscellany of the Spalding Club, there is the following entry;—

The tent day of October, the year of God 1571 yeris, the fedill of Tillingwiss was strikin be Adam Gordoun and Arthowir Forbes, bruder to my Lord Forbes, quhair the said Arthowir was slayne, with syndre oderis of his kyn; and on the oder syd, Johne Gordone of Buiky [Buckie], and syndre hurtt on bayth the sydis.

But the 9th or 10th is either an erroneous date, or the affair then was merely a preliminary skirmish. The battle of Tillyangus proper would seem to have been fought on the 17th October. It is thus described in Bannatyne's Memorials:—

All this tyme thair was no small trable in the north pairtis, betwixt them that susteined the pairt of the King, and thaim that wer for the queine, whilk was Adam Gordoun, Huntlei's brother, and his assisteris, and all that wald do for the lord Huntlie; wha assembled all thair forces thair might be, to invade the Forbeses, who was for the King, and (as was reported) to cum vpon the Mernes, as thai haue done befor, and so to Dundie to trable all the Kingis trew lieges, that wald not assist to thair factione; to the end they mycht skaile the seige about Edinburgh. Bot the Forbeses gathered to the number of 300 men or thairby, at the place of [Tullie Angus]; and the Gordones being about 1000 men, cumand forward, caused but a part of thair men to appeir, to caus the vtheris to cum forward meir bauldie, and put the rest in ambusche. And so Arthure Forbes, the lordis brother, principall vpon that pairt for the tyme, seing the enemies sa few (not considering the ambusche), joynes with the foremost; and thairefter the vther cumes forward, and so put the Forbeses to flight; whair ware slaine the said Arthure, and xii. or xvi. mae; and William, the lordis second sone, tane, with vther xvi. mae. Of the vther were slaine 22. This was done on Weddinsday the 17 of October. [1571].

Other accounts put the losses of the Forbeses at 120 men killed.

Quite a modern version of the battle is that given in the notice of Clatt in the New Statistical Account (1842):—

"The Gordons, under the command of two of the Earl of Huntly's brothers, attacked their hereditary enemies, the Forbeses, within their rude entrenchment, on the White Hill of Tillyangus, in the south-west extremity of this parish, and, after a sanguinary contest, still visibly marked by a number of graves or cairns,

the Gordons carried the encampment of their opponents, slew Arthur Forbes, son of Lord Forbes, commonly called Black Arthur, from his dark complexion, and continued the pursuit to the gates of Castle Forbes (now Druminnor), the family seat of the numerous clan Forbes. The skirmish is the subject of traditional notice by the aged chroniclers of the parish, and is recorded in a manuscript memoir of the house of Forbes now in the possession of the Honourable Lord Forbes."

But the most graphic account of the battle is that given (from what source is not apparent) by Mr James Adam Gordon, of Knockespoek, in notes appended to the "Rhymes and Recollections" of William Thom, the Iuvernie poet (1845):—

"The Gordons were far more numerous than the Forbeses. This, however, was compensated by the bravery of Black Arthur, second brother to the Lord Forbes, a man of a daring and active temper, who was completely armed, and slew many of the Gordons with his own hand. After a gallant fight the Forbeses gave way, retiring towards Castle Forbes. Black Arthur, with a chosen few, protected their rear. In crossing one of the small rills descending from the hills he was slightly wounded, and, it is said, was offered quarter, which he refused, fighting on, till in his retreat he crossed the hollow of another small burn. Here, overcome with thirst, he stooped to drink, and by doing so an opening in the joints of the armour was made, through which one of his pursuers, coming rapidly upon him, thrust his sword and killed him. The Gordons now followed rapidly their flying foes, who took refuge in Castle Forbes. After two days' ineffectual siege the Gordons abandoned their attack upon the Castle, and proceeded northwards, having, in the death of Black Arthur, struck a mortal blow at the power of the rival clan."

RENEWAL OF THE CONFLICT.

The Forbeses did not succumb, however, without another conflict, the story of which is thus told in Mr William Watt's "History of Aberdeen and Banff."—

"After the defeat of Tillyangus the Master of Forbes rode to Stirling to enlist the co-operation of the Regent Mar, who responded by sending north five companies of foot and some horse, and by a proclamation setting forth that Huntly had been oppressing the lieges, and had stirred up his brother to rebellion. The men of the Mearns were summoned to meet the Master of Forbes at the Kirk of Fordoun and advance against Sir Adam Gordon, who, reinforced by 40 skilled warriors sent north by Huntly, occupied Aberdeen with a body of the Huntly retainers and allies, including some bowmen furnished by the Earl of Sutherland. The southrons crossed the Dee by the bridge (November 20, 1571), and were making their way towards the city when they found their passage blocked by the Gordons at the Crabstane. Ker [a trusty servitor of the Earl of Huntly], who had been lying in wait with a

company of musketeers at Union Glen, opened fire upon the rear of the Forbeses and their southern contingent, while the Sutherland bowmen poured upon them a deadly shower of arrows. 'Cruelly fought for the space of an hour' the battle is said to have been; and three score of the Forbeses fell in it, misread into 300 by some of the Aberdeen historians. The Master of Forbes and a number of his followers were taken prisoners."

(This affair must not be confused with the battle of the Crabstane, or the battle of the Justice Mills, fought between Montrose and the Covenanters, 13th September, 1644.)

A notable incident of the conflict between the Gordons and the Forbeses was the despatch by Sir Adam Gordon of a party of his men to the Castle of Towie, belonging to one of the Forbeses. They demanded its surrender, but Forbes was from home, and his wife refused to open the door to his enemies, whereupon the Gordons set the castle on fire, "the lady of the manor, her children, and servants, to the number of twenty-seven persons," perishing in the flames. The precise position of this incident in the order of events is a little uncertain; some writers put it immediately after Tillyangus, others after the Crabstane affair. The incident itself forms the subject of the well-known and pathetic ballad, "Edom o' Gordon."

A final episode is thus recounted by Mr Gordon of Knockespoek—

"The bitterness of feudal revenge survived, and some of the Forbes family determined to avenge Black Arthur's death upon the opposite leader, Sir Adam Gordon. Sir Adam, having gone to Paris with several gentlemen of his suite, was received with great distinction by the French King (Charles). The Archbishop of Glasgow was then Ambassador from Scotland to the Court of France, and invited Sir Adam and his friends to a splendid supper. On his return from the Archbishop's hotel to his lodging about midnight, he and his train were set upon by armed men, and it was only after a severe struggle in which Sir Adam received a shot through the knee that the assassins were put to flight. In the pursuit, one of them dropped his hat, which being picked up appeared to have belonged to one of the name of Forbes. Inquiries having been set on foot, the whole conspiracy was traced, and the leaders of it put to the rack and executed."

LORD ARTHUR'S CAIRN.

Lord Arthur's Cairn is the name of the highest summit (1699 feet) of the Correen Hills, on the southern or Alford side of the range, right across from Tillyangus. It has been surmised sometimes that it derives its name from "Black Arthur," slain at Tillyangus. Mr Gordon of Knockespoek, for instance, referring to a phrase of William Thom's, "Beyond Black Arthur's licht," says—"One of the highest hills in this part of the country, covered with heather to the top, is called Arthur's Cairn,

some suppose from a cairn or sepulchral heap being raised to the memory of Black Arthur of Forbes, who, it is reported, by way of exercise used to run up to the top of it from Drumminor (then Castle Forbes) in heavy armour." Mr James Macdonald, in his "Place Names of West Aberdeenshire," alludes to a tradition that "the body of Black Arthur rested here on its way to burial in Keirn Churchyard," but adds—"The story seems improbable, and it is likely the name has some other origin. Arthur was a common name among the Forbeses."

The "Lord Arthur" as the name of the cairn is rather against the idea of the hill being associated with "Black Arthur," and lends support to quite another theory. The Correen Hills forming the frontier between the respective territories of the Forbeses and the Gordons, the story is that the former crossed the hills in order to make an incursion into the territory of the latter. They encamped on the brae-face overlooking the glen in which Knockespock is situated, and while there were attacked by a strong body of Gordons and forced to retreat. In the conflict that took place, Lord Arthur Forbes of Brux, who headed the Forbeses, was severely wounded, and his followers proceeded to convey him across the hills to Brux. He died on the way, however; and from this incident, and probably in connection with some memorial erected at the spot, the hill on which he expired came to be called Lord Arthur's Cairn. To give countenance to such a story, however, the Forbeses would have required to have held a higher rank in the peerage than seems ever to have been theirs.

Q.

The Witchcraft Frenzy.

In his Introduction to the volume of the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland for 1676-8 (Third Series, Vol. V.), Professor Hume Brown, the editor, says—

A notable feature of our period was the remarkable recrudescence of the witchcraft frenzy. The years immediately following the Restoration had been signalised by the numerous trials of witches, but, discountenanced by the Council, the charges against persons suspected of diabolic practices had grown less frequent as the reign had proceeded. In the year 1673, however, there was a veritable epidemic of witches and warlocks, of which we have the evidence not only of the Register but of the contemporary annals. "All this winter, and in 1677," records Lauder of Fountainhall, "we were alarmed with strange passages ament the west-countrie witches, besyde Pollock's (Maxwell's) house, whom they rosted by a lent (slow) fyre, with images of wax and clay formed by the devill, and who at last dyed of that sweating sickness." The case referred to by Lauder, the

pitiable details of which will be found in his narrative, came in regular course before the Council, which appointed a Commission for the trial of the incriminated parties. They were five in number, three of them, named Stewart, being of the same family—mother, son, and daughter. All were found guilty and burned except the daughter, Anabell Stewart, who was spared on the ground that she was under age and had been "latly ensnared."

A "supplication" by Robert Douglas of Barloch illustrates the whole course of procedure in connection with the trial of persons charged with the crime of witchcraft. "Upon the death of John and James Dowglass, his two sones, in the watter at one tyme, and upon suspicione that the same was done by witchcraft, John Gray, Janet McNair, Thomas and Mary Mitchells, upon the delatione of Joanet Dowglass that these persons were witches, by order of a Privy Councillor they were imprisoned in the tolboath of Stirling, and there boddhes being searched by the ordinar pricker, there were witch marks found upon each of them, and the said Joanet McNair hes confest that shoe gott these marks by the grip of a grim black man and had a great paine for a tyme thereafter, which persons have continowd upon the petitioners expences in prison near these fourteen weeks past, which he is not able longer to undergoe, being bot a gentleman of a mean fortune, and the saids prisoners being lying at a great distance from the place of his residence." Douglas's supplication was that he might be relieved of this burden, and that a Commission should be issued for the trial of the accused or that they should be liberated under caution to appear when summoned. Pending the appointment of a Commission, the Lords gave order to the magistrates of Stirling to maintain the prisoners—an order to which the magistrates demurred as they had "soe many other contingencies to undergoe."

Other towns where witches were called to account were Dumbarton, Haddington, and Prestonpans, and we have the case of Mr Gideon Pennan, "sometime a minister," who was accused of black arts and lodged in the tolbooth of Edinburgh for trial. At this same period, it may be noted, there was a similar epidemic of witchcraft in France and Sweden, of greater virulence, and resulting in far more numerous victims than was the case in Scotland. Henceforth in Scotland, however, there was a growing disinclination on the part of the Council to give its countenance to charges of witchcraft and to sanction Commissions for the trial of the accused. In the last entry relative to the subject we have an indication of this reluctance. One Katharine Liddell in Prestonpans, who had always been known as a person of "intire fame and integrity," was imprisoned by a baillie of the town on the charge of witchcraft and was put to the torture. She appealed to the Council, with the result that she gained her release—the baillie being summoned to answer for his treatment of the complainant.

A Good Gordon Highlander Story of Dargai.

General Hutchinson in his "Campaign in Tirah, 1897-1898" tells the following story (p-74).

"As the Gordons breasted the last stiff ascent, Colonel Mathias, no longer quite in his first youth, was somewhat short of breath, and said to Colour-Sergeant Mackie, alongside whom he found himself at this moment:— "Stiff climb, eh, Mackie? Not quite—so young—as I was—you know." "Never mind, sir," answered the gallant sergeant, giving his commanding officer a hearty slap of genuine admiration on the back, which almost knocked his remaining wind out of him: "Never mind, sir, ye're gaun verra strong for an auld man!"

It may be added that General Hutchinson's son is editor of "The Daily Graphic," and the writer of that brilliant novel "The Happy Warrior."

A Military Chaplain 300 Years Ago.

HIS RETURN TO SCOTLAND.

The Earl of Angus and the other exiled noblemen and gentlemen, with their army, remained at Newcastle until February, 1585, when they passed south, partly owing to the danger to their friends from their lying so near to the borders, and partly at the desire of Queen Elizabeth. They duly arrived in London. Mr James Melville soon followed, and resumed his duty as chaplain to the army. Suit after suit was made to Elizabeth to put them out of her kingdom, but without success. The slaughter of the English border warden so incensed the Queen that she gave the exiles licence to return to Scotland, and after a very solemn service of humiliation at Westminster the army set out. At the borders they were joined by the Hamiltons and others, and marched to Stirling, where the King then was. On 1st November, 1585, after seizing the Town Castle, they made terms with him, including his consent to reformation of the corruptions and abuses which had arisen within the Kirk. News of this victory reached London within 48 hours, and the chaplain with a company of nine or ten others, who had been left behind, set out for "hame ower." The journey through England seems to have been without incident, but the following graphic account shows us that in Scotland he had perils to undergo in the home-coming by land as he had in his flight by sea. Coming in Scotland, I left my wyff, weirie of sa lang a journey, to rest at Huttonhall, in companie with the relict of Mr James Lawsons, guid sweet, and godlie Janet Guthrie, and with Mr Robert Durie tuk journey to Linlithgow to the Parliament, swallowing up be hope, inquestionable joy of reformation of all things amiss, and grait welcoming with manie guid-morrowes. But as at our going out of the country, we

knew nor saw na thing that might rease us in anie grait hope of provision or comfort, and yit, by the guid providence of our God, we fand far beyond expectation: sa, be the contrair, at our retourning, looking for all guid and comfortable, we fund na thing les.

For, first, ryding from Haddington to Smeton, reposing on our gyde, we went forward, whombeit under night, far, bot when we war in graittest danger of coll-pittes and sinks, the darknes was sa grait—that our gyl knew nocht whar he was, nor whow to gyde: sa that iff God haid nocht gydet us, we haid bein lyk Thales, wha composed the erthe, and dyed in a draw-well at his awin dur? When we haid spent a guid part of the night, at last ane of our hors rashed on his nes upon a gevill of a hous: bot whither it was hous, or stak, or heuche, we knew nocht, nather saw hors or man, na nocht our awin finger-end, till ane lightand down grapes ellanges, and finds a dur, and chapping we gat sum folks that tauld us we war in Trent, fra the quhilk conducing a gyde, with a lantern knit to his hors-teall to schaw us the way, with grait fascerie throw the Coll-hors-gett we cam to Smeton. On the morn we maid hast, and, coming to Lestarik, disjoined, and about alleavin hours cam ryding in at the Water-gett of the Ablay, up throw the Canow-gett and red in at the Nether-bow, throw the grait stroit of Edinbruche to the West Port, in all the quhilk way we saw nocht thrie personnes, sa that I miskend Edinbruche, and almost forgot that ever I haid sein sie a town. About even we cam to Lithgow, to a number of heavie and grieved brother, and a miserable vyll presone, the lyk wharof I was never in all my dayes. . . . The thrang of the town was sa grait, that we haid na confort of meit, drink, or ludging, bot sa evill and miserable, and thairwith sa extrem deir, that we war rather brought from wealth, ease, and libertie, and cast in a wretched foull presone, nor from exyll till our native country. Yit the conscience of our cause and service of Chryst upheld us, and maid us to keipe togidder, in a deceyt house, thar nather helde out wind nor weit, with comfort furthest be the mightie Confortar the space of ten dayes or fyften, till the Parliament endit: efter the quhilk also I was constrainit to tari uther ten, partlie to get our letters of restitution exped, and partly for my hors, whom, for want of stabling, the first night I founde in bithe the twa former feit, to my grait los.

Parish of Slains.

The population of this parish, according to an old entry in the parish registers preserved at Edinburgh was at date 13th June, 1811, as follows:—

Men	450
Men in local militia	20
Women	615

Houses inhabited by those who live by agriculture	157
Houses inhabited by trades people and fishers	87
Houses inhabited by others	14
	<hr/>
	258
Uninhabited houses	5
Buildings	3

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE

The Gordons of Nethermuir.

Mr J. M. Bulloch with untiring zeal continues the publication of his monographs of sundry branches of the Gordon clan. He has lately had privately printed at Peterhead a highly interesting pamphlet on "The Gordons of Nethermuir," which extends to 53 pages.

The opening paragraph explains that the lands of Nethermuir in the parish of New Deer were held for nearly three centuries, down to 1872, by a branch of the Gordons of Haddo. The main line of Nethermuir was never very important, but its offshoot, the Gordons of Auchleuchries, produced the Russian general, Patrick Gordon; the Gordons of Coldwells are now represented at Iaskowitz, West Prussia; and on the female side Nethermuir claims, through the Gordons of Buthlaw, the Greek general, Thomas Gordon.

The account of the family in the Balbithan MS., a Gordon Castle MS. pedigree of 1670, Rev. Theodore Gordon's record, and the account in Paterson's "History of Ayr," have all been critically examined, and from these and the notes collected from numerous other sources, including the "Aberdeen Journal," Mr Bulloch has presented a fairly full account.

Turriff School Magazine.

Vol. III. (June, 1913) forms a worthy successor to the preceding issues. Many of the articles show considerable literary talent, and their publication should have an encouraging effect. The illustrations from work by the pupils are good.

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

August 1701.

1 dito.—Payt the taxatione for my broyrs land in the Castelgate from Wit. 1699 to Wit. 1700	£12 0 0
7 dito.—For six chappen bottells at 3 shil. p. peise to Robert Bruise.....	£0 18 0
9 dito.—Payt my landlady for two weicks bygon since the 26th July last at 6 shil. p. day, is	£1 4 0

15 dito.—Payt for seaven ells of fyne searge for shirts at 1 lb. p. ell, is.....	£7 0 0
16 dito.—Payt my landlady for the bygon weick at 6 shil. p. day, is.....	£2 2 0
23 dito.—Payt my land lady for the bygon weick at 6 shil. p. day, is.....	£2 2 0
27 dito.—For mending and inlargeing John Ritolic's geil-house, for 30 double nails 2½ shil. (forby 60 single I had before); for workmanship 13½ shil.; and spendeing at it 5½ shil.	£1 1 2
30 dito.—Payt my landlady for the bygon weick at 6 shil. p. day, is.....	£2 2 0
Spent in the moneth of Agust of pocket moy. of qch. I kept no account.....	£6 6 0

September 1701.

4 dito.—Adam Smith, postmaster, for neues since the first of May till the first of September	£1 4 0
6 dito.—Payt Wm. Phanes my account for makeing a muckle coat, wt. vest and reatchen and furnishing thereto, per particular account	£7 0 0
8 dito.—For a deale to be a bress to the chimney of Alex. Middeltons house, 9 shil.; for 30 double and 30 single nails to it, 3 5-6 shil.; and for workmanship therof, and some oyr. things to Alex. Duncan, 1 1-5 lbs.	£1 16 10
11 dito.—To Wm. Thomson for helping some faults in Geo. Taylors house.....	£1 0 0
17 dito.—To Wm. Gollan 1 lib. 11 shil., wt. 1 lib. 9 shil. I gave him the 18 Agust last, compleits his 3 lbs. as my ½ of his fei since the first of June, abay.....	£1 11 0
To Alex. Peirie for glasseing Alex. Middeltons house, and helping Ch. Whyts chamber	£0 11 0
20 dito.—Payt my teind and feu of my half nett of the Midehingle, qch is.....	£12 18 2
24 dito.—For ane hundred double nails, 8 shil.; for a hundred single nails, 5 shil., is	£0 13 0
25 dito.—To James Walker for his second teinds for season 1701, 4 lbs.	£4 0 0
27 dito.—Payt my landlady for five denners this weick	£1 10 0
27 dito.—For a paire shousse to Wm. Watt, 2 lbs.	£2 0 0
Spent in the moneth of September of pocket moy wherof I kept no account.....	£4 0 0

October 1701.

1 dito.—To James Walker, my half nets man, for season 1701, to compleit his fei (wtm. elsewhere) [written elsewhere]	£1 11 4
It.—Bought ten ells and half of linnen at at 11 shil. p. ell, and for threid to make the same in three shirts to Anna Iruing 3½ shil., makes	£5 19 0

- 4 dito.—Payt my landlady for the bypast weick
2 libs. 2 shil.£2 2 0
- 11 dito.—Payt my landlady for the bypast weick
2 libs. 2 shil.£2 2 0
- 13 dito.—For eight dealls to Androu Ritchie to
mend John Ritchie's lumbe, at 6½
shil.£2 10 8
- 16 dito.—For 300 naills to the sd. lumbe, 1 lib.
4 shil.; for workmanshipe and drink to the
wright and sleatter, 1 lib. 15 shil. is.£2 19 0
- 18 dito.—Payt my landlady for the bygon weick
at 6 shil. p. days is.£2 2 0
- 21 dito.—Payt Wm. Lorimer for nyne costs to
my half net in the Midchingle for season
1701£2 5 4
- 25 dito.—Payt my landlady for six denners for
the bygon weick£1 16 0
- 25.—To James Murdo for helping Alex. Donald-
sons hart[h], and mortor to it, 8 shil. £0 8 0
- 23 dito.—To Adam Mill for the neues for the
moneths of Sep. and October.£0 12 0
- 31 dito.—For hors hayre to Arnage and Mone-
muske, takeing my leite them.£2 14 0
- Spent of pocket money this moneth 7½
libs.£7 6 8

November, 1701.

- 1 dito.—To Androu Aberdeine for makeing a
sairge shirt and some other worke...£0 6 0
- 4 November.—Bought four stons hempe from
And. Ritchie, qch. cost.£12 16 0
- 4 dito.—For tuo punds tobaco, 1½ libs.; and to
Wm. Leith, my half nets man, for season
1702, 6½ libs.£7 13 4

(To be continued.)

Queries.

991. YOUNG AND OGG FAMILIES.—I should be glad to have particulars regarding those two families as far as Braemar and Strathdon parishes are concerned.

W. A. T.

992. GLASS MARKET.—I have heard it asserted that on the occasion of one of the old Glass Markets a severe thunderstorm took place, several people being struck by the lightning, some fatally. Can any reader furnish particulars?

G.

Answers.

716. ELIFT.—I have no doubt that the present day place-name, Ellick, in the parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire, is the answer to "A. M. M." In the list referred to as printed in Mr Murray Rose's "Historical Notes," it is given as Elect.

H. D. M'W.

932. THE FIERY CROSS.—Several years ago there appeared a "Science and Nature" article in the "Scotsman" on the Fiery Cross, from which the following is quoted—"The army which was scattered at Culloden was the last which the crean tarigh helped to bring together, but it was used to purpose once more on an occasion recently, thus commemorated in these columns:—'About the year 1770 a pine wood in Strathspey, belonging to the laird of Grant, took fire, and threatened extensive damage and loss. The cross was sent round Glen Urquhart, and 500 Highlanders assembled, axe in hand. A gap 500 yards in width was hewed down in front of the advancing flames, and further loss prevented.'"

G. W.

No. 280.—August 29, 1913.

Early Huntly Charters.

ARCHAIC PHRASOLOGY.

The eighth of a series of papers titled "Round about Huntly" appeared in the "Banffshire Journal," 30th June, 1891, under the heading, "In the Days of Duke Cosmo" (3rd Duke of Gordon, 1728-1752). It is so interesting in many ways that we reproduce it in full—

THE TIMES OF THE '45.

The times of the '45 now seem to be very long ago. And yet the interval that lies between them and our own age is easily spanned by less than two lives. Dr George MacDonald somewhere tells us that he remembers looking on at the funeral procession of the fourth Duke of Gordon. This was in 1827, when the gifted child, who, doubtless, gazed in round-eyed wonder and awe at the great, gloomy cavalcade, was but three years old. Young though he was, the sight must have made an indelible impression on him. And, indeed, the aspect of the pompous procession—now grown somewhat travel-stained and dusty—which was winding its slow way from the mansion in Portman Square to Our Lady's Aisle in Elgin Cathedral, seems to have taken a strong hold upon the imagination of the Huntly people generally; for, even yet, one may now and again hear a description of it from an eye-witness. George MacDonald is happily not yet old, but his memory is thus long enough to bear us back to the close of the life of Duke Alexander, of that same Duke of Gordon, namely, who walked at George the Third's coronation, and who, at the date of Culloden, was the little Marquis of Huntly, the eldest son of Cosmo, Duke of Gordon. Thus, with two bounds, we get back to the troubled era of the "Rebellion."

In these piping times of peace it is not easy for us to realise the difficulties and embarrassments of those days. It was an anxious time as well for the superior as for the vassal. Discord and division of counsel were in the House of Gordon. The young duke was a Protestant, and he intended to be loyal to those Hanoverians with their Parliamentary title—the good enough surely, in spite of the forty persons of royal race that stood nearer in the succession. But Lord Lewis Gordon was an eager Jacobite, and would fain have led the Gordon tenantry to fight for the Stuart cause. Horace Walpole, writing to Horace Mann several months before the Battle of Culloden, relates how the young Duke of Gordon sent for his uncle and told him he must arm their clan. "They are in arms," replied the other. "They must march against the rebels," said the duke. "They will wait on the Prince of Wales" [meaning, of course, Prince Charles Edward] replied his uncle. "The duke flew into a passion," continues Horace Walpole.

"His uncle drew out a pistol and told him that it was in vain to dispute." "I look upon Scotland as gone," presently adds the narrator. But the sequel proved that the young duke's influence was sufficient to prevent Lord Lewis from getting a following; although there is no doubt that here, and all over the Gordon country, there was much sympathy with the Jacobites. But we acquiesced in the inevitable. The tempest blew over, and, by and bye, Duke Cosmo was able in tranquillity to devote himself to the affairs of his estates.

LONG-WINDED LAW TITLES.

One is inclined to feel a special interest in this young duke, with his intensely Aberdonian name, and his fortunate propensity for granting charters—fortunate, I mean, because it brings us, so to say, into touch with him. For what are these great sheets of parchment other than stately epistles wherein the duke addresses himself "to all men," and then more especially to "ilk one of you, conjunctly and severally, my Bailies in the Burgh of Huntly," on behalf of one or another fear in Huntly, "my burgess" as the duke styles him, and whom he moreover undertakes to defend in his property and its privileges "at all hands and against all deadly." Racy reading the old sheepskins afford, written in that bold, plain, legal handwriting, that is, perhaps, the crowning merit of the legal profession. The language is that wordy and long-winded dialect of English that is still so dear to the legal heart. But, as we read of rights that the lawyer so carefully defines, in phrases that doable and twist and circle round and round without making much headway, we cannot but reflect on the vanity and nullity of very much of it. "Nae man can tether time nor tide," neither can the most powerful and best intentioned of peers determine how things shall be after his day. "This plot of ground has been purchased for aces eternal; let no one therefore dare to open the grave." Such was the legend that we once read on the low pedestal of a tomb in one of the graveyards in Hanover. The inscription is perhaps not very unusual; but, when regarded in connection with the aspect of that especial grave, the words were striking enough. The tomb was one of those box-like erections, that have such a depressing look about them. But the large upper slab that formed the lid of the box had been lifted open from the inside—by nature's own hand! A strong tree was growing triumphantly out of the grave, having, in the strength of its young life, burst its way out to the light by lifting the heavy lid. It was as if Nature were taking this way to read a lesson to her arrogant children, who in their perpetual charters and chiselled inscriptions were leaving out of account both her, the mighty mother, and old Father Time.

EXTINCT PRIVILEGES.

This early memory came back to me in connection with my musings over the changes that have taken place round about Huntly since

Duke Cosmo's days, changes that cause many of these careful phrases to have now but an antiquarian interest. Yet, even so, they retain for some of us a sufficient charm. They show something of a little world that has passed away.

Look at this quaint passage, for instance, in which the lord superior assures to his burgess the "liberty of casting, winning, and transporting of as many peats and turf, in and flurth of the mosses of Huntly as will be sufficient." We cannot even tell where those mosses were. They may have been exhausted, drained, and ploughed up, more than a hundred years ago. The Burgess is further assured of "liberty and privilege of winning hard and free stone within any part of the commonty." I suppose no one would now care to avail himself of this "privilege." I should think that stone might still be quarried on the Torry; since, for all its green summit and corn-clad slopes, it is probably still but a mass of rock, thinly clad with soil. But then the stones have an ill name, they made a damp wall, I believe. The lord superior goes on to speak of sundry other "libertys, commonmys, and privileges," as they are more fully "specified in the General Charter of Erection" of the Burgh of Huntly, "the said Charter containing therein absolute warrantice." Can this refer to that very charter whose disappearance has been so often lamented by the burgesses of Huntly? The duke here speaks of it as of a well-known document, accessible to all men, in that "year of God," 1750, "in the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second." Of the documents granted by this Duke, all those of which I chance to know the dates, belong to this year, which, by the way, was the year when London was thrown into consternation through repeated earthquake shocks. There were many that fled from town, but some ladies "of the more courageous," as we learn, instead of fleeing, got "earthquake gowns" made, that is, warm gowns in which to sit out of doors all night!

HUNTLY AND ITS COMMONTY.

Meanwhile, the thorpe of Huntly lay undisturbed on its sunny brae; most of the little town being probably clustered near the "highway that leads to the Bridge of Boggie," as the Duke describes that out-of-the-way street that is now called the Old Road. You see we are back at a date long anterior to the making of turnpike roads. I find that a tenement on the north side of this "highway" is described by the Lord Superior as "bounded on the north by the Commonty." That especial commonty was one of the last to be broken up by the plough. In the time of the following Duke, a slice of it was given off, about the year 1780, in the feus that now form East Park Street; the remainder was rented to the townspeople as "sacred land." It would seem at the first glance that these feus and acres taken from the burgh commonties ought to have belonged to the town. I do not profess to understand

the matter fully. Oral tradition relates that the Lord Superior proceeded slowly and cautiously in his dealings with the various commonties, as if he were expecting objections on the part of the townsfolk. But the latter were anxious to have feus to build upon, and fields of their own that they might fence around; and probably they cared but little whether they held them from the town or from the Duke. Scottish towns in the olden time were far from being remarkable for public spirit. But I do not know the full case; it may have been more complicated than appears.

FEUDAL INEFFEMENT.

I daresay that many people, in regard to old parchments and what they may have to say, are as incurious and unquestioning as was Tennyson's "Northern Farmer" in regard to his parson's discourses—

I never know'd whot he mean'd, but I thowt
he 'ad summat to saay,
An' I thowt he said whot he ow't to 'a said, an'
I coom'd awaay.

But by this indifference we forfeit the pleasure that may be found in perusing those rhythmic periods, often so rich in alliteration and assonance, wherein, for example, the Lord Superior, through the medium of some Jacobus M'Quimpha, "Notary Publict," assures his burgess of "my Burgh of Huntly," that the property in question and its privileges are to be "holden and had, all and hail—in feu, farm, and free burgage—by all the righteous meiths and marches thereof, as the same lyeth in breadth and length, in houses, biggings, yards, and all other libertys and privileges of the same; as is written, used, and wont; freely, fully, well, and in peace; without any contradiction, gaincalling, or impediment whatsoever."

Then comes the highly dramatic form of bringing and investing the burgess in his property, according, doubtless, to old Scots custom and law. "It is my will, and I strictly charge and command you," says the Lord Superior, addressing his Baillies of the Burgh, "that incontinent thir presents seen"—that is, as soon as you have seen this document—"ye pass to" such and such a property, "and there give reall, actual, and corporal Possession . . . by delivering . . . earth and stone of the ground . . . as is usual in the like cases . . . and this in nowise ye leave undone. The which to doe I commit unto you."

Such were the documents, a charming mixture of formality and homeliness, that were being drawn out for the burghers of Huntly in the days of Duke Cosmo. They call up before us, in some measure, those olden times that yet are so near our own. Nor is this looking back a vain or unprofitable action. We do not come into full possession of the now until we learn to "look before and after."

Memories of Carlyle.

In the latest instalment of extracts from the letters and journals of Charles Eliot Norton, in the June number of "Scribner's Magazine," there are several interesting references to Carlyle, with whom Norton was very friendly, and even intimate.

CARLYLE AND THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Norton tells of going with Carlyle for a walk in the Park (Hyde Park presumably), when Carlyle complained of want of sleep. Among other things he said:—

"We were talkin' about prayer the other day—well—I remember one night I'd been lyin' awake, tossing from one side to the other, and at last I turned over on my back, a posture I don't often take in bed, and all of a sudden the Lord's Prayer flashed before me, an' I saw it all plain written out from beginnin' to end. I don't think I'd used it officially for 50 years at least, but there it was—Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; thy Kingdom come—and I thought to myself that it was just the varra best compendium of everythin' that a man had need to say if he desired to make a prayer—and as I was thinkin' I fell asleep."

"Yes," Carlyle added with a laugh, "as you say, 'twould not be a bad notion to issue a tract entitled 'Remedy for Sleeplessness, addressed to Sinners by Thomas Carlyle.'"

AN "INSPIRED RED HERRING"

One day Froude said to Norton, "It's a great shame that someone shouldn't keep a record of Carlyle's talk. He never fails to say something memorable or admirably humorous. Why, he called somebody the other day 'an inspired red herring.'" "Pray," said Norton, "who is it that deserves such a label?" but Froude had forgotten. Some days afterwards Norton asked Carlyle to whom he had applied the phrase, but he had forgotten, and said he trusted he was not to be made accountable for all the extravagant phrases he had uttered in talk—there would be "varra many to rise in judgment" against him—but he wouldn't disown "the inspired red herring." Later it was discovered that the reference was to Henry Thomas Buckle.

CARLYLE AND JOHN STUART MILL

Writing of his last interview with Carlyle, Norton says—

As we went out of the door I spoke to Carlyle of the sad news of Mill's death. He had not even heard of his illness, and he was deeply moved at hearing thus without preparation of his death. "What! John Mill dead! Dear me, Dear me! John Mill! how did he die, and whar? And it's so long since I've

seen him, and he was the friendliest of men to me when I was in need of friends. Dear me! it's all over now. I never knew a finer, tenderer, more sensitive or modest soul among the sons of men. There never was a more generous creature than he, nor a more modest. He and I were great friends an' when I was beginnin' to work on my 'French Revolution' there was no man from whom I got such help. He had lived a long while as a youth in France, and he's made an excellent collection of books, and he'd observed much, and the Revolution had been a great interest to him, and I learned much from talk with him, and nothin' would satisfy him but that I should have all his books that could be of any sort of use to me. And he was always forward with the most generous encouragement, and as the book went on he began to think there never had been such a book written in the world—a varra foolish piece o' friendliness—and when the first volume was finished nothin' would serve him but that he should have it, and needs must take it to that woman, Mrs Taylor, in whom he'd discovered so much that no one else could find. And so she had it at her house on the riverside at Kingston, and I never shall forget the dismay on John Mill's face one day when he came to tell me that the housemaid had lighted the fire with it, and it was gone. There's no denyin' it was a terrible blow! But he behaved in an entirely generous and noble manner about it. But the year's hard work was gone—and it was a calamity quite irreparable.—Oh, as for her, I never heard that it very much diminished her content in life.—A varra noble soul was John Mill, quite sure, beautiful to think of. . . ."

THE SEPARATION OF THE FRIENDS.

"At one time," continued Carlyle, "the poor woman [Mrs Taylor] became very feeble, and fancied she was goin' to die, and she sent for me, and I went with Mill, and she wanted me to become trustee of such property as she had, for the benefit of her children. It was all varra pathetic, but I had to tell her that she couldn't have made a worse choice, that there was no man less fit to take charge of other people's property, for I could scarcely mind my own, and that if by chance I ever happened to have a hundred pounds o' my own I was altogether at a loss to know what to do with it. And I begged her to ask someone else, and let me off, though I wad gladly ha' sarved her if I could."

"Wull, John Mill and I were very near friends for many years, and I know not what parted us, but I remember the last time we ever met. It was when your countrywoman, Margaret Fuller, was here. She brought me a letter from Emerson, to whom I wanted to do honour, and I determined to ask some o' the people she would like to see and meet her at dinner, and John Mill among them. And I went one day to the India House to invite him, an' before I got there I met him coming along the street, and he received me like the very

incarnation o' the East Wind, and refused my invitation peremptorily. And from that day to this I've never set my eyes upon him, and no word has passed between us. Dear me! And many a night have I lain awake thinkin' what it might be that had come between us, and never could I think of the least thing, for I'd never said a word nor harboured a thought about that man but o' affection and kindness. And many's the time I've thought o' writin' to him and sayin' 'John Mill, what is it that parts you and me?' But that's all over now.

"Never could I think o' the least thing, unless maybe it was this. One year the brother of that man Cavaignac who was ruler for a time in France [Louis Eugene Cavaignac, dictator in 1848]—Godefroi Cavaignac, a man o' more capacity than his brother—was over here from Paris, an' he told me o' meeting Mill and Mrs Taylor somewhere in France not long before, eatin' grapes together off o' one bunch, like two love birds. And his description amused me, and I repeated it, without thinkin' any harm, to a man who was not always to be trusted, Charles Buller, a man who made trouble with his tongue, and I've thought that he might perhaps have told it to Mill, and that Mill might have fancied that I was making a jest of what was most sacred to him; but I don't know if that was it, but it was the only thing I could ever think of that could ha' hurt him."

The House of Gordon.

The "Times Literary Supplement" of July 24, in the course of a review of the New Spalding Club volumes, "The House of Gordon" (2 vols.) and "Gordons Under Arms," edited by J. M. Bulloch, says—

In its history, and the method of recording it, as in its deeds, the house of Gordon escapes extremes. Avoiding, on the one hand, the amazing depravity and astonishing infamy or dull, dreary, and stupid iniquity of some families, it never reaches any dangerous height of glittering distinction, nor at any time did it attract universal attention for transcendent virtue. Many a great house is eminently a "one-man show"; exhausted in the effort of evolving one world-shaking progenitor, the family stock can, afterwards, only produce members capable of wearing the hereditary laurels and dissipating the ancestral hoard with an aristocratic, if slightly unintelligent, dignity. From such a fate the Gordons have been saved by two causes at least. In the first place, there has never been a member of that house so great in himself as to appear capable of carrying the dead-weight of all the idlers born since his day, or so famous as to dishearten would-be imitators of his achievements by the apparent hopelessness of their task. In the second place the younger members of the family have never hesitated to travel far in search of fortune, whether it be by the sword, by the

plough, by the pen, or by commerce. The cadets seldom seem to have suffered from the "rage nobiliaire" which makes its victims think that a place at court, a carpet commission, or the patronage of a great lord is the only possible form of existence for a gentleman of coat-armour while he awaits his marriage with an adequate heiress. On the contrary, the younger Gordons took to work of every kind, and thereby preserved their vigour and their name. The enterprise and energy of the prolific cadet branches have again and again enabled the descendants of younger sons to succeed to the positions of elder lines, and to preserve at a high level the family capacity for arms, agriculture, the humanities, or trade. Mr Bulloch, in an introduction, draws attention to the fact that the history of the Gordons illustrates the breakdown of the law of primogeniture and shows how the cadets of the house have come to their own. In a way this is the case. The main interest of these books lies, not in the story of the main line of Huntly—indeed, it is not even fully recorded—but in the innumerable activities of the younger sons and their children. Cadet lines, such as Abergeldie and Gight of the Huntly branch, Cocklarachie and Lesmoir of the "Jock" Gordons, are traced in full, with their own numerous younger branches. The younger Gordons, while their elders were embroiled with all those other disagreeable and unpleasant characters who had the making and the marring of the history of Scotland, overflowed into England, Ireland, Europe, and the world in general. We find branches of the house old-established in Middlesex and Ulster, in Poland, Sweden, Russia, and Virginia.

In Scotland the Gordons, like most of their neighbours, were hard men. They were inclined to rebellion and violence; impatient of dictation, they were prone to a contrariety inspired by the actions of their nearest and dearest foes. On the whole, however, they were shrewd folk, not all afflicted with the curse of Gight, and did not allow feuds to interfere unduly with their lives. Conservative and probably suspicious by nature, the Gordons, as a whole, were not blown about by every wind of doctrine; they seem to have clung to the losing cause, not always, perhaps, from undue nobility of character or a chivalric support of a dying ideal, but simply because a hard-headed generation refused to waste its time and risk its future by embarking upon a new and untried policy while life was still tolerable under an old and understood system. Thus we find that as a rule the Gordons were mostly to be found in minorities; many of them remained Catholics in a Protestant Scotland, Royalists under a victorious Republic, Episcopalians under a Presbyterian domination, Jacobites during the Hanoverian ascendancy. After the last mistake in the family policy the then Duke of Gordon determined to make peace and accept the established dynasty, and as a proof of his loyalty supported the Crown with the swords of his sons, and sowed the seed which soon afterwards produced a Royal Regiment of

Gordon Highlanders, and indeed, while the Church and Bar have not been entirely forgotten, or the arts ignored, it is chiefly with the sword that the Gordons have chosen to make their way in life. They have served not only under the Crown but under almost every flag in Europe. They have fought for the Swedes, the Dutch, the Poles, and the Russians. Their names are recorded in the muster rolls of the Scottish Archers of the Kings of France, and in the French service from the days of St Louis until the end of the Monarchy. Gordons are found in the Austrian, Prussian, and Saxon armies; they have served the Pope in arms as well as the Kings of Naples, Sardinia, and Spain. In our own day a Gordon has held Chinese and Ottoman rank, while another of the name very materially helped the Greeks to win their independence from the Turks eighty years ago. In the United States great numbers of them fought on both sides in the Civil War and in the War of Independence, while at the present moment there is a goodly list of Gordons who hold the King's commission and wear battle medals won in the British service. The Gordons have never produced a great commander of world-wide reputation, but on the number of their fighting men of high military rank and considerable achievements they may truly rely.

Bibliography of Clan Literature, with Notes.

(Continued.)

MACKINTOSH.

Biographical Memoir of the late Charles Mackintosh, F.R.S., of Campsie and Dunchattan. Compiled and edited from authentic documents by his son, George Mackintosh, 8vo. pp. xix and 188, with a portrait and 9 leaves of facsimiles of autographs. Glasgow, 1847.

Charles Mackintosh, who was born at Glasgow in 1766, was a man of science, and an inventor of considerable note. His son gives a list of a large number of chemical processes, which he either discovered or brought into practical use. His peculiar talent, indeed, was that of rendering chemical science applicable and subservient to the purposes of the useful arts. The memoir contains many letters from persons of eminence who corresponded with Mr Mackintosh, and full accounts of his various discoveries. He died in 1843.

MACNAB.

"The Clan Macnab: a Short Sketch." By John M'Nab, Callander, historian of the Clan Macnab Association. Published by the Clan Macnab Association, 13 South Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, 1907. Glasgow: Archibald Sinclair, "Celtic Press," 47 Waterloo Street. Preface by R. A. M'Nab; 8vo, 27 pp. The illustrations

are as follows:—(1) Macnab Arms; (2) Macnab Tartans; (3) John Macnab, Esquire of Kinglassie, Fife, Glenmavis, Bathgate, First President of the Society; (4) Commander John Macnab, Royal Naval Reserve, First Vice-President of the Society; (5) E. Rolland M'Nab, Esquire, J.P., S.S.C., Edinburgh, First Secretary of the Society, and (6) Mrs Ogilvy Reid.

MACRAE.

An edition de luxe of the "History of the Clan Macrae," by the Rev. Alexander M'Raë, curate of St Helen's, Bishopsgate, London, was announced by Mr George Souter, publisher, Dingwall. See also "Scotsman," Monday, 23rd March, 1908. It was to contain a good deal of new matter regarding the history of the clan, and the genealogies of its members, and the edition was to be limited to fifty copies.

MACWILLIAM.

The Clan M'William, now commonly called the Williamsons, are sept and dependents of the Clan Gunn, who were in the north of Scotland the counterpart of the Macgregors in the south. Of the origin of this hitherto fierce and turbulent tribe, two accounts are given. In the Statistical Account of Kildonan it is stated that they were descended from the Norse Kings of Man, and that Guin, their progenitor, was the eldest son of the King of that island. Calder, in his "History of Caithness," however, asserts that their progenitor was Guennias, or Gunn, brother of Sweyne, a famous Preswick pirate, who was banished from Orkney by Earl Harold the Wicked, and, arriving in Caithness, fixed his residence at Ulbster, where he rose to such wealth and power that in time he became known as "The Great Gunn of Ulbster."

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

(To be continued.)

Stray Visitors in Aberdeen.

The adventure of the blackcock in Great Western Road, related by your kind-hearted correspondent last week, reminds me of other visitors to our city from brown heath and shaggy wood. In the early 'fifties, one summer morning, a deer came walking across Castle Street. The watchman on the beat was apparently the first inhabitant who saw it, and on his attempting to get near it the animal sped down Marischal Street, and being frightened by the appearance of some folk in the street, it bounded over the parapet of the bridge crossing Virginia Street, and was killed by the fall. Whence came the deer? It might have not been from far. At that time the woods of Tyrebagger were much more extensive than they now are, and contained a considerable number of roe-deer. These woods commenced at Woodland (famous for its blueberries) on the banks of the Don, and, joining on to the woods of Elrick, the combined forest stretched away to Brimmond Hill,

giving an extensive hunting ground situated about six miles as the crow flies from the city.

I was, when a lad, present at a deer drive in Tyrebagger wood just fifty years ago. The hunters were a party of gentlemen from Pitmedden House, and I remember along with a comrade entering an open glade above the farm of Begsley just as the forester of Pitmedden brought down a deer. The poor beastie's throat was quickly cut, its hind legs tied together, a stout sapling bent down and it hung thereon, and left till called for. That was all the killing I saw, but some four deer, as well as sundry samples of less esteemed game, made up the bag.

I once spent a "summer's play" at the farm of "Hole i' the Wa'," a good mile inland from Portlethen station, and in the adjoining wood through which ran the long and beautiful avenue to Kingcausie House I frequently saw deer. So the poor wanderer that came to grief in the heart of the city might not have made a long journey after all, although it would have had the Dee to cross if it came from the south.

On the afternoon of a late autumn day in the middle sixties, while I was working at a printing office window that overlooked the Quadrangle of Marischal College, I was astonished to hear the whirr of wings, and more astonished still to see a covey of partridges alight in the small patch of garden ground that lay between the University buildings and Broad Street. The beautiful brown birds did no more than alight, when they were up and away again over old Greyfriars, making a bee-line south, and there was nothing to hinder them speedily finding shelter about Downie's Peak.

I also remember a hare hunt in the vicinity of Garden Nook, Well of Spa. After many hairbreadth escapes (excuse this lapse, I won't sin again), pusey, I am pleased to say, got clean away among the gardens on the "Incurable" Brae side.

One glorious summer day—well on to half a century ago—I saw a swarm of bees drop from the clouds and settle on a gig in a stableyard in Loch Street. There was a lively time thereafter, and the language of that yard—always pretty energetic—was simply sulphurous for the rest of the day. Before the visitors were got rid of they had left their mark on the countenances of various youngsters who had taken a too close interest in their proceedings.

Speaking of the same stableyard reminds me I there came into possession of four live sparrows, which I took with me to school—"Mollison's Commercial Academy" (as per dooplate), Adelphi Lane. I quietly let loose my captives, and what a pandemonium ensued. A forenoon was absolutely wasted before the birds were got rid of through the open windows; and, of course, everyone but the master enjoyed the sport. Proud of my achievement I got another supply, and, of course, this time took all the school into my confidence. Somehow the fun of the second advent was not so fast or furious as before, and quickly subsided: and somehow, also, on peace being restored, I found myself confronting the schoolmaster,

while he was very deliberately turning up his cuffs preparatory to giving poor me as thorough a pandying as ever I received—and the school lads of that period had ample opportunities of becoming connoisseurs in the matter of punishment. My interest in sparrows ceased at this point.—"U.S.," in "Bon-Accord," April 4, 1901.

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

Account of my depoursments since the 10 of Aprile 1703 years, yt I arrived at Aberdeen from Holland.

- It. 10, 11, 12, and 13 dito Aprile.—Spent for neccossars befor I entered to the dayveting house, stayeing in my own chamber, 2 lbs. 3½ shil.£2 3 6
- 14 Aprile.—For a pair neu shous, 2 lbs. 6 shil.; to the tayloir's man yt made my murning coat, 3 shil.£2 9 0
- 17 dito.—For a chapine of brandie, 1 1-5 lbs.; and 21 dito, for sharpening my rasors and knaives, 6 shil.£1 10 0
- 22 dito.—For filling about three disson of botells wt. ale to my chamber.....£1 15 0
- 24 dito.—For a peck of flour beacken in (50) biskets wt. aneize and butter.....£1 1 2
- 30 dito.—For registratiene of my five gairdners ther assodatiene£1 4 0
- 31 dito.—Payt Mrs Kilgoure for seaventeine denners since I entered to her.....£5 2 0
- It.—From the 13 to the first of May of spendeing moy.£3 9 6

May 1703.

- 1 dito.—To Androu Thomson for 2½ elles black cloath at 14 shil. 6d to be my murning coat for my taylis, is£21 15 0
- 3 dito.—To Margit George for 21 bottells of ale to my chamber£1 2 0
- 7 dito.—Payt the tounne offfsers from Chistmis 1700 to Chistmis 1702 years, 1 lib. 2 shil.; and dedused 4½ shil. for John Milln and John Hardies proportions yrof, because they are resting me.....£1 2 0
- 7 dito.—Received from John Gordon, chirurgian, apothecarie, a ltr. [letter] qeh my brother wrote to me when I was in France, qeh. did come from Havre to Rotterdam, and from thence to Abdn., qeh. cost John Gordon 1 lib. 12 shil., qeh. repaid him this day.....£1 12 0
- 10 dito.—For washing linnens to James Silvers wife, 8½ shil.£0 8 8
- 13 dito.—To the drummer for his waiges since I went abrode£0 14 6
- 14 dito.—To Androu Aberdein, taylior, for workeing to me, 9 shil.; for mending a slape of my yeard in the Greine when I sett it to Thomas Burnet, 12 shil.£1 1 0
- 16 dito.—To my brothers nurse that nurseth his fourth daughter, called Jean, 1 lib. £1 0 0

- 19 dito.—For tuo pairs shous for my own use to Wm. Watt£4 0 0
- 21 dito.—For mending my black gloves, 3 shil., and for a Spanish bessom, 3 shil.£0 6 0
- 25 dito.—Payt Wm. Thomson, sclatter, his account of worke one my brothers houses and my oun since Merimis 1701, qch. was 27½ lbs. but because it was extravagantie deir as I thought, I payt him only 21 lbs. for all, and gott the acct. dischaiged.....£21 0 0
- 27 dito.—Payt my account of naills made use of to my brothers houses and my own since Mertimis 1701, that I went abrode, to John Wason your., qch. comes to.....£7 17 2
- 31 dito.—Payt my landlady for the moneth of May, at 6 shil. p. day for dener.....£9 6 0
- 31 dito.—Payt my half nets man in the Mid-chingle the secoand (third) part of his fie for season 1703, viz., 6½ lbs. (Kirkhill haveing payt him the last 6½ lbs.).....£6 6 8
- Spent of pocket moy. in the sd. mo. of May, groff I kept no account.....£3 13 0

Abd., June 1703.

- 1 dito.—For eight paynts of ale, etc., to my chamber, 1 lib.£1 0 0
- 2 dito.—To Jro. Argbald, messinger, for giving a chaarge of horning to my five gairdners£1 3 0
- 3 dito.—For a peck of flour beacken in (50) biscuits wt. aneize and butter, to my chamber£1 1 0
- 4 dito June.—For a new locket to the backgate at the gavelle of the Midchingle collar, 13½ shil.; and to Alex. Peirie for mending about a disson of lossens in my window, 10 shil.£1 3 4
- 10 dito.—To John Smith boye in the Mid-chingle in pairt of his fie for the present year, 4 lbs.£4 0 0
- 11 dito.—To Mr Arthour Forbes for tuo homings, ane agt. my five gairdners, and ane oyr. agt. Wm. Annand at Neumilln of Foveran, 5 4-5 lbs.; and for postage of the sd. homings from Abd. to Ednr. and back againe 14 shil.; and to Wm. Gordon, messr., for chairgeing Wm. Annand; [11 dito.—For tuo ells of tuidlene to soll my stockings, 18 shil.; and for a pair stockings for my own use to Anna Iruing, 1 lib. 16 shil.] is£2 14 0
- To remember yt. it cost me 2 1-5 lbs. for devutie of my mapps and pictors, etc., qn. I cam home£2 4 0
- 17 dito.—To Wm. Gordon, messr. in Ellon, for giving a chaarge of horning to Wm. Annand at Neumilln of Foveran, 1 lib.; and to Mr Alex. Thomson's servants mariage, 1 lib.£2 0 0
- 18 dito.—For a quare of peaper, 6 shil., £0 6 0
- 24 dito.—For weiteing my dischaige, renounsatione, and grant of redenptione of the lands of Aconacant in favore of my brother, to Patrick Milln, writter in Abd., 1 lib. 12½ shil.£1 12 6

- 30 dito.—Payt my landlady for my denner ali the moneth of June at 6 shil. p. daye, is£9 0 0
- Spent in the sd. moneth of June of plkt. moy., of qch. I kept no acct.£3 18 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

993. CAIRNBURG CASTLE.—Can any reader say when the old castle of Cairnburg was dismantled. I know that it was between 1770 and 1790, but should like to have the exact year.

BUCHAN.

994. JOHN FULLARTON.—Wanted particulars regarding the antecessors, profession, marriage, and family of John Fullarton, who, according to a tombstone at Fetteresso, died about 1620.

D.

Answers.

975. WAIFFE MOOR.—"Waiffe"—waff, waif, wayf—is an old Scotch word signifying strayed and not as yet claimed; hence the phrase "a wayf beast" (see Jamieson's Dictionary). In "Bell's Dictionary and Digest of the Law of Scotland" (George Watson's edition, 1882) a "waife beast" is defined as "an animal which wanders and wavers without any known master, which, when any one finds it within his own bounds, he ought to cause to be proclaimed diverse and sundry times upon market days, at the parish kirk, and within the sheriffdom; otherwise, if he detain the same, he may be accused for theft therefor." But that still leaves "waiffe moor" somewhat of a puzzle, as "A. M." says, and suggests that "moor" may be a misprint or a misinterpretation of the peculiar caligraphy of the seventeenth century. Even then we would require an explanation of the failure to "give burgh and household."

Q.

992. THE FIERY CROSS.—It would be more to the purpose were we informed what precisely the "Fiery Cross" was. The "Glasgow Herald" of July 24, in a review of J. Cunliffe Hadden's "Prince Charles Edward," says—"One is surprised, by the way, to find a writer like Mr Hadden countenancing the vulgar (and unscientific) conception of the fiery cross as a 'blazing cross of wood sent round as a signal by light-footed messengers.'" The misconception probably arises from Sir Walter Scott's

description of the gathering of a clan in "The Lady of the Lake"—

And fast the faithful clan around him [the chief] draw,

What time the warning note was keenly wound,

What time aloft their kindred banner flew,

While clamorous war-pipes yell'd the gathering sound,

And while the Fiery Cross glanced, like a meteor, round.

But Sir Walter states in a note that "When a chieftain designed to summon his clan, upon any sudden or important emergency, he slew a goat, and making a cross of any light wood, seared its extremities in the fire, and extinguished them in the blood of the animal. This was called the 'Fiery Cross,' also 'Crean Tarigh,' or the 'Cross of Shame,' because disobedience to what the symbol implied inferred infamy. It was delivered to a

swift and trusty messenger, who ran full speed with it to the next hamlet, where he presented it to the principal person, with a single word, implying the place of rendezvous. He who received the symbol was bound to send it forward, with equal despatch, to the next village; and thus it passed with incredible celerity through all the district which owed allegiance to the chief, and also among his allies and neighbours, if the danger was common to them. At sight of the Fiery Cross every man, from sixteen years old to sixty, capable of bearing arms, was obliged instantly to repair, in his best arms and accoutrements, to the place of rendezvous. He who failed to appear suffered the extremities of fire and sword, which were emblematically denounced to the disobedient by the bloody and burnt marks upon this war-like signal." Scott added—"During the civil war of 1745-6 the Fiery Cross often made its circuit; and upon one occasion it passed through the whole district of Breadalbane, a tract of 32 miles, in three hours."

Q.

No. 281.—September 5, 1913.

Daldownie, and Farquharsons of Inverey.

In my note of November 10, 1911, on Captain Shaw in "Legends of the Braes of Mar," I suggested that the "Daldownie" who is mentioned in that book and in Taylor's "Braemar Highlands" as brother-in-law and comrade of the Black Colonel was more likely to have been a MacHardy than a Shaw. I am now able to show that this was the case. On 16th August, 1675, sasine was given to Robert Mackhardie of Crathie as attorney for "Isabel Farquharson, youngest sister-german of John Farquharson of Inverey, on a contract of marriage between John Mackhardie of Dildounie on the one part and John Farquharson of Inverey, taking burden for the said Isabel, his sister-german, on the other part," in two oxgates of Crathienard and an oxgate of the "town and lands of Dildounie."—Aberd. Sas. ix. 84.

A. M. M.

The Bovaglie Gordons.

I have already (Sep. 22 and 23, 1909) dealt with the Gordons in Bovaglie. In doing so, I noted that, according to the Bovaglie MS. (compiled by John Gordon, who was the son of Donald Gordon, 'Red Donald,' Bovaglie, and his wife Margaret, daughter of John Gordon, Camlet), there were originally five tenants in Bovaglie, and I noted very briefly the existence of a Joseph Gordon, Bovaglie, who married (1) Rachel Tastard and (2) Margaret Stewart, Toldhu. Mrs Forbes, Laurel Bank, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, suggests to me that this Joseph (her grandfather) was a brother of Donald Gordon, Bovaglie (1771-1854), for her own father, "Little" Donald Gordon, was the first cousin of "Red" Donald, Bovaglie. Be that as it may, the descendants of Joseph Gordon form an exceedingly interesting group.

Joseph Gordon, born 1755, would seem to have been one of the five tenants who originally occupied Bovaglie. He moved to Braichie and then to Cambus o' May, and died at Broughty Ferry in 1850.

He married (1), July 27, 1788, Rachel Tastard (who may have been a relation of Peter Tastard, schoolmaster between 1773 and 1781 at Easter Balmoral, Crathie, Bridge of Gironok, and Wester Micras); and (2) in 1800, Margaret Stewart, Toldhu, who died in 1852. He had

1 James Gordon, by his first wife, Rachel Tastard. He became a gardener, and for some time acted as such at Crawford Priory, Fife. Emigrating to Cape Colony, he became

a farmer. In the first raid of the Boers into British territory he and his family were attacked and massacred, only one, a young boy, escaping by hiding himself, and so being overlooked by his assailants.

2 Peter Gordon, by the first wife, Rachel Tastard. He was a prosperous general merchant at Kirriemuir, and is buried in Glenmuick Kirkyard.

3 John Gordon, by the first wife, Rachel Tastard. He had an extensive business at Dundee as a linen manufacturer, and had a factory of hand-loom weavers. He was admitted a Burgess of Dundee, Nov. 6, 1822, paying £10. He married Mary Rhyn, and had

(1) James Gordon, corn factor, Dundee, and for some time Prussian Consul there. He was admitted a Burgess of Dundee, Dec. 10, 1852, in right of his father. He was served heir-special in a house at Springfield, Dundee, to his uncle, Joseph Gordon, Aug. 24, 1881. He afterwards moved to Newport, and his family now reside at Wormit, near there. He died in 1906. He married Rachel Clark, and had

- i. Robert Gordon.
- ii. William Gordon.
- iii. John Gordon.
- iv. George G. Gordon.
- v. Mary Gordon.
- vi. Catherine Gordon.
- vii. Josephine Gordon.

(2) Joseph Gordon, deceased.

(3) John Gordon, corn merchant; admitted Burgess of Dundee, Dec. 23, 1854, in right of his father, John; deceased.

(4) Eliza Gordon, married William Fyfe, principal of the Free Church College, Calcutta, and died 1907.

(5) Catherine Gordon; deceased.

(6) Helen Gordon; deceased.

4 Joseph Gordon, by the first wife, Rachel Tastard, born 1798. He entered the Earl of Airlie's service at Cortachy Castle, and became butler there. Then he went to Montrose, and made a drapery business, becoming a baillie in the town. In September, 1841, he emigrated to Australia, landing at Sydney, and settling down at Bathurst as a general merchant. In the later 'sixties he returned to Scotland, and died at Dundee, March 15, 1881, aged 83. As trustee on the estate of his brother John, he and his co-trustees were found liable for the defalcations caused by the City of Glasgow Bank directors, and he had to find £30,000.

5 Alexander Gordon, by the second wife, Margaret Stewart; baptised May 2, 1801; lived in Aberdeen.

6 Robert Gordon, by the second wife, Margaret Stewart; baptised May 19, 1802.

7 Francis Gordon, by the second wife, Margaret Stewart; baptised May 19, 1802.

8 Donald Gordon, born 1812, by the second wife, Margaret Stewart. He was a coal merchant and grass and fodder factor in Dundee, and, like his brother Joseph, suffered through the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. He died Oct. 3, 1898. He married, Dec., 1845, at Meathie, near Forfar, Margaret Anderson, and had

(1) William Gordon, born May 10, 1853. He was a marine engineer, sailing chiefly in the Chinese seas, with headquarters at Shanghai. He perished in the sinking of the *Kowaking* by the Japanese on the outbreak of the China-Japanese War, July 25, 1894. He married Mary Anne Forbes, sister of John Forbes, who married his sister, Margaret Gordon, and had a daughter, Gertrude Gordon.

(2) Mary Anne Gordon, born March 4, 1848. She married Robert Muir, insurance manager, and resided first in Inverness, then at Glasgow, and now in London, and has four sons and four daughters.

(3) Margaret Gordon, born January 22, 1850; married, August 23, 1881, John Forbes, headmaster, Springfield, Fife, where they resided till June, 1902, when they moved to Milnathort, Kinross, where they now live. I am indebted to Mrs Forbes for most of the information in this article. They have one son and four daughters.

(4) Eliza Jane Gordon, born Sept. 29, 1859; married Alexander Smith, calendar manager, Dundee, July, 1882, and has a daughter, Margaret Gordon Smith.

9 William Gordon, by the second wife, Margaret Stewart; baptised March 8, 1815 (or 1816); died 1834.

10 Jane Gordon, by the second wife.

11 Isabella Gordon, ditto.

12 Elizabeth Gordon, ditto; married John Michie, Balnacroft, Glenmuick, and had

John Michie, chief engineer in the P. and O. service; drowned in the English Channel.

J. M. BELLOCH.

Desk.

Robert Gordon at Mill of Desk gave an oblation (registered June 10, 1617) to John Davidson, Kincardine O'Neil; witnesses—James and William Ross, sons of Nicoll Ross of Auchlossie ("Aberdeen Minute Book of Registrations").

J. M. BELLOCH.

The Roman Camp at Glenmeilan.

During the month of July, excavations were conducted under the direction of Dr George Macdonald, of the Scotch Education Office, and Professor Haverfield, of Oxford for the purpose of determining the reality of the existence of

a Roman camp long alleged to have been formed at Glenmeilan (or Glenmailen) in Forgue—now in the parish of Ythan Wells. The camp, though hitherto supposed to have been on the farm of Glenmeilan, was in reality on the farm of Bush, on the south side of the river Ythan. The excavations early revealed the base of a rampart with the usual bed of clay, and, on their being further prosecuted, the formations of trenches were traced to the north-east on the farm of Logie Newton, an adjoining farm, and also to the east, on the farm of Logie Aulton. An interesting account of the work and of the results ascertained was given by Dr Macdonald in an article in the "*Scotman*" of August 2, from which we quote the following—

"The size of the fortified enclosure is remarkable. It covered 120 acres, a space sufficient to accommodate an army of not less than 15,000 men. The whole had been surrounded by a rampart about 20 feet thick, and a ditch which must have been at least 2 or 3 feet wide and 4 feet deep. The outer face of the former and the inner face of the latter had been practically continuous; that is, there was nothing in the nature of a 'berm.' Cuttings showed that the ditch had had sloping sides, and that the rampart was constructed of loose earth and stones, laid (as it seemed) on a specially prepared bed of clay some two or three inches in thickness. There had apparently been six entrances—two in front and rear, and one at each side. The breadth of these was proportionate to the great size of the camp. The measurements that were taken indicated openings of about 70 feet.

"The clearing of the very first section of the ditch and rampart left on the minds of the excavators a distinct impression that they were face to face with the work of Roman engineers, and as the digging proceeded the impression rapidly became a certainty. The form and design of the whole, the slope of the ditch, the extensive use of clay, the construction of the traverses—all these are characteristic. The camp at Glenmailen may confidently be set down as a memorial of the largest Roman army that ever penetrated to the remoter portions of our island. It must, of course, have been a field force, and the period of its stay would necessarily be brief."

Prehistoric Tomb at Forres.

On July 22, Mr C. M. Bruce, Burgie Lodge farm, Forres, discovered on his farm what is supposed to be a prehistoric tomb, containing well-preserved human remains. The tomb is three feet long, one foot ten inches wide, and two feet deep. It lies in a layer of fine drift sand running almost east and west. It is constructed of rude slabs about a foot in thickness, with fairly flat surfaces facing the east. The monoliths on each side of the grave have been rubbed almost square, but show no traces of

tool marks. The stones forming the ends overlap the inner surface of the tomb. The covering slab is a large, irregularly-shaped stone one foot in thickness, and is estimated to weigh over seven cwt.s. Its inner surface is also flat, and it fits well on to the side walls and ends of the tomb. The stones are sedimentary rock, with flint nodules indigenous to the district. The opening of the grave is in cross section, the west end stone being exposed by a sand slip. It was removed by Mr Bruce without any disturbance of the contents.

The layer of soil overlying the cist is also undisturbed by the opening process, and here, indeed, is one of the most interesting features of the discovery. From the top of the tomb to the surface the layers of gravel, sand, and soil seem never to have been disturbed. From the formation of the back the strata would seem to have been laid down subsequently to the interment. This would suggest an element of extreme antiquity to the find.

The remains, when first discovered, seemed in a wonderfully good state of preservation. The head, almost intact, was lying on the right cheek. The legs, having been doubled up, lay slightly across the body towards the right, giving one the impression that the remains must have been laid slightly on the right side. The face lay in the direction of a local stone circle.

The tomb was examined a few days later by Professor Reid and Dr Alexander Low, Aberdeen, and Mr Taylor, Lhanbryde. The remains were found to be those of a brachycephalous man, dating perhaps 2000 to 3000 years B.C., and would belong to some of the pre-Celtic races. The probable height would be 5ft. to 5ft. 4in. The remains were not in so good a state of preservation as was expected before removal. The bottom of the cist was laid with small pebbles, but no articles were found to connect the find with any exact period. This may imply that the find dates anterior to either the bronze or the stone ages. The osseous formation suggests the prone positions in sitting to have been practised by the man when in life, and the feet to have been unaccustomed to any firm form of protection.

The remains were conveyed by train to Aberdeen, and in the anatomy department at Marischal College were examined by Professor Reid, of that department, and Dr Low and others, with the view to an anatomical and anthropological report being prepared regarding the find. The bones had evidently been exposed to the action of the atmosphere and dampness, and are not in the best condition.

Scottish Market Crosses.

Mr William George Black, LL.D., is, jointly with Mrs Black, under promise to build a market cross for Glasgow so soon as arrangements can be made for a suitable site. He is anxious to re-embody in the structure the symbolism of its predecessor as well as the orna-

mentation which was the expression of local and national sense of artistry; and so far as this can be effected from written description, as apart from drawings of the actual cross, he is likely to achieve a large measure of success. At least he has spared no pains to acquaint himself with every available detail. With a view to the promotion of helpful discussion he has brought together a considerable amount of information, and this he has printed in a pamphlet entitled "Glasgow Cross; with a Suggestion as to the Origin of Scottish Market Crosses." Mr Black traces the connection between the Scottish market crosses and the perrons of the Low countries—each the symbol of commercial liberty—for as he tells us "a perron etymologically is simply a stone, from petronem." He proceeds to an examination of the characteristics of the perrons of Eastern Belgium, reaching the conclusions that the pedigree of the market cross is therefore (1) a stone of justice, the true perron, on which the judge sat; to give effect it was slightly raised. (2) To the stone, or in place of it, succeeded the column, which had undoubted ancient religious significance. (3) On the spread of Christianity the ancient communal stones or pillars were made Christian emblems. "The market cross, therefore, in Scotland, is the emblem of local justice and authority, which became the emblem of corporate authority—essentially civil, yet having acquired an ecclesiastical name well suited to ensure greater protection to those who came to buy and sell; and we have the link with classical times in that market places in ancient Greece were always put under the protection of Zeus, Athena, or Hermes, who guarded the fidelity of contracts there made, and punished sharp dealings or breach of faith." The pamphlet is an illuminating exposition of the subject.

"The Gudeman's Croft."

"In many parishes of Scotland there was suffered to exist a certain portion of land called 'The Gudeman's Croft,' which was never ploughed or cultivated. Though it was not expressly avoided, no one doubted that the goodman's croft was set apart for some evil being; in fact, that it was the portion of the archfiend himself."—Sir Walter Scott.

Pu' high, pu' low, my bonnie bairn,
The flow'rs o' gowd, the flow'rs o' snaw
That grow by burn an' brae an' cairn;
Bide frae the Gudeman's Croft awa'.

The Gudeman's Croft is pickit land
An' fine it lies forenent the sun;
But in the dark its leaves expand,
It blossoms when the day is done.

Nae spade o' mortal turned the soil,
An' made it brown to April skies;
He wha began maun croun the toil
An' reap himsel' the hairst-time prize.

Nae hand o' mortal sawed the seed

That noo has eprung sae rank an' rife.
My bairnie, shun baith flow'r an' weed,
Or harm may come to limb or life.

The Gudeman guards his ain wi' zeal
(O never name the Gudeman's name!)

The wounds he gies uae salve can heal,
An' ay we're fain to jink his blame.

He's neither landit lord nor laird,
To nae man pays he rent or fee;
But let him keep his tangle yaird
While he forgets my bairn an' me.

Pu' high, pu' low, wee bonnie dear,
The white rose an' the yellow broom;
But leave the Gudeman's flow'rs, for fear
He pu' yoursel', my ain sweet bloom.

NIMMO CHRISTIE.

"Outlook," 17th August, 1901.

Bibliography of Clan Literature.

(Continued.)

ROBERTSON.

Robertson (Alexander, of Struan, chief of the Clan), Poems on various subjects and occasions. An 8vo volume, published at Edinburgh in 1752.

Robertson (J. A.), Comitatus de Atholia: The Earldom of Atholl; its boundaries stated, also the extent therein of the possessions of the family of De Atholia and their descendants, the Robertsons, with proofs and map. An 8vo volume, privately printed in 1860.

Genealogy of the Celtic Earls of Atholl, the immediate descendants of Duncan I. of Scotland; with Chart of the descendants of Conan, second son and male representative of Henry, third and last Earl of the Celtic line, founder of the De Atholia family, afterwards known as The Robertsons of Strowan, Chiefs of Clarendonachaidh. By Sir Noel Paton, Knt., R.S.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), Her Majesty's Limner for Scotland. Size folio 7, privately printed in 1873.

The Barons Reid-Robertson of Straloch, by the Rev. James Robertson, with appendix from other sources. "Virtutis gloria merces."

Fulturn et tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor, prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyrannium,
Mente quatit solida.

HOR. L. 3, Ode 3

Blairgowrie: Printed at the "Advertiser" Office. 1887. Quarto, i.-iv.; pp. 5-64.

The Robertsons of Straloch had an ancestor called Alexander "Rna," or the Red, from the colour of his hair. This name when he became a Baron was altered to Reid. The work mentioned contains brief records of an ancient Perthshire family now extinct. They are substantially a print of a manuscript written in the year 1723 by the Rev. James Robertson, who was minister of the parishes of Glenmuick and

Glengairn from 1699 to 1748. The manuscript was first printed in the "Blairgowrie Advertiser."

Genealogy of the families of Douglas of Mulderg and Robertson of Kindeace, Ross-shire, with their Descendants. Small quarto, 84 pp.; published by A. M. Ross and Company, Dingwall, 1895. [The author of this genealogy was the late Dr Aird, of Creich, Sutherland. See correspondence by P. J. Anderson and A. M. Ross in the "Northern Chronicle," 13th and 20th July, 1904. The Life of Gustavus Aird, M.A., D.D., Creich, Moderator of the Free Church, 1838, was published by Eneas Mackay, 43 Murray Place, Stirling, in 1907, for Alexander Macrae, author of "Revivals in the Highlands."]

History of the Robertsons of Inshes, Inverness-shire, by Charles Fraser-Mackintosh, LL.D. See Volume XXI. of Inverness Gaelic Society Transactions, 1896-97, pp. 289-305.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Publications—Vol. VII., Early Monuments at Strowan; Vol. XV., Historical Account of Ancient Harps in possession of the Robertsons of Lude, Perthshire, illustrated; Vol. XXI., The Clan Donnachaidh, Stone of the Standard (Clach-na-Prataich of the Robertsons of Strowan), by the late Sir Noel Paton, R.S.A., illustrated, see also Vol. XXVII.; and Vol. XXVIII. Armorial Bearings of Alexander Robertson of Strowan, the Poet Chief, 1687.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued.)

Abd., July 1703.

- 1 dito.—For eight foote and five inches of riggan ston at 5½ shil. p. foote to the roofe of my oun chamber, to Morton Feillson, 2 lils. 6 shil. £2 6 0
- 2 dito.—For a hundreded double naille, 8½ shil.; for a hundreded single naille, 5½ shil. is £0 14 0
- 3 dito.—For a hundreded seleate naille, 8½ shil.; and for twentie one bottells of ale to my chamber, 21 shil. £1 9 6
- 9 dito.—Payt to Robert Gordon, one hundreded and thirtie five punds, eight shillings and 8d pennies to complet his payment of 2120 lils. I was resting him p. bond when I went to France at Mertinus 1701 (having borrowed it from him to buy salmond) in anno 1701 £135 8 8
- 15 dito.—For a peck of floure beacken in 50 biskets, vt. anize and butter to my chamber £1 1 2
- 15 dito.—For eightene bottells of ale to my chamber at 1 shil. p. bottell is £0 18 0
- 22 dito.—Eight losens to the chamber window above Robert Aickman's, 7 shil.; and for three losens in Geo. Taylors laigh chamber, 2 shil. £0 9 0

- 24 dito.—For poudder and oyle to my wiggs,
9 shil.£0 9 0
- 28 dito.—Payt Wm. Licklie as foreman for two
moneths and ane half£1 13 4
- 23 dito.—To James Silvers wife for washing
linnens to me£0 11 0
- 31 dito.—To Margit Baxter for washing 15
gravats, 10 pairs ruffs, etc., 10 merks, £0 17 6
- 31 dito.—Payt my landlady for the foresd.
moneth of July at 6 shil. p. day is...£9 6 0
- It—Spent the sd. moneth of pocket moy. of
wh. I kept no account£3 6 0

August 1703.

- 2 dito.—For thirteine bottells ale to my cham-
ber, 12½ shil.; and for ¼ pund pouder 3 shil.
is£0 15 6
- 13 dito.—For tuo bolls coalls to my chamber,
4 lbs.; and for cariage of them to my house,
4 shil.£4 4 0
- 13 dito.—Payt to Wm. Thomson, sleatter, for
poynting my ouno chamber, 3 lbs.; for
poynting Geo. Taylors house and helping
some of the fore land, 9 lbs,£9 0 0(?)
- 16 dito.—For half a boll more of coalls to my
chamber, wt. cariage£1 1 0
- 18 dito.—For fyfteine bottells of ale to my
chamber£0 15 0
- 20 dito.—For tuentie ells linnen to be six
shirts, at 9½ shil., is.....£9 12 0
- 31 dito.—Payt my landlady for this moneth of
Agust 6 shil. p. day for my dener, qch.
is£9 6 0
- It—Spent this moneth of pocket moy. of wh. I
kept no account£2 16 0

September 1703.

- 4 dito.—For mending the shore dyke anent my
little yeard, to James Murdo, meas-
son£1 3 0
- 8 dito.—For fourteine bottells of ale to my
chamber, 14 shil.; and for a peck of flour
baccen in 50 biskets wt. ½ pund butter, 1
lib. ¾ shil., is.....£1 14 8
- 11 dito.—Payt my teind and few for my half
nets fishing in the Midehingle for season of
fishing 1703 years, qch. is.....£12 13 2
- 16 Sept.—To workmen for redding the tuo
lofts anent my chamber.....£0 6 0
- 27 dito.—To Wm. Reid, meason, for helping
the wall in Geo. Taylors close, and the hearth
in Davd Yoolls house, 1½ lbs.; and for four
loads of clay to it, 8½ shil.£1 13 6
- 27 dito.—For 4½ drops black . . .£0 6 6
- 30 dito.—Payt my landlady for September at
6 shil. p. day for denners.....£9 0 0
- It.—Spent the sd. moneth of Sept. of pocket
moy.£3 0 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

995. FULL WORDS OF SONG AND POEM
WANTED.—Can any reader oblige by giving the
words of an old song or poem which used to
be sung in the north of Aberdeenshire about
seventy years ago, commencing:—

The moon had climbed the highest hill
Which rises o'er the source of Dee,
And from the eastern summit shed
Her silver light on tower and tree:?

And also a poem, the first verse—or one
verse—of which says—

Mourn, hapless Caledonia, mourn
Thy banished peace thy laurels torn!
Thy sons for valour long renowned,
Lie slaughtered on their native ground;
Thy hospitable roofs no more
Invite the stranger to the door;
In smoky ruins sunk they lie
The monuments of cruelty.

II. A.

996. JOHN ROSS, FACTOR, CULLEN.—Wanted
date of death of Mr Ross, who was factor for
the Earl of Findlater.

G.

Answers.

975. WAIFFE MOOR.—In default of a better
explanation, which perhaps may be forthcom-
ing, I would suggest that William Gabriel in
Hirno had "squatted" upon some piece of
moorland, the ownership of which was un-
known or uncertain, and so could not be pro-
perly assessed for the public burdens. "Waif"
is an old Norman French legal term meaning
exactly what it means at the present day—that
is, something abandoned or having no owner.

A. M. M.

982. THE FIERY CROSS.—It is stated in W.
Drummond Norie's "Life and Adventures of
Prince Charles Edward Stuart" that the last
time this symbol was used was in August, 1746,
when the MacDonalds of Keppoch, threatened
by Cumberland's brutal soldiers, sent it across
the hills to ask assistance from the Stewarts of
Appin. Mr Norie also mentions that the Duke
of Atholl endeavoured to rally the more Celtic
portion of his tenantry to Prince Charlie's cause
by sending out the Fiery Cross. "The result,"
he says, "was disappointing in the extreme;
in Atholl, at any rate, the 'fiery cross' had
apparently either lost its old significance, or
the people were so terrified at the near ap-

proach of the Hanoverian troops, that they preferred to run the risk of incurring the Duke's anger rather than obey its summons; and even when the news came to hand that a party of Campbell militia, Cumberland's advance-guard, had invaded the ducal territory at Dunkeld, they refused to take the field. Their obstinacy was

so marked that Lady Lude's (the Honourable Mrs Robertson's) ground officer, when reporting the failure of his mission to raise the tenantry, exclaimed angrily—"Damn them! they will rather stay and go for King George than go any more with Duke William!"

A.

No. 282.—September 12, 1913.

James Perry, the Journalist.

(Continued from No. 268—June 6.)

REFORM OF PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING

Perry was fortunate enough before long as a journalist. In 1782 he projected, and he edited for the first year, "The European Magazine." He was also responsible during some years for Debrett's "Parliamentary Debates," and in 1783 he left "The General Advertiser" to become editor of "The Gazetteer" at a salary of four guineas a week. He took that post "on the express condition that he was to be left to the free exercise of his political opinions, which were those asserted by Mr. Fox." "The Gazetteer" had always been Whiggish, or almost too revolutionary for the Whigs, but, for a long time before Perry took charge of it, it had not been of much political account. . . .

Perry, however, used his position on it to effect an important reform in at least one department of journalism. Till then, the only newspaper that furnished lengthy Parliamentary reports was "The Morning Chronicle," in which, ever since 1769, William Woodfall, himself attending the debates and charging his wonderful memory with what he heard, had given his version of everything important that had taken place, sometimes filling the whole paper with it, to the exclusion even of advertisements. But with all his skill Woodfall could not, when a long and momentous debate had lasted for several hours, get his report, of perhaps ten columns or more, written out and set in type in time for publication in the morning, and occasionally it happened that readers anxious to know at breakfast-time what had occurred overnight in the House of Commons had to wait till supper-time for the information. Those who cared for such news put up with the inconvenience so long as it could not be helped, and much preferred this arrangement to the plan followed by the other papers of either giving no more than a bald summary or postponing the report, even in that case meagre, till the following day, and "The Morning Chronicle" maintained its popularity and steadily increased it during several years. Perry undertook to break down the monopoly by the bold yet simple expedient of employing a staff of reporters instead of assigning the whole of the labour to one man. This was a harder task than might be supposed, however, for it not only added greatly to the expense of production, but also necessitated much scheming to obtain admission for so many reporters to the Parliamentary galleries, both Houses being still jealous of their privilege of privacy, and offering no such facilities for reporting as now exist. Perry's reform had to

be introduced by degrees, and, though "The Gazetteer" profited much by the changes he made, it was by no means the most suitable paper for them, and the reform was not perfected till Perry had again shifted his quarters.

Subjoined is a further instalment of the account of Perry (though arranged a little differently) given in H. R. Fox-Bourne's "English Newspapers"—

PURCHASE OF "THE MORNING CHRONICLE."

"The Morning Chronicle" had been losing ground under William Woodfall's now old-fashioned management, and suffered especially from the opposition offered to it by Perry in "The Gazetteer." In 1789 a notable change was brought about. Woodfall, quarrelling with his co-proprietors, who wanted to compete with Perry by following his tactics, left the paper after twenty years' work on it, and started "The Diary," which only had a short and unhappy life; and "The Chronicle" was offered for sale. Perry borrowed £500 from Ramsome and Co., the bankers, and some more money from Bellamy, the wine merchant in Chandos Street, who was also caterer and doorkeeper to the Houses of Commons, and entered into partnership with a Charterhouse schoolmaster named Gray, who had just received a legacy of £500. With that joint capital the two bought "The Chronicle," partly at Fox's instigation, the Duke of Norfolk making Perry a present of a house in the Strand, which he converted into a new publishing office. Thus revived, "The Chronicle" soon became the most influential paper of that generation.

BRILLIANT CONTRIBUTORS.

During the first few years Perry and his partner Gray did most of the original writing, which, apart from letters and other contributions from outsiders, rarely exceeded two or three columns each day, though this was a larger quantity than most of the other papers contained. Gray provided the heavy articles, Perry those of lighter sort; and after Gray's death, which happened after he had been part proprietor for only a few years, other writers were employed, among them James Mackintosh and Sheridan, and in later times Thomas Campbell and Thomas Moore, who contributed verse, and John Campbell, then a young barrister, who was the theatrical critic. "The Exile of Erin," "Ye Mariners of England," and several other poems appeared in "The Chronicle" during 1800. When Campbell settled in London he attempted to write prose as well as verse for "The Chronicle," but with less success. Perry had another and a more famous contributor. In September, 1793, when Coleridge, at the age of 19, ran up from Cambridge to London, and was on the point of enlisting as a soldier, he made his first appearance as a newspaper writer. "He sent a poem of a few lines to Perry, soliciting a loan of a guinea for a distressed author,"

we are told. "Perry, who was generous with his money, sent it; and Coleridge often mentioned this, when 'The Morning Chronicle' was alluded to, with expressions of a deep gratitude proportioned to the severe distress which that small sum at the moment relieved." In later years Coleridge wrote some other poems for "The Morning Chronicle," and his friend, Charles Lamb, was an occasional writer of prose for it.

There was no lack of skilful writing in "The Chronicle." Brougham and nearly all the leading Whig politicians who could write were occasional if not frequent contributors; David Ricardo and other economists addressed letters to it. William Hazlitt began to write political articles for it in 1815, and continued them until he found more congenial occupation as a theatrical critic and writer on art. The papers afterwards collected in "A View of the English Stage" were selections from the admirable articles that he furnished to "The Chronicle" between 1814 and 1817.

IMPROVED REPORTING.

Perry owed much to his contributors, but more to his own tact and enterprise. One of his purposes in acquiring "The Chronicle" was to bring to as much perfection as he could the system of Parliamentary reporting, on which his heart was set, and for which he had already won much credit. In this he got other help, besides a loan of money, from Bellamy, the wine merchant. Bellamy being also doorkeeper of the House of Commons, he could let almost anyone he chose pass in and out of the building, and send messages and parcels to and fro with ease. He was thus of immense service to Perry in enabling his reporters to make and despatch their notes of debates without unnecessary trouble or loss of time. And Perry's zeal was shown in another way. Before the war between England and France was begun in 1793, he went to France and stayed there more than a year in order that he might send home early and correct accounts of the progress of the great revolution. He was thus one of the pioneers of the special war correspondence which has been such an important feature of modern journalism.

LIBEL PROSECUTIONS.

No stronger proof of the skill with which Perry managed "The Morning Chronicle" could, apart from its commercial success, be found than in the fact that at a time when nearly every other newspaper was the frequent object of libel prosecutions by the Crown, this outspoken organ of the Whigs in Opposition was scarcely interfered with. Thrice only during his long career was Perry brought up for trial. In the first case he was defended by Erskine; in the second and third he defended himself; and in all these cases verdicts of not guilty were obtained.

One of these cases arose out of Leigh Hunt, in anticipation of the disruption of the Duke of Portland's Administration consequent on his death, and the re-arrangement of its more im-

portant members under Perceval's Premiership, publishing in "The Examiner" of October 1, 1809, a smart article entitled "Change of Ministry." [The "Examiner" had been started as a Radical paper in the beginning of 1803, John Hunt being printer and manager, and his younger brother, Leigh Hunt, being editor, the two being joint proprietors.] The article concluded as follows— "What a crowd of blessings rush upon one's mind that might be bestowed upon the country in the event of such a change! Of all monarchs, indeed, since the Revolution, the successor of George III. will have the finest opportunity of becoming nobly popular." These two sentences were quoted approvingly by Perry in "The Morning Chronicle" of October 2. The allusion in them to the possibility of a better monarch than George III. succeeding him was declared by Sir Vicary Gibbs, the Attorney-General, to be a seditious libel, and proceedings were instituted against Perry and the printer of "The Morning Chronicle," as well as against the two Hunts as proprietors of "The Examiner." The case came on before Lord Ellenborough on February 24, 1810. Fortunately for the Hunts, Perry's name was first in the indictment. Perry conducted his own case somewhat pompously, but very skilfully, claiming for "The Chronicle" that it stood now, as it had stood before, "in the front of the battle, not only for itself, but for the liberty of the press in England." The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the information against the Hunts was withdrawn.

PERRY AS EDITOR.

Perry lived on till December 6, 1821, continuing the general management of "The Chronicle" till the last, but some years before this he had left much of the editing to others, his first assistant after Gray's death being Robert Spaulkie, who was afterwards Attorney-General of Bengal, and the next John Black. [Black had begun his connection with the paper as a reporter in 1810, and became editor on Perry's death.] Perry interested himself in much besides the newspaper, losing part of his earnings in manufacturing speculations; but he could afford to do this. After his death, "The Chronicle," which he had bought in 1789 for £1500, was sold for £42,000, and his profits during the last year amounted to £12,000.

"Perry" (says Mr Fox Bourne) "was the first of the great line of modern London editors, among whom Stuart, of 'The Morning Post'—soon becoming his rival—Black, of 'The Morning Chronicle,' and Barnes and Delane, of 'The Times,' were after his day especially famous. He had all the qualifications for success. 'Perhaps no man connected with the English press,' it was said shortly after his death, 'ever enjoyed a title of the personal popularity of Perry. He was in the first place a highly honourable and brave man. Confidence reposed in him was never abused. He was the depository of many most important secrets of high personages. Generous in the extreme, he

was ever ready with his purse and his services. His manner was manly, frank, and cordial; and he was the best of proprietors. He was hospitable, too; and it was said that his dinners were positively the best of any at that time in town. Though not profound, he was quick, versatile, and showy. He wrote like a man of the world, and took plain, common-sense views of the subjects on which he treated; and his style was easy and familiar.' Other contemporary report is to the same effect.

'He was a man of strong natural sense, some cynical knowledge, and quick tact,' said one of his friends; 'prudent, plausible, and with great heartiness and warmth of feeling. This last quality was perhaps of more use to him than any other in the sphere in which he moved. His cordial voice and sanguine mode of address made friends, whom his sincerity and gratitude ensured.' The same informant admits that he was 'a little of a coxcomb,' and 'fond of the society of lords,' being 'more vain than proud.' He sometimes affected more scholarship than he possessed. After the death of Porson, who was his brother-in-law, in 1803, Perry, writing about him in "The Chronicle," stated that 'epithalamia were thrown into his coffin,' and, on its being pointed out to him that this was not likely to have happened, he inserted as an erratum next day, 'For "epithalamia" read "epicedia."' He was blamed for writing too much in his own paper, and for having 'an ambition to have it thought that every good thing in it, unless it came from a lord or an acknowledged wit, was his own; if he paid for the article itself, he thought that he paid for the credit of it also.'

It is noticeable that Miss Harriet Martineau, in her "History of the Thirty Years' Peace," says—"A great public benefactor, who died in 1821, was Mr James Perry, of the "Morning Chronicle," who gave a new and elevated character and influence to the newspaper press. He was a scholar and a gentleman; and his attainments and character could not have wrought in a more important direction than that which he chose. The press is now called the fourth power in the State; and just when the need of this power arose, the right man came to regulate, refine, and elevate it."

Progenitors of Coutts and Co.

Lord Latymer recently unveiled in the old churchyard of Montrose a tomb to replace one to the memory of his ancestor, John Coutts of Fullarton. The tomb bore the following inscription:—

Near this spot lies the body of John Coutts of Fullarton, Provost of Montrose, A.D. 1677-78, 1682-84, 1687-88. He was interred in this churchyard April 11, 1707. As merchant, citizen, and churchman, he kept trust, and reaped a due reward. This stone, to replace a former monument, has been erected by his lineal descendant, Francis Thomas Burdett, Lord Latymer, A.D. 1913. 'One generation shall praise thy works unto another.'

His lordship subsequently presented to the Corporation of Montrose a mace in memory of this John Coutts and three of his sons, who had all resided in Montrose and been Provosts of the burgh. These three sons were named William, John, and James. There was a fourth son, the youngest, Patrick by name, whose son, John, became Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and his son, Thomas, founded the great banking house of Coutts and Co.

Lord Latymer is a great-grandson of Thomas Coutts. He is the only son of the Rev. J. D. Money by his second marriage with Clara, daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., (Sir Francis Burdett was married to Sophia, a daughter of Thomas Coutts). He took the name of Coutts by royal warrant in 1830, according to the will of the Duchess of St Albans, by which he became heir to the shares in the banking house of Coutts and Co. held by his aunt, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, succeeding to their possession on the death of the Baroness in 1906. As Mr Money-Coutts he published a considerable quantity of verse; and last year he established his claim to the barony of Latymer.

Though the banking Couttses sprang from Montrose, they have an Aberdeenshire origin, explained thus in Mr Ralph Richardson's work on "Coutts and Co." (Edinburgh, 1900)—

"In Scotland, during the reign of Edward I., a family of Culte possessed Strathavon in Lanarkshire, now belonging to the Duke of Hamilton; whilst in 1367 a family of Colt of Restalrig, which is near Edinburgh, is named in a charter of David II. The barony belonging to this family was named Cult or Colt, and was situated in Perthshire, whilst another estate of the similar name of Cults belonged to them in Aberdeenshire. This family were thus the Colts of Cult or Cults—Scottice, Colts of that ilk.

"The great banking family of Coutts is supposed to be derived from these Colts of Cults, through the family of Colt of Auchtercoul in Aberdeenshire. The name of this estate takes us back to the 'woods' from which the Couttses inherited their name ['Colte,' a Celtic place-name, signifying 'the woods'], for Auchtercoul, or Ochtercoul, is probably derived from the Gaelic 'uachdarach,' an upland, and 'choill,' a wood. Similarly, we have Kinchoill, which signifies 'the head of the wood.'

"Dr Rogers states that Auchtercoul remained in the possession of the Couttses till 1729, when it was purchased by William, second Earl of Aberdeen. The spelling of the family's name had become very irregular, the original Colt appearing later as Cowtis, Couttis, Coult, or Coutts, as it pleased the writer to spell it.

"Forfarshire succeeded Aberdeenshire as the headquarters of the Coutts family, and commerce succeeded land-proprietorship as the sphere of their industry. Both in the towns of Forfar and Dundee, Couttses engaged in mercantile pursuits, acquiring wealth and position. But it was in the little town of Montrose that the great banking family of Coutts had undeniably its cradle."

Drum's Cairn.

A small cairn or collection of stones on the "Pleyfauld," the site of the battle of Harlaw, is called Drum's Cairn, and it is commonly said that it marks the spot where

Gude Sir Alexander Irving,
The much renownit Laird of Drum,

fell and was buried. The Highland host led by Donald of the Isles had, as second in command, Donald's nephew, the chief of the Macleans of Duart, called "Eachin Ruaidh ni Cath," or Hector Rufus Bellicosus—"fell Maclean," the old ballad terms him; and there is a tradition that he and Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, seeking out one another by the armorial bearings on their shields, met and killed each other—"probably," says Colonel Forbes Leslie in his "Irvines of Drum," "on the very spot where the rude monumental heap of stones was raised, which became known as 'Drum's Cairn.'"

But there is a Drum's Cairn in the parish of Rayne, thus described in the New Statistical Account—

"Four hundred yards eastward from the village of Old Rain is a Druidical circle or temple; and at the like distance from this to the north-east, in the line of the church road, is part of an ancient cairn, called Drum's Cairn, said to mark the spot where Irvine of Drum was slain, while pursuing Donald, Lord of the Isles, after the battle of Harlaw, 1411. Another tradition bears that he was slain nearer to the field of action, about four miles to the south-east, and buried at Drum on Deeside, the seat of that ancient family; a discrepancy which may be reconciled by supposing that he was wounded near Harlaw, but able to pursue the enemy to this place, where, from exhaustion or fresh wounds, he fell. The cairn was opened and partly removed eight years ago, on the road being widened at the place, but nothing was found confirmatory of the above tradition; and though a field in the near vicinity is named 'Drum Fauld,' it may have acquired that name from its round and convex form, various other places of the like appearance being also called 'Drums.'"

Whatever the meaning of the Drum's Cairn in Rayne, it cannot be accepted as the site where Sir Alexander Irvine fell.

There is a Drum Stone at Auchronie, in the parish of Skene (See A.J.N. and Q., I., 7), and the tradition is that the laird of Drum, when hastening to Harlaw, halted his forces at this spot, and gave important directions as to his affairs. The version of the tradition given by Dr Davidson in his "Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch" is to this effect—

"Another romantic legend relates that Sir Alexander Irvine, on his way to the Garioch, became oppressed by a presentiment of death

in the expected conflict, and sitting down with his brother on a large 'yird stane' in Skene, thereafter called Drum's Stane, made his "testment." He told his brother that he had been married under some unwelcome influence, and had never lived with his lady as her husband, which gave him great concern; and he wished him, should he come safe out of the battle, but brotherless, to marry the virgin widow, as the lands would be his. The appearance of the name of Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum in charters later than the date of Harlaw is accounted for by the family tradition that the brother of the slain knight adopted the same Christian name, and that there was also a son Alexander, whose legitimacy would of course invalidate the story of the 'testment.'"

This romantic story is repudiated by Colonel Forbes Leslie as not squaring with the genealogical facts, Sir Alexander Irvine who fell at Harlaw being succeeded by his son, also named Alexander. "It is probable" he says, "that Sir Alexander Irvine had arranged the contract of the marriage of his son and successor with the daughter of Sir Robert Keith, the Marischal, by which the blood-feud between the Keiths and Irvines was to lapse, but that the sudden call to arms, consequent on the irruption of Donald of the Isles, prevented its completion, and that Sir Alexander's last injunctions were that, if he and his eldest son, Alexander, fell in the impending conflict, his next son, Robert, should fulfil the contract and marry Elizabeth Keith."

Bibliography of Clan Literature.

(Continued.)

SETON.

Memoir of Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline, President of the Court of Session and Chancellor of Scotland, with Appendix of Genealogical Tables of the Families of Erskine, Hope, Dalrymple, and Dundas. By George Seton, small quarto. Published by William Blackwood, 1832; and illustrated with numerous engravings, views, portraits, and facsimiles.

SHAW.

Memorials of the Clan Shaw, by William G. Shaw. Printed for private circulation, 1868.

Memorials of the Clan Shaw, by William G. Shaw, incumbent of St John the Evangelist's Church, Forfar. 8vo pp. 66, 1871. [It appears from the introduction to this work that the author had previously printed an account of the Clan Shaw (1869), but after having done so, much fresh information came to hand, and this he has embodied in this edition. The Clan Shaw was one of the smaller of the Highland clans; but its history is eventful and full of remarkable circumstances. Mr Shaw tells the story well, though he might perhaps have told it in greater detail—but brevity is so uncommon a fault that it would be a sin to reproach any

author with it. I should like to dwell upon the work, and upon some of the romantic events chronicled in it; but must content myself by recommending it not only to those connected with the clan, but to all those who are interested in Scottish history.]

The Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan, 1903, By A. M. Mackintosh of Geddes House, Nairn, and author of "A Genealogical Account of the Highland Families of Shaw." London; 1877.

SINCLAIR.

The Sinclairs of England, by Thomas Sinclair. 8vo, 1837.

The History of the Sinclair Family in Europe and America for 1100 years. By L. A. Morrison. 453 pp. Boston: Donnell and Upham, 1896.

The Earldom of Caithness. See "Scottish Notes and Queries," 1st Series, Vol. III., 17; Vol. XI., 97, 189.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Publications—Vol. XII., Earldom of Caithness; Vol. XXVIII., Danish Commission to Magnus Sinclair, 1627.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

October 1703.

- 1 dito.—For seaventeine bottells of ale to my chamber£0 17 0
- 8 dito.—For six pecks of washing lyme, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ shil.; and to And. Aberdein for work, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ shil.£1 1 8
- 13 dito.—For mending the window in Mr Smellen, waiter, his house; and mending some loosens in John Ritchie's and Robert Aickman's, 17 shil.£0 17 0
- 13 dito.—For twelve bottells ale to my chamber£0 12 0
- 18 dito.—To John Smith to compleite his fie as boy for season 1703 in the Midchingle, £4 0 0
- 27 dito.—For two pairs of stockens for my own use, 4 lbs. 3 shil.; and to Anna Iruing, 4 lbs. 3 shil. qch. I was resting her p. account, and for makeing and mending some linsens to my oune use, 1 lib. 19 shil., is£10 5 0
- It.—Payt of expences for pursuing a decret agt. Alex. Mackie, Alex. Donaldson, and oysr. for the procr., 3 lbs. 14 shil.; for layeing on the summones and sentens moy., 1 1-5 lbs.; for extracting Mackies precept., 1 lib.; for the other precepts. agt. the rest, 1 lib. 16 shil.; for all oyr. chargeis, etc., is£7 14 0
- It.—Payt my landlady for the sd. moneth of October past for denners, at 6 shil. p. day, is£9 6 0
- It.—I spent this moneth of pocket moy. of wh. I kept no account£3 1 0

November 1703.

- 5 dito.—For 2 bolls lyme, 2 lbs.; and for carriage of it, 4 shil.; for four loads sand to it, 4 shil.; for riddeling and makeing it wpe, 3 shil.£2 11 0
- 5 dito.—For two pairs of shous to Wm. Watt, 4 lbs. 6 shil.; and for mending a pair, 10 shil.£4 16 0
- 6 dito.—For helping the house anent my chamber when Alex. Smellim entered thereto, to Wm. Thomson; sleatter£0 16 0
- 8 dito.—For seaventine bottells of ale to my chamber, 17 shil.; for a blade to my knife, 6 shil.£1 3 0
- 8 dito.—For a peck of floure backen in 50 biscuits, wt. $\frac{1}{2}$ a pund of butter£1 0 6
- 11 dito.—Payt Wm. Phans his account for macking my murning coat for my moyr. and a neu meckle coat and breatches and some furnishing thereto, p. account£10 10 0
- 12 dito.—Payt my coast bread to Alex. Duff, baicker, for the present yeir, qch. is...£2 1 4
- 13 dito.—For layeing on a chairge of horning on my five gairdners.....£1 0 6
- 16 dito.—For four ston weight of hempe to my half net in the Midchingle for the next insuing season of fishing, 1704. To John Burnet for redie moy.£12 3 2
- 19 dito.—Sent south for two hornings one agt. Jo. Ritchie, Alex. Donaldsone, and one agt. Alex. Mackie, qch. cost two dollars, wt. postage back and fore, 11 shil. is...£6 7 0
- 20 dito.—For denouncing my five gairdeners upon the chairg given the 13 July last, £0 10 0
- 23 dito.—Given my Alex. Steuart, my halff nets man in the Midchingle, six pounds 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ shil. as the third part of his fie for the yeir 1704. wt. the hempe£6 6 8
- 23 dito.—Payt. to Sir John Johnston eight merks, and to John Smith ane pound Scots, both upon the account of Thomas Cromar, my half nets man in the Midchingle, qch. compleits his fie for season 1703 as half nets man: fisd.£6 6 8
- 24 dito.—To Christiane Murrou for serving my chamber since the 10 day of Aprile last, yt. I came to Scotland, making my bed, dighting my shoues, etc.£1 12 6
- 25 dito.—For half a ston weight of candles to my chamber, 2 lbs.; and for three mutchkens of aquavite at 1 lb. per pynt, is 15 shil.£2 15 0
- 26 dito.—For tud pairs mixt stockens for my oune use for the winter.....£1 18 0
- 26 dito.—For a lock to the entrie of John Middletons cellar£0 5 0
- 29 dito.—For registratioue of James Johnstons bond to me of 100 lbs.£1 4 0
- 30 dito.—For a registratioue of my horning agt. my five gairdeners after demnsiatione, £1 16 0
- 30 dito.—Payt my landlady for the said moneth of November for denners at 6 shil....£9 0 0

50 dils.—Sent south to Edr. for a horning and inhibitions agt. James Johnston, four libs. eight shil. for captione agt. my five gairdners, one pound ten shil.; and for postage to Edr. thearat, 8 shil.£6 6 0
It.—Spent in the forgn, moneth of November of pocket moy. qrof. I kept no account£3 12 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

997. SOME QUEER PLACE NAMES.—The late Mr D. S. R. Gordon, in search of his ancestors in Glenmuick and Forfarshire, made a great many Gordon extracts from parish registers. Unfortunately, he did not give his authorities, and there is evidence that he did not always read old handwriting correctly. I think the following places belong to the Forfarshire group, though I cannot spot the place names in any gazetteer. Can any reader help me?

Ardnahill—Thomas Gordon, younger, and Agnes Chrystie, married May 15, 1680, and had in Ardnahill—James, baptised February 20, 1682; Isobel, baptised October 26, 1684.

Dryleys—Katherine Gordon, Dryleys, and Peter Fraser, married June 24, 1827, and had—Alexander baptised May 5, 1829; Mary, baptised September 21, 1827.

Glenley—David Gordon in Glenley, Tamadin, and Catherine Stuart had—Elizabeth, baptised January 5, 1752.

Kerraverorie—John Gordon of Kerraverorie married Isabel Shepherd, December 29, 1738.

Knokket—John Gordon, in Knokket, had John, December 9, 1694. Wit.—Alexander Forbes, Castlin, and John Michie, Loerhaus.

Tamadin—William Gordon and Agnes Scott, Tamadin, in East Coull, had—Alexander, bap-

tised February 24, 1780; William, baptised March 3, 1793; Joyce, baptised February 5, 1788.

Tomnibuchlin—Alexander Gordon, Tomnibuchlin, and Elspet Emdey had—Elizabeth, baptised April 15, 1746.

J. M. BULLOCH.

998. TWO MEN DROWNED IN LOCH OF FORVIE.—About a century ago, two men on horseback lost their way, and, getting on to the ice of the Loch of Forvie, it gave way, and both were drowned. As I am interested in the descendants of one of the parties, I should feel obliged if some Buchan chronicler would give the date when the accident took place.

D.

Answers.

946. REV. J. M. WILSON.—I tender my sincere thanks to the able correspondent, "W. B. R. W.," for his interesting and exhaustive account of the Rev. John Marius Wilson, as well as for the complimentary references to myself. I do not know of any other gentleman so well fitted to edit a new Scottish Biographical Dictionary than the correspondent mentioned, and I would willingly and cheerfully give him any aid concerning the careers of colonial Scots, who are frequently neglected or wrongly classified as "English." I reckoned up about ten John Wilsons who had distinguished themselves, but he will have exceeded that list, and I am truly grateful to him for his memoir of John Marius Wilson.

ALBA.

989. DR ALEXANDER STEVENS.—Dr Stevens died in Tobago on 27th October, 1792

B. S.

No. 283.—September 19, 1913.

A Laird of Newton as Rebel.

James Gordon, IV. of Newton, who married Janet, eldest daughter of James Buchan of Auchinacoy, was a strong Anti-Covenanter. The following very interesting document, now in possession of Mr Gordon of Newton, and transcribed by the Rev. Stephen Ree, throws new light on him when he was laird of Glennieston. It does not appear in the account of the family in the "House of Gordon" (vol. ii., p. 469):—

"Captione and ejection, Sir John Strachen contra Gordoune and Buchane, 1675.

"Charles, be the grace of God King of Great Britaine France and Ireland, Defendar of the faith, to our lovitts, . . . messengers, our Shereffs in that pairt conjunctlie and severallie speciallie constituit, Greeting.

"Forsameikle as it is humble meaneit and shoun to us be our lovitt, Sir John Strachen, knight, one of our late collectors of our rents, that quher James Gordoune in Glennistoun and Janet Buchan, his spous, were upon the tentic two day of Junij instant denunceit rebels and putt to our horne be vertow of horneing purchaist, raised, wseit and execute at the instance of the said complainer against them for not fitting and removing themselves, bairnes, servants, famelie, subtennents, goods and geir furth and frae the occupation of the lands of Glennistoun, houses, biggings, yeards, orch-yeards, pairts, pendicles and pertinents therof, lyand within the parochin of Cullsallmond and sherefdom of Aberdein, and for not leaving the samen voyd, redd and patent to the effect the said complainer, his tennents, servants and vthers in his name might peaceablie enter to medle and intromitt therwith, sett, occupy, wse and dispoine therupon at his pleasur as his owne proper heretage, conforme to said complainer's right and infetment therof, decret of removing obteneit at his instance against them befor the Shereff of Aberdein and his deputs on the tentic sext day of Januarij jm. vjc. and sixtie six years and ane precept raiseit therupon in maner at lenth specified in the said letters of horneing as the samyn, dewlie execute, indorsat and registrat conforme to the Act of Parlement, shoun to the Lords of our Counsell and Session hes testified, wnder the proces of the quhillke horneing the said James Gordoune and Janet Buchan have not onlie still lyen and abidden since syne and in the meane tyme daylie haunts and frequents all publick places within this realme as if they were our free leidges, takeing no regard of the said proces of horneing led and deduced against them in the said mater, but also still remaines and abyddis in the possessione of the saids lands possesit be them and pertaining to the said complainer and will in no vayes remove themselves, ther bairnes, famelies,

mentennents, servants, guids and geir furth and frae the same to the effect abovementionat without they be compellit, as is allegit.

"Our Will is heirfore and wee charge yow straitlie and command that incontinent thir our letters seen ye passe and in our name and authoritie command and charge the shereffs . . . and vthers ministers of the lawes within this our Kingdome to search, seek and apprehend not onlie the person of the said James Gordoune where he can or may be apprehendit within ther bounds and jurisdictiones, putt him in sure waird, firmance and captivitie, keep, hold and deteine him therintil upon his owne proper charges and expenses ay and quhill he have fulfilled the command and charge of our said other letters and be orderlie freed and relaxed from the proces of horneing, but also in our said name and authoritie eject, outputt and remove the said James Gordoune and his forsaid furth and frae the saids lands and to enter the said complainer to the peaceable possessione of the samen to the effect specifeit. . . . Given under our Signet at Edinburgh the thirtie day of Junij and of our reigne the tenticte sevint year 1675. Ex deliberatione Dominorum Consilii.

"9 August, 1675. And. Aikman."

This sort of worrying ruined Newton, who had to sell his estate to Robert Forbes, late Tutor of Craigievar. The following document (from the Newton Charter Chest) shows Forbes in the garb of lairdship:—

"Assignmente Robert Forbes to Mr Robert Hervie, 1674.

"I, Rt. Forbes of Neuton, for certain scums of money resting by me to Mr Rt. Hervie of Mamevla does assing vnto him the sum off fortie nyn merks due to be payit at Sansars-day nixt in this instant veer of God jm. vic. and syvintie four yeirs by the tennents of Sachinlon, to vit, John Stragn, Jeams Anderson, John Florence, John Vat, and John Paterson, ilk ane according to thair severall proportions as for thair Vitsondavis maill for thair occupatious, as also the Vitsondavis maill extending to thre seor and ten merks due be the tennents of Grayston, to vit, John Vicht, Vm. Vicht, and Jeams Cruikshank, according to thair severall proportions, quhillk fortie nyn merks and thre seor and ten merks I obleidge me that in case the said tennents sall fail in payment at the term forsaid that I, the said Robert, sall satisfie quhatsoever they sall fail in payment to the said Mr Robert ather in pairt or in haill: with full power to the said Mr Robert to resane and aplift the samen and to give dischargis quhillk I sall hold as valid and allow the same in all maner of vay as iff I had givin dischargis myselve, and forder in case the said tennents does not satisfie and pay thair dueties as is above exprest then and in that case I obleidge me to assing the said tennents thair assedatious and deliver them in to the said Mr Robert for the said Vitsondavis maill quherby to pursue for them localle: In witnes quheroff I have writtin and subscrievit thir presents vith my hand at Legatsden the

fyfteint of Jan jm. vjc. and syvintie four yeirs before vittnesses Thomas Abercromby of Lues and Robert Douglas, lait tutor of Barray.

"RT. FORBES.

"T. Abercromy vittnes.

"R. Douglas vittnes."

North-Country Men at Trafalgar.

An interesting work has just been published—"The Trafalgar Roll," by Colonel Robert Holden Mackenzie—containing, according to the full title, "the names and services of all officers of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines who participated in the Glorious Victory of the 21st October, 1805, together with a history of the ships engaged in the battle." Prominent among the officers are George Duff, captain of the Mars, who was killed in the battle (grandson of Alexander Duff of Hatton and Anne, oldest daughter of the 1st Earl of Fife); his son, Norwich Duff, who ultimately became a Vice-Admiral; Mr A[lexander] Duff, master's mate, of the family of Duff-Gordon of Park, Banffshire, also killed in the battle; and his younger brother Thomas Gordon, formerly Duff, who became a Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia. The careers of these officers are referred to in an article on "Northern Officers Associated with Nelson," which appeared in A.J.N. and Q. about a year ago (v., 214-16). In "The Trafalgar Roll," however, Mr Alexander Duff and Mr Thomas Duff are erroneously described as the second and third sons of Lachlan Duff-Gordon of Park, instead of the third and fourth sons respectively. Mr Alexander Duff was only 20 when he fell at Trafalgar. Thomas was a lad of 15 and had just entered the service as a volunteer, 1st class. He left the service in 1808; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Inverness, Banff, etc., Militia (now 3rd Battalion Cameron Highlanders), 1812; had the medal and clasp; and died at Fort George, Inverness, in 1855, aged 65.

Vice-Admiral Norwich Duff, D.L., J.P. (says "The Trafalgar Roll") was the son of Captain George Duff and Sophia, 2nd daughter of Alexander Dirom, of Muiresk, Aberdeenshire. He was born in Edinburgh, and entered the service in 1805. Rated as A.B., but served as Midshipman of Mars at Trafalgar, 1805. Volunteer 1st Class, 1805. Was in the Ajax when she was destroyed by fire in the Adriatic, 1807. Mid. 1807. Mid. in the Active at the forcing of the Dardanelles, 1807; the capture of the Friedland, Venetian brig of war, 1808; in ship's boats at capture of twenty five vessels at Grao, 1810; in the action with and capture of frigates off Lissa, 1811; in ship's boats at capture of merchantmen off Ragosniza, and the capture of the Pomone and Persanne, 1811. Lieut., 1811. Commander, 1814. Commanded the Espoir, sloop, in expedition to Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans, 1814. Captain

1822. Rear-Admiral, 1852. Vice-Admiral, 1857. Medal and four clasps. Died in Bath 1862.

Acting 2nd Master of the Mars at Trafalgar, and wounded in the battle, was James Lindsay, who, born in Aberdeen in 1783, entered the service in 1803, became a midshipman in 1804, and master's mate in the following year. He was afterwards present at the capture of the French frigate Le Rhin, 1806; the capture of the Gloire and the Infatigable, 1806; and in the expedition to Copenhagen, 1807. He became a lieutenant in 1815, and died in 1845.

At the battle of Trafalgar, as everybody knows, Lord Nelson's flagship was H.M.S. Victory, of which Thomas Masterman Hardy was the captain. One of the midshipmen was James Robertson Walker. He was a son of James Robertson, D.L., J.P., of Stornoway, by Annabella, daughter of John Mackenzie of Lettewade, and assumed the name of Walker. Born in 1783, he entered the service in 1801. He was Acting-Lieutenant of the Fawn at the capture of a privateer and three merchant vessels under the batteries of Puerto Rico, 1808; became Lieutenant in 1809, and was at the capture of Guadaloupe, 1810. He was Lieutenant of the Confiance and succeeded to the command in her action with and capture by the U.S. Squadron under Macdonough, 1814. Was tried by court-martial, fully exonerated, and promoted Commander, 1815. Reserve Captain, 1851. Medal and three clasps. Died 1858.

The Britannia was commanded by Admiral William, seventh Earl of Northesk. She was the fourth ship in the weather line led by Lord Nelson, and was thus early in the action, continuing closely engaged till the end.

Alexander Black, master's mate on the Temeraire, was a native of Aberdeen (born 1780). With a prize crew of thirty, he was lost in the Fougueux, which foundered in the gale which rose soon after the battle.

The surgeon on the Defiance was William Burnett, a native of Montrose and M.D. of Aberdeen University. He was knighted in 1831, made a C.B. in 1832, and appointed Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy in 1833, and Physician in Ordinary to George IV., 1835.

Serving as a midshipman on the Phoebe, though rated as A.B., was Henry Forbes, a member of the Skellater branch of the family, youngest son of General Gordon Forbes, of Ham Common, Surrey. He entered the service in 1799 as a boy, and while acting as midshipman on the Phoebe was wounded at the cutting out of a French man-of-war brig in the Mediterranean in the year before Trafalgar. He subsequently served as acting lieutenant in the Donegal in the battle of San Domingo, 1806, being promoted to be lieutenant; also in escorting troops to Portugal in 1808; at the destruction of three frigates under the batteries of Sables d'Olonne; and the destruction of French shipping in the Basque Roads, 1809. Commander, 1812. Captain, 1819. Retired, 1846.

Retired Rear-Admiral, 1852. Medal with three clasps. Died at Ham Common, 1855.

One of the master's mates on the Naiad was Hugh Montgomery, who was born at Aberdeen in 1776. He was promoted lieutenant, and died at Newton, Suffolk, in 1837.

Identification of others is rendered difficult by the employment occasionally of the vague description "Born in Scotland." Only four Gordons appear on the Roll—

Adam Gordon, a volunteer on the Ajax—who rose to be a lieutenant, and succeeded as 11th Viscount Kenmure in 1840.

Henry C. Gordon, volunteer on the Temeraire.

James Gordon, midshipman on the Africa.

Robert Gordon, 2nd lieutenant, Royal Marines, on board the Swiftsure—who rose to be Brevet-Major, 1841, and died in 1849.

Aberdeen and Distinguished Soldiers.

In connection with the recent presentation of the freedom of the city of Aberdeen to Lord Roberts it is interesting to recall that the last occasion on which a similar honour was conferred upon a distinguished soldier was when Colonel George Thomson, C.B., of Fairley, was created an honorary burgess in 1841, during the Provostship of his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Blaikie. Colonel Thomson was a son of Captain George Thomson, of Fairley, which is now the property of Captain Brooke. He married one of the most beautiful of the eleven daughters of Mr Dingwall, of Rannieston and Spring Garden, postmaster of Aberdeen, who lived to the advanced age of 87 years. His military services were first with the Bengal Sappers and Miners, to whose command he rose in 1837. In 1838 he was appointed chief engineer to the Army of the Indies. His chief distinction came to him in 1839, when, during the Afghan War with Dost Mahomed, he planned and executed the assault on Ghuznee, blowing up the Kabul gate. For this he received the C.B. He retired from the Army in 1841, but subsequently, until 1877, held several military appointments. In appearance he was a grand soldierly looking man, and one of the most distinguished sons Aberdeen has produced to the military service. When the honour of the freedom of the city was conferred upon him it was stated that it was awarded in testimony of the sense entertained by the magistrates and councillors of his gallant services. He was survived by his son, Major-General Hugh Gordon Thomson, who died in 1910, aged 80 years. It is interesting to note that Colonel Thomson's family is represented in Aberdeen by the Rev. James Smith, St George's in-the-West Parish Church, and Mr G. A. Simpson, advocate, both of whom are relatives of Colonel Thomson through their respective mothers.

Memorial of the Gowrie "Conspiracy."

A handsome brass tablet erected in memory of William first Earl of Gowrie and his three sons, was unveiled in St John's East Parish Church, Perth, on August 5, by Mrs J. Ruthven Stuart, London, a lineal descendant of the Gowrie family. Mr Samuel Cowan gave a brief sketch of the Gowrie conspiracy, after which Mrs J. Ruthven Stuart unveiled and presented the tablet to the Corporation of Perth. The Rev. W. E. Lee, minister of St John's East, formally dedicated the tablet, which was accepted on behalf of the citizens by Lord Provost Scott, who with his magisterial colleagues was attired in his official robes of office.

The memorial, which is of artistic design, bears at the top the coat of arms of William first Earl of Gowrie, taken from the stone which was put upon the wall of the Gowrie House, and which is now in the Edinburgh Museum. The tablet bears the motto "Deid Schaw," and on either side are Scotch thistles. The plate bears the following inscription:—

"In the north-east corner, in a vault close to this spot, along with William first Earl of Gowrie, unjustly put to death May 4th, 1584, and James, second Earl, died 1588, are the martyred remains of the third and last Earl of Gowrie and Lord Provost of the Royal Burgh of Perth and his brother Alexander Ruthven, assassinated August 5th, 1600. The gentle and peaceable disposition of the two brothers made them to be idolised by all who knew them.

"This memorial is placed here by a lineal descendant of John third Earl of Gowrie, Janet Ruthven Stuart, as an act of justice and a tribute to the memory of brave, loyal, and innocent men. August 5th, 1913. Post tenebras lux."

Lord Ruthven has protested against the terms of the above inscription, disputing the statement that Mrs Ruthven Stuart is a "lineal descendant" of the third Earl of Gowrie. "There is not the least reason to suppose," he says, "that either Lord Gowrie or his brother was married at the time of their deaths—indeed, when they died they were both very young men, scarcely more than boys."

Cardinal Beaton.

In the fourth volume of the series of lives of the Archbishops of St Andrews by Professor John Herkless and Robert Kerr Hannay we have a detailed biography of David Beaton, the great statesman who saved Scotland's independence from the machinations of Henry VIII, of England and the Anglicising section of the Scottish nobility. Beaton is not an attractive subject for a biography. He had the morals of the Renaissance, yet he was a brilliant statesman: a creature of the humanist movement and surrounded with all the splendour of a court of the period he was destitute of the more human side of the pagan revival.

The incorruptible defender of Scotland's liberty, whom no English bribe could turn from his purpose, he seems to have had a cold and unlovable nature. As a statesman he was cratty as well as able, and as a Churchman he was bitter as well as reactionary. Although the only Scottish Cardinal (if we except Walter Wardlaw, Bishop of Glasgow, made Cardinal by the anti-Pope Clement VII.), he will always be remembered as a statesman rather than an ecclesiastic. Like his predecessor, Andrew Fortune, who held the French see of Bourges, he was an Episcopal pluralist, and was also Bishop of Mirepoix, a suffragan see of Toulouse, as well as Abbot of Arbroath. Made coadjutor and successor to his uncle, James Beaton, he succeeded him as Archbishop of St Andrews in 1539, having been made Cardinal at the end of the previous year.

His sympathies, like those of his uncle, were always with a French alliance, and after the death of James V. he had constantly to fight against the powerful faction who favoured an agreement with Henry VIII. on the basis of an English marriage for Queen Mary. Had it not been for Beaton's unswerving hostility to the pro-English faction it is difficult to see how Scotland could have been saved from falling into the hands of Henry VIII. By his relentless and vindictive persecution of the early reformers Beaton endeavoured to maintain the ecclesiastical status quo and to curry favour at Rome and in France. But all he could do only served to delay the inevitable fall of the mediæval system, and it is questionable if the burning of Wishart did not hasten it. Beaton belonged to a group of ecclesiastical statesmen of an absolutely unspiritual kind, who, while not destitute of ability, seemed to have no religious vision. We do not say this merely because he was against the reformers, or because of his numerous illegitimate children. He was not a far-seeing ecclesiastic, and he could not read the signs of the times where the Church was concerned, though he saved the religious houses from the rapacity of the nobles for a time. It may be that if he had not blocked the way the English Reformation would have had greater influence upon Scotland, and a less extreme Reformation in the North might have resulted in a greater amount of peace and prosperity over the whole country, which would have borne fruit in the following century. But the English and their Scottish friends acted an ignoble part in the days of Beaton, and their treacherous dealings fully justified him in his unflinching independence.—"Glasgow Herald."

Burns' Relics.

An interesting addition was made in July this year to the valuable Burns' relics in the Monument at the Kay Park, Kilmarnock, in the form of a drinking glass, which was bought at the sale of Burns' effects when he removed from Ellisland to Dumfries. It is the gift from Mr John Macgregor, Dunedin, New Zealand, acting

on behalf of the executor on the estate of Mrs Margaret Quayle, whose grandfather bought it at the sale of the effects at Ellisland Farm referred to.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Old Farming Customs and Notions.

How times have changed! The farmer of the present day can hardly realise the difficulties which had to be overcome by his forefathers, a century ago, before the soil could be ready for the seed, and also the slow and weary process harvest must have been when all the crop had to be cut with the sickle.

The plough was a very crude piece of workmanship, was made of wood, and was of so simple and easy construction that a man had no great difficulty in making one in a day's time.

On the larger farms the plough was drawn by twelve oxen, and was called the "twal owsen plow." Counting from the pair next the plough, the name of each pair was:—Fit yoke, hin frock, fore frock, mid yoke, steer draught o' laan, wyners.

The training of the "Fit o' Laan" must have taken up a good deal of time, and tried the patience of the trainer very sorely, for these oxen were not considered properly trained until they lowered their necks when the ploughman called "jouk." This was called when it was wished that the plough should go a little deeper.

The oxen were driven either by a man or boy, called the "gaadman," who carried a long pole, "a brod" sharpened at one end, or sometimes tipped with iron. A qualification of the "gaadman" was that he should be able to whistle well, as it was supposed the oxen pulled together better while whistling was going on. Sometimes the "owsen," in spite of the cheery tune, refused to do their work properly, hence the proverb—"A hantle o' fuslan an' little red laan."

When the plough was "strykit" for the first time in autumn or spring, the ceremony performed varied a little in different localities. The usual method was that bread and cheese, with ale or whisky, were carried to the field and partaken of by the household. A piece of bread with cheese was put into the plough, and another piece was thrown into the field to "feed the crows."

An old farmer in the parish of Aboyne had a somewhat different form. His servant, after harvest was finished, proposed about the beginning of the week to start ploughing. "Oh! na," said the farmer, "ye needna' be in sic a hurry. There's gweed time yet." Nor was the servant allowed to start until Saturday. On that day he was told to be ready to "step oot over an' begin aboot nine o'clock." By the time the servant was at the end of the first furrow the farmer was beside him, carrying bread, cheese, and a bottle of whisky. The servant got bread, cheese, and a glass of whisky. The old man drank a glass himself, filled the glass again, and emptied the con-

tents over the bridle of the plough, repeating the words, "Weel fa' the lawbour." A piece of bread with cheese was then carefully wrapped up in paper and firmly tied to the beam of the plough, the farmer remarking, "It may fa' aff o't sell, or the dogs may eht it; nae maitter, dinna ye touch it." When all this was gone through the master added, "Noo jist tak' ye anither fur an' syne lowse; ye'll be ready for yir wark on Munninday's mornin'."

Another form of the ceremony was for the "gweedwife" to bake a few cakes of oaten bread, commonly rubbed with cream before they were put on to the "girdle." These, along with a "kebback" and whisky, were carried to the field and given to the ploughman, generally the "gweedman" himself or a son, for in those days each family did all the work about the croft or small farm. The ploughman cut the cheese and shared in the good things taken to the field; while the horses each got a bit of the oatcakes.

It sometimes happened when ploughing that a stone got stuck between the coulter and the sock: such stone, when taken and thrown over the dwelling-house, was supposed to prevent the butter from coming during churning.

When the seed was taken to the field, it was on no account taken indoors again; if rain came on and prevented sowing, it had just to lie there until the weather cleared up. The harrows were mostly made of birch, and the making of the tynes was a favourite occupation of the men during the long winter "fore-nichts."

Before the days of "Rob Sorby" harvesting was done by the sickle, and prior to cutting being started each reaper cast a cross on the ground with the sickle, under the belief that this would prevent the wrist from being sprained. If anyone passed near the reapers without speaking it was taken very ill. A common salutation was "Gweed speed the wark."

The "cylack" sheaf was cut by the maidens on the field, and on no account was it allowed to touch the ground. One of the women seated herself on the stubble, and the "ban" was laid across her knees. When all was cut, the sheaf was then "ban," dressed up in woman's clothing, and carefully laid by till "Yeel" morning. On that morning it was given to a mare in foal, if such was about the place, failing which it was given to the oldest cow.

After "clyack," there was the usual feast, and one of the necessities was the "clyack kebback," which had to be cut by the "gweedman." It was considered unlucky if there was no "kebback," and by its being cut by another than the farmer.

Immediately after "winter" was taken the females of the house had a busy time of it preparing for the harvest home, or, as it was sometimes called, the "meal and ale." All the neighbours were invited, and after partaking of the "gweedwife's" dainties, dancing was carried on until far through the sma' hours with such enthusiasm that "reef and rafters a' did dirl." G. C.

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

December, 1703.

- 1 dito.—To Mr Alex. Thomson, touns clerck, for five severall instruments moy. tacken in his hand upon my getting infetment in my houses and-riggs disposed to me be my unckl Wm. Rickart, being 14½ shil. each...£3 12 6
- 1 dito.—Spent with the Bealie and Touns Clerck, the offishers and witnesses, and some friends whom I invited after my (?) gett my infetment for a morning drinck.....£3 3 0
- It.—To the offishers for there deuces, five libs.—but 1 detained John Hurdie's ½ pt. pairt therof because he rests me, which is 16½ shil.; so I payt only in redie moy. 6 shil ...£4 3 4
- 9 dito.—For sixtine bottells of ale with twelvie bottells and gott sett down till nou, macks twentie eight to my chamber, at 1s pr. peice, is£1 8 0
- 11 dito.—Lent out the seaven hundred mercks I gott at this term from the person of Fordyce wt. five hundred mercks of my oun, qch. macks 1200 mercks to George Patton of Grandhom, and Jeane Anderson, relick of the deceased Wm. Robertson, late Dean of Gild in Ab.....£333 6 8
- The 4 ditto.—I payt to John Forbes, messr., for giveing eight chaarges of horning at my instance to John Ritchie, Alex. Donaldsone, Alex. Mackie, etc.£1 12 0
- 11 ditto.—For a precpt. of warning at my ouno instance agt. tenants, to the Clerck...£0 14 0
- 19 ditto.—For registratiome of my inhibitiome agt. James Johnston to the Shurriff Clerck£1 4 0
- 22 ditto.—To Marget Baxter for wash linnens to me per acc.£1 0 0
- 22 ditto.—To John Ritchie, offisher, for exe-cuteing a warning agt. Georg Taylor, John Ritchie, Alex. Donaldsone, at there dueling house and kirk door£1 3 0
- 24 ditto.—For registratiome of my horning and denunsatiome agt. Alex. Mackie, 1 lib. 4 shil.; and for registratiome of my horning and denunsatiome agt. Alex. Donaldson, Jo. Ritchie, And. Young, etc., 1 lib. 4 shil.£2 8 0
- 27 ditto.—Sent south for a captiome agt. Alex. Mackie, 1½ libs.; and for a captiome agt. Alex. Donaldson, Jo. Ritchie, etc., 1½ libs.; and for postage to Ednr. and home againe, 10 shil.£3 0 0
- 27 ditto.—To the touns serjints for there deuces, 14½ shil.; and to the drummer, 14½ shil. £1 9 0
- 30 ditto.—For a pound of wheat pouder, 6 shil.; and for dresseing a hatt, 6 shil., 6 shil., is£0 12 0

31 ditto.—Payt my lanlady for the sd. moneth
of December for denners, at 6 shil.
each£9 6 0
It.—Spent in this moneth of December of
pocket moy. I kept no acct.£3 17 6

(To be continued.)

Queries.

999. BALLAD—"THE BARRONE OF BRACKLEY."
—Is there any trace of this ballad before it
appeared in "Brown's New Deeds Guide"?
Was it in the first edition of that book, issued
in or about 1829? My edition is that of 1869,
and it refers to the ballad as an "old ballad,"
and "the best and most complete version
which has yet been published," but from in-
ternal evidence I am inclined to think that its
age is not greater than that of the "Guide"—
that it is, in fact, nothing more than a "jeu
d'esprit" of the author, Dr Joseph Robertson,
of the Register House, Edinburgh. Can any
reader of "N. and Q." throw light on the
matter? Robertson says that the affair dealt
with in the ballad took place in 1592; but there
was no Farquharson of Inverey at that time.
He has probably mixed up the killing of a
Gordon of Brackley which took place in that
year in a raid by the Clan Chattan with a
better-known incident in 1666, when another
Gordon of Brackley (of a different family) was
killed in a fight with some of the men of Brae-
mar, under John Farquharson, younger of
Inverey, afterwards the famous "Black
Colonel." The proceedings in the latter case
are detailed in the Privy Council Register and
elsewhere.

A. M. M.

1000. THE HOLY SABBATH.—Who was the
author of this poem, and what is known
respecting his career?

J. WILSON.

1001. REX, LEG, AND CROSS DOLLARS.—What
was the value in sterling money of each of the
above coins, which at one time passed current
in Scotland?

A. G.

Answers.

995. "MARY'S DREAM."—The following is a
copy of this poem written by John Lowe (b.
1750—d. 1798):—

The moon had climbed the highest hill
Which rises o'er the source of Dee,
And from the eastern summit shed
Her silver light on tower and tree:
When Mary laid her down to sleep,
Her thoughts on Sandy far at sea,
When, soft and low, a voice was heard,
Saying, "Mary, weep no more for me!"

She from her pillow gently raised
Her head, to ask who there might be,
And saw young Sandy shivering stand,
With visage pale and hollow e'e.
"O! Mary dear, cold is my clay;
It lies beneath a stormy sea;
Far, far from thee I sleep in death;
So, Mary, weep no more for me!"

"Three stormy nights and stormy days
We tossed upon the raging main;
And long we strove our bark to save,
But all our striving was in vain.
Even then when horror chilled my blood,
My heart was filled with love for thee:
The storm is past, and I at rest;
So, Mary, weep no more for me!"

"O! maiden dear, thyself prepare;
We soon shall meet upon that shore
Where love is free from doubt and care,
And thou and I shall part no more!"
Loud crowed the cock, the shadow fled.
No more of Sandy could she see;
But soft the passing spirit said,
"Sweet, Mary, weep no more for me!"

U. G.

998. TWO MEN DROWNED IN LOCH OF FORVIE.
—The "Aberdeen Journal" records that Alex-
ander Davidson, in Rattray, and James Milne,
in Forvie, were both drowned in this loch on
20th January, 1795, under the circumstances
stated by "D."

II.

No. 284.—September 26, 1913.

Burns's Descendants.

In connection with the recent sale by the Committee of the Liverpool Athenæum of the Glenriddel MSS. of Robert Burns to a wealthy American collector for £5000, it is reported that, as soon as possible, a writ is to be applied for on behalf of Miss Annie B. Burns to have the sale declared illegal. A formal claim addressed to the Committee on her behalf contains the following interesting statement as to Burns's descendants—

"Our clients are the granddaughter and the great-grandchildren of the poet (by direct descent, and his only surviving descendants. We may explain that the poet left, in addition to his widow, four sons, named Robert Burns, William Nicol Burns, James Glencairn Burns, and Maxwell Burns. Robert, the eldest son, was married and had one daughter, but his line is now extinct. Maxwell Burns died in infancy. William Nicol Burns and James Glencairn Burns, through the influence of Sir James Shaw, entered the Indian Army. The former rose to be colonel and the latter to be lieutenant-colonel. After retiring from the army, they took a house in Cheltenham, where they settled and both died. Colonel William Burns had no family, but Lieutenant-Colonel James Burns had two daughters—Sarah Burns and Miss Annie B. Burns. Miss Annie B. Burns survives. Sarah Burns married Dr Hutchinson and died some two years ago, leaving four of a family—(1) Miss Annie Vincent Burns Hutchinson, who married Mr J. Scott, of Adelaide, but is now a widow; (2) Robert Burns Hutchinson, who has had to go abroad on account of his health, and who has a young family; (3) Violet Burns Hutchinson or Gowering; and (4) Miss Margaret Constance Burns Hutchinson, who resides with her aunt, Miss Burns, at Cheltenham. These are the direct descendants of the poet, and as all the other branches have become extinct, they are the nearest heirs of the poet, and we act for them all and claim on their behalf the ownership of the MSS. in question."

[The two volumes forming the MSS. referred to, being considered of no monetary value when the poet died, were not included in the inventory of his estate, but Miss Annie B. Burns secured decree, in Dumfries Sheriff Court, on 12th September, appointing her executrix "dativo ad omnia qua" next of kin of the poet in respect of the MSS. Further legal steps will probably have to be taken before delivery is secured.—ED.]

The Danish Skulls in the Old Church of Camrie.

In an article on Gamrie Churchyard in A. J. N. and Q. (I., 42), due mention is made of the customary story that there were preserved (till the old church became ruinous in 1828), in niches in the wall on the east side of the pulpit, three skulls, alleged to be those of three Danish chiefs, who fell in a conflict between the Scots and the Danes in the neighbourhood. The grim spectacle, it may be added, was effectively utilised by Sir William Geddes in his well-known poem on "the old lone churchyard, the churchyard by the sea"—

And the church was garnished with trophies
fell,

"Jesu! Maria! shield us well!"

Three grim skulls of three Norse Kings

Grimming a grin of despair,

Each looking out from his stony cell—

They stared with a stony stare.

As considerable doubt exists as to the credibility of this story, it may be well to reproduce some interesting items relating to it that appeared in the "Banffshire Journal" in September, 1901.

The "Banffshire Journal" first published (Sep. 3) a paragraph to this effect—

"Till recently there was in a door leading out of the vestibule of the Chapter House of the Abbey of Westminster a large nail with a bit of human skin under it, which had belonged to a fair-haired person. Report said it was the skin of a Dane killed in an attempt to plunder the Abbey. There are still in the museum of the College of Surgeons in London three bits of human skin taken from church doors in England, also reported to have belonged to Danes killed and flayed for sacrilege. These relics confirm the tradition regarding the three skulls which once grinned from the wall of the old Church of Gamrie. They are quite gone now, but they had been well bedded in good mortar in the inside of the church, leaving only the features visible, and though they had decayed and had been picked out in bits, they had left their casts perfect. They had been the skulls of plundering Danes killed in an attempt to steal the sacred utensils of the church."

The next issue of the "Banffshire Journal" (September 10) contained an interesting communication from Mr Garden M. Hossack, then sheriff clerk of Banffshire, in the course of which he said:—

"In the paragraph one is led to understand that the ghastly remains of the three Vikings have entirely disappeared and been lost to posterity, but I am glad to say that this is not so. A good half—the back and upper part—of the cranium of one of the warriors now rests peacefully in one of the glass cases in the Banff Museum, and, from the ticket attached to the

relic, it appears to have been removed from the wall of the Church of Gamrie in 1828." [The ticket bears:—"Taken from the wall of the old Church of Gamrie (1828), into which it had been built at the erection of the edifice in 1004."] "This removal must have taken place prior to the old kirk being disused—since service, I understand, was held there up to the middle of the thirties or beginning of the forties of last century, about either of which decades the present Parish Church was built. That one, if not two, of the skulls remained in their mortar cells after the church fell into disuse is certain, for I remember my father telling me that on one occasion, when at Gardentown despatching a freight of herrings to the Baltic, he attempted, with a 'garron nail,' to remove one of them with a view to its preservation, and that he 'pirl'd' and 'pirl'd' in vain to extract it. What ultimately became of the two remaining skulls it would be hard to tell. Perhaps somebody in the neighbourhood of Gardentown may be able to throw light upon the point. The niches on the wall in which the three craniums were embedded remain to this day clear, smooth, and well-defined, showing the contour of the skulls as when they were originally laid on the live mortar eight long centuries since."

The whole story, however, was challenged by the late Mr William Cramond, LL.D., of Cullen, whose letter ("Banffshire Journal," September 17) is worth reproducing in full—

Cullen, 16th Sept., 1901.

Sir,—My views on most points coincide with those of your genial correspondent whose letter appeared in last week's "Journal," but he will excuse me remarking that no reliance whatever is to be placed on the stories regarding skulls of Danes which have come to be associated with Gamrie, Mortlach, and other churches. Such stories originated in the fertile imagination of Boethius and other unreliable historians. It was quite customary in Scotland to build articles such as skulls, jars, etc., into walls of churches and other buildings, and even a whole body was sometimes so enclosed.

Supposing the Danes who are said to have owned these skulls to have lived about the year 1004, we cannot imagine their skulls being preserved for eight or nine hundred years, especially in a situation like the old church of Gamrie. Moreover, the walls themselves were not built till hundreds of years after 1004. There is no church in the north of Scotland so old as that date; and, in fact, no evidence, from the style of architecture or otherwise, has ever been forthcoming to show that even the older of the two portions of the church of Gamrie dates farther back than the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The "Danish" skull in the Banff Museum is as little genuine as that other amusing exhibit, "Macpherson's skull."

What tends to shake one's faith in such skulls is the habit they have of getting renewed. For example, the writer of the Old Statistical Account of the Parish of Mortlach

about 1790 states that the last skull in the wall of Mortlach Church mouldered away about the year 1768, but a recent writer states that the skulls remained in the church wall till 1827, and the Rev. Mr Kemp wrote in 1857 that only lately the last of the three skulls mouldered away.—I am, etc.,

W. CRAMOND.

P.S.—While one is inclined to discredit such skulls as those referred to, there is one skull now in Macduff which it would be interesting to secure for the Banff Museum. This skull once rested in the old churchyard of Gamrie, and is by far the thickest skull I have ever come across.

The Deer Presbytery and Sabbath-Breaking.

A part of the transactions of the Buchan Club recently issued contains a paper by the Rev. J. B. Davidson, Peterhead, on a volume of the Records of the Presbytery of Deer, covering the years from 1701 to 1710. Among the many matters dealt with is that of Sabbath-breaking, and on this subject Mr Davidson presents us with the following extracts (or abstracts of extracts) from the records:—

"Feb. 22, 1710.—The presbytery considering how greatly the sin of Sabbath-breaking abounds, and particularly of peoples frequenting change houses on the Lord's Day, therefore that the said sin may be suppressed, the presbytery strictly enjoins all the members to prosecute persons guilty before their Session, or when there is no Session, to bring them before the presbytery, always the sd. persons being first admonished privately and not taking the said admonition."

Sept. 4, 1710.—Mr Udny represents that one William Cruden in the parish of Lonmay was found traveling on the Lord's Day August last the thirteenth through the parish of Strichen with a burden upon his back. The presbytery appoints Mr Gordon to cause summond the said Cruden to the next dyet.

Laurance Fair gave trouble. Feb. 23, 1703.—Commission and instructions to G.A. [General Assembly] anent abuse of laurane fair—"the people do buy timber on the Sabbath evening and travel from one parish to another on the Lord's Day."

July 7, 1701.—"The Presbytery drew up several articles wherein the Commissioners advice is to be sought inter alia "I.—Anent a timber mereat in the town of Old Rain in Garioch called Laurance Fair, which is kept early on Munday morning, which occasions great profanation of the Lord's Day by travelling to it even in the tym of Divine Service, the presbytery craves the Commissioners' advice how to put a stop to this."

May 5, 1702.—Mr Brown reported from G.A. that application behoved to be made to the

Parliament for removing some of these abuses, viz.—the market called Luran fair and the abuses at Yule day.

"Dec. 31, 1706.—The sd. day anoyer letter from the forsd. Commission was read showing the lamentable increass and spreading of profanity and disorder, recommending it to all minis. of the Gospel and to the severall judicatories faithfully to testifie against profanity and immorality in all ranks of persons and against witchcraft and sorcery, and to endeavour to hinder the selling, buying and dispersing atheistical books and pamphlets. The presb. seriously recommends this to all the brethren."

June 20, 1710.—"The severall Brethren are appointed to gett an extract of the Act agt. Drunkenness and typling on the Lord's Day, and to intimat it from the pulpit."

The Fintray Press.

In this column for April 1, 1908 (reprinted on page 7 of Vol. I. of "Aberdeen Journal" Notes and Queries"), a paragraph chronicled the fact that Mr G. M. Fraser, Public Librarian, Aberdeen, had contributed an article on the above press to the "Glasgow Herald" of March 5, 1908. In his article, as it appeared in the newspaper, and as it appears in his volume, "The Lone Shieling, etc.," Mr Fraser states that the chapbook publications of the Fintray Press number twenty-one; and he adds that the only complete collection is that in the Aberdeen Public Library. I do not know what Mr Fraser regards as sufficient to establish separate entity in chapbooks, but if he takes the chapbook collector's view that each edition which exhibits variations from an earlier edition from the same press is entitled to be regarded as a distinct item, then the number is at least twenty-two. I may add as a matter of bibliographical interest that the collection in the Aberdeen Public Library is not unique. I have a volume which contains twenty-two items, and a well-known Edinburgh student of our chapbook literature has an equally exhaustive collection.

WILLIAM HARVEY.

4 Gowrie Street, Dundee.

The Aberdeen Clippers.

With reference to the article on "The Aberdeen Clippers" (No. 266—May 23), attention may be directed to the volume "Anne Shepherd or Elsmie," by the late G. R. Elsmie (Aberdeen, 1904), and to a letter therein by Mrs Elsmie, dated 1st January, 1867, mentioning receipt of the "bad news" that "our dear old ship 'Mercury' was lost on the Aberdeen pier on Sunday night about seven o'clock," the crew being all saved, except one man. After some comments on the disaster, she proceeds to say—"My interest in ships seems gone with this

dear old one. You must recollect, G., her building and launch before we left Aberdeen" [the departure taking place in 1843]. "Don't you remember her being in the yard at the Footdee works, and you and Betsy" [G's nurse] "watching her progress as she moved gaily down Church Street?" A footnote explains—"The 'Mercury' was a clipper schooner, built in Duffus and Co.'s yard, and brought a considerable distance on rollers to the harbour to be launched." A picture of the "Mercury" is given in the volume.

Q.

George Borrow in Scotland.

In the April number of the "Fortnightly Review" there is an article under this heading, by Mr Clement Shorter—a fragment, Mr Shorter explains, from a forthcoming book by him, "George Borrow and His Circle," a biography largely composed of original material that was until recently in the possession of the late Mrs Henrietta MacOubrey, George Borrow's stepdaughter. Borrow, the author of "Lavengro," "The Romany Rye," "The Bible in Spain," and other works, has himself given us, in "Lavengro," a picturesque record of his early experiences in Scotland. But he paid a second visit to Scotland in the autumn of 1858; and Mr Shorter has at his disposal Borrow's note-books of this tour and a number of letters written by Borrow to his wife during its progress.

The first half of the tour—that of September—is dealt with in letters to his wife, the latter half is reflected in his diary. The letters show Borrow's experiences in the earlier part of his journey, and from his diaries we learn that he was in Oban on October 22nd, Aberdeen on November 5th, Inverness on the 9th, and thence he went to Tain, Dornoch, Wick, John o' Groats, and to the island towns, Stromness, Kirkwall, and Lerwick. He was in Shetland on the 1st of December—"altogether a bleak, cheerless journey, we may believe, even for so hardy a tramp as Borrow," says Mr Shorter.

There is abundance of Borrow's prejudice, intolerance, and charn in the note-books and letters, says Mr Shorter; but—"He passed through Scotland in a disputative vein which could not have made him a popular traveller. He tells a Roman Catholic of the Macdonnell clan to read his Bible and 'trust in Christ, not in the Virgin Mary and graven images.' He goes up to another man who accosts him with the remark that 'It is a soft day,' and says, 'You should not say a "soft" day, but a wet day.' Even the Spanish for whom he had so much contempt and scorn when he returned from the Peninsula, are 'in many things a wise people'—after his experiences of Scotsmen." Two of these experiences are thus recorded in a letter to Mrs Borrow, dated from Inverness—

"I am rather sorry that I came to Scotland—I was never in such a place in my life for cheat-

ing and imposition, and the farther north you go the worse things seem to be, and yet I believe it is possible to live very cheap here, that is if you have a house of your own and a wife to go out and make bargains, for things are abundant enough, but if you move about you are at the mercy of innkeepers and suchlike people. The other day I was swindled out of a shilling by a villain to whom I had given it for change. I ought, perhaps, to have had him up before a magistrate provided I could have found one, but I was in a wild place and he had a clan about him, and if I had had him up I have no doubt I should have been outsworn. I, however, have met one fine, noble old fellow. The other night I lost my way amongst horrible moors and wandered for miles and miles without seeing a soul. At last I saw a light which came from the window of a rude hovel. I tapped at the window and shouted, and at last an old man came out; he asked me what I wanted and I told him I had lost my way. He asked me where I came from and where I wanted to go, and on my telling him he said I had indeed lost my way, for I had got out of it at least four miles, and was going away from the place I wanted to get to. He then said he would show me the way, and went with me for several miles over most horrible places. At last we came to a road where he said he thought he might leave me, and wished me good-night. I gave him a shilling. He was very grateful and said, after considering, that as I had behaved so handsomely to him he would not leave me yet, as he thought it possible I might yet lose my way. He then went with me three miles farther, and I have no doubt that, but for him, I should have lost my way again, the roads were so tangled. I never saw such an old fellow, or one whose conversation was so odd and entertaining. This happened last Monday night, the night of the day in which I had been swindled of the shilling by the other; I could write a history about those two."

Returning to Inverness later on, he evidently had trouble with his baggage.

"On coming hither by train" (he writes). "I nearly lost my things. I was told at Huntly that the train stopped ten minutes, and meanwhile the train drove off 'purposely'; I telegraphed to Keith in order that my things might be secured, describing where they were, under the seat. The reply was that there was nothing of the kind there. I instantly said that I would bring an action against the company, and walked off to the town, where I stated the facts to a magistrate and gave him my name and address. He advised me to bring my action. I went back and found the people frightened. They telegraphed again — and the reply was that the things were safe. There is nothing like setting oneself up sometimes. I was terribly afraid I should never again find my books and things. I, however, got them, and my old umbrella, too. I was sent on by the mail train, but lost four hours, besides undergoing a great deal of misery and excitement.

When I have been to Thurso and Kirkwall I shall return as quick as possible, and shall be glad to get out of the country. As I am here, however, I wish to see all I can, for I never wish to return."

He duly visited Thurso, and, although he wrote from there complaining of the weather—"There is at present here" (the letter is dated 21st November) "a kind of Greenland winter, colder almost than I ever knew the winter in Russia," adding—"I have had quite enough of Scotland," he went on to Orkney, visiting the stones of Stennis and the Dwarf's House in the island of Hoy, as well as inspecting Kirkwall Cathedral and the ruins of the Earl of Orkney's Palace. In a final letter, dated Stirling, December 14th, we have a final grumble—

"I am on my way to England, but I am stopped here for a day for there is no conveyance. Wherever I can walk I get on very well—but if you depend on coaches or any means of conveyance in this country you are sure to be disappointed. This place is but thirty-five miles from Edinburgh, yet I am detained for a day—there is no train. The waste of that day will prevent me getting to Yarmouth from Hull by the steamer. Were it not for my baggage I would walk to Edinburgh. I got to Aberdeen, where I posted a letter for you. I was then obliged to return to Inverness for my luggage—125 miles. Rather than return again to Aberdeen, I sent on my things to Dunkeld and walked the 102 miles through the Highlands when I got here. I walked to Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine, thirty-eight miles over horrible roads. I then got back here. I have now seen the whole of Scotland that is worth seeing, and have walked 600 miles. I shall be glad to be out of the country; a person here must depend entirely upon himself and his own legs. I have not spent much money—my expenses during my wanderings averaged a shilling a day. As I was walking through Strathspey, singularly enough I met two or three of the Phillipses. I did not know them, but a child came running after me to ask me my name. It was Miss P. and two of the children."

Lord Byron.

A gold ring that belonged to Lord Byron, the poet, realised £9 at Sotheby's, London. It was inscribed on the outside with the Byron motto, "Crede Byron," and on the inside with the words "Sans peur."

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

January 1704.

4 dito.—For helping the doore thrashold of John M'Rob's house, 6½ shil.; and for helping the fleure in the entrie of Geo. Tayleors hall and mending and putting in a box-bed to Janet Tayleors chamber, to Wm.

- Duncan 12 shil.; and to the workman
2 shil.£1 0 6
- It.—For a hundred single nails, 5½ shil.;
and 60 double nails to the sd. work, 4½
shil.£0 10 0
- 10 dito.—To James Thomson in Old Abd. for
mending my old watch, 14½ shil.£0 14 6
- 21 dito.—For selling a pair shoes, 12 shil.;
and for a sumonds of removement to Geo.
Taylor, 3 shil.£0 15 0
- 21 dito.—To Wm. Watt for a pair new shoes,
2 15 lbs.£2 4 0
- To remember yt. I payt for two hornings, one
agt. my five gairdners and ane or. agt. Wm.
Annand, 5 4-5 lbs.; and for postage and
chairgeing them 1 lib. 14 shil., sett doune
the 11 of June last, but not sumnd
up£6 10 0
- 31 dito.—To Mr Alex. Leslie, phiscall, for per-
sueing a decreit of removing agt. Geo.
Taylor, etc., 4 lbs. 18 shil.; to his man, 10
shil.; and for sentance moy. of my decreit
for sd., 18 shil.£6 6 0
- 31 dito.—Payt my landly for the sd. moneth
of Jany. for denners at 6 shil. pr day, being
31 dayes£9 6 0
- 31 dito.—To David Yools wife, Marget George,
for seaventeen bottells of ale£0 17 0
- It.—Spent in the sd. moneth of December
[January] of pocket moy. qrof. I kept no
account£3 12 0

February 1704.

- 1 dito.—Payt for extractinge of my decreite of
removing agt. Geo. Taylor.£1 15 0
- 1 dito.—For restratione of my horning agt.
Wm. Annand, and captio theron and de-
laye£2 18 0
- 5 dito.—For givinge a chairg of horning and
inhibitione agt. James Johnston, personalie
and at the mercat cross; and denouncing
Wm. Annand£0 18 0
- 5 dito.—To James Hector for a peck of bis-
kets, being 50, and beackeing.£1 0 6
- 16 dito.—For a new forcke to my pocket knife,
and sharpeing my razors and pen-
knives£0 7 0
- 21 dito.—To Andrew Abd. for worke, 8 shil.;
and for three bolls of layme, 3 lbs. 3 shil.;
for eight loads sand to it, 8 shil.; for rid-
doeing and mackeing it up, etc., 7
shil.£4 6 0
- 28 dito.—For tuentie seaven bottells of ale to
my chamber to Marget George.£1 7 0
- 29 dito.—To my landly for the sd. moneth of
February for denners at 6 shil. pr
day£8 14 0
- It.—For 2½ mutchkens of aquavite 11 shil.;
and spent this moneth of pocket moy. 3
lbs.£3 11 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

1002. GORDON OF BRACKLEY AND FARQUHAR-
SON OF INVEREY.—In the "Information" on
behalf of John Farquharson of Inverey and
others, given in 1677, concerning the killing
of John Gordon of Brackley on 7th September,
1666, it is stated that Gordon had bought from
the Sheriff of Aberdeen the fines exigible from
certain persons who had been guilty of killing
fish out of season, and had refused to come
to a friendly agreement with Inverey as he had
done with others. The MS. History of the
Mackintoshes, of date about 1678, says that
Brackley's commission concerning the fines was
from the Town Council of Aberdeen. Is it
known whether there is any entry on the sub-
ject in either the Sheriff Court or Town Coun-
cil body? What are the proper spelling and
pronunciation of Brackley? The Mackintosh
MS. has "Breachlie"; in the Records of Inver-
cauld it is "Braicklie," "Breickly," and
"Brackley"; in the Records of Aboyne it is
"Braichlie"; while Legends of the Braes of
Mar has "Brechlie," and the New Decesse
Guide "Brackley."

A. M. M.

1003. MINING DISASTER.—On 14th December,
1850, a disaster occurred in the Schooldyard Pit,
Bo'ness, by which three men—Charles Robert-
son, James Robertson, and Richard Robertson—
lost their lives. Is there any record of this
event in the Aberdeen newspapers of the
period? If so, would some reader kindly supply
a transcript?

W. H.

Answers.

885. WHO WERE THE TWO POETS THAT WERE
HANGED IN SCOTLAND IN 1569?—Some months
ago, having come across in my perusal of
Lonsdale's "Life of Robert Knox, the
Anatomist," the following statement—"As late
as 1569 two poets in the Scottish land of song
were hanged, possibly "pour encourager
les autres," I, while expressing some scepticism
regarding the correctness of the charge made
above, asked readers to specify who the un-
fortunate poets were, and when and why they
were so savagely dealt with. No reply having
yet been vouchsafed, I venture now to answer
my own query. My eye a week or two ago
chanced to fall on a statement made by the
Rev. John Marshall in his "History of Scottish
Ecclesiastical and Civil Affairs," page 226, which
I suspect to have been the origin of Dr Lons-
dale's allegation. I shall, therefore, transcribe
what Mr Marshall has to say on the matter.

It runs thus—The Estates passed an Act against "strang and idle beggars," and "sic as mak themselves fules and bards." The same Act declares certain penalties against "the idle people calling themselves Egyptians," and it strongly condemns all sorts of vagrants, idle people, including "minstrels, sangsters, and tale-tellers, not avowed in special service by some of the lords of Parliament or great burghs." This Act was passed in October (1579), but previously in August, two poets, William Turnbull, a schoolmaster in Edinburgh, and William Scott, notar, had been "hangit" at Stirling by Morton for some verses reflecting on his government. Truly the critics of these times seem to have been more stern and unrelenting than even the critics of the nineteenth century! One of the tuneful tribe was hanged for having written

a ballad, entitled "Daff and Dow Nothing," i.e., "Sport and be at your ease," and when two years after Morton was arrested and conducted to Edinburgh Castle, the widow of this unfortunate votary of the muses had the satisfaction of sitting down on her bare knees and pouring out imprecations on him (Culderwood).

W. B. R. W.

Dollar.

1000. THE HOLY SABBATH.—The author of this poem was James Wilkie, divinity student, a native of Towie, Aberdeenshire. He also wrote other poems "of a pensive melancholy turn, to which, unfortunately the author fell a victim." See Jervise's "Epitaphs and Inscriptions," I., p. 231.

R.

No. 285.—October 3, 1913.

"The Lyon in Mourning."

Mr Evan Macleod Barron, Inverness, in his work on "Prince Charlie's Pilot," recently published (Inverness: Robt. Carruthers and Sons, 1913), gives an interesting account of "The Lyon in Mourning," the well-known collection of materials dealing with the Jacobite rising of 1745, and of its author, the Rev. Robert Forbes, M.A., then a clergyman of the Episcopal Church of Scotland in Leith, afterwards Bishop of Ross and Caithness.

Born in 1708 in the parish of Rayne, in Aberdeenshire (says Mr Barron), Bishop Forbes, to give him the name by which he is known in history, was sent at an early age to Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he graduated Master of Arts in 1726. He subsequently proceeded to qualify for orders in the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and was ordained a priest of that body in June, 1735. When Prince Charlie landed, Bishop Forbes was, accordingly, in the prime of his manhood, 37 years of age, and a clergyman of ten years' standing. Like all his brethren of the Scottish Episcopal Church, he was an enthusiastic Jacobite, and as soon as the news of the raising of the standard reached Edinburgh, he determined to join the Prince. He very soon found some friends of like mind with himself, and early in September in the company of two fellow-clergymen, two Jacobite gentlemen, and two men-servants, he set out for the Highlands. Fortunately, perhaps, for himself, however—for the Hanoverian Government showed no mercy to clergymen who had joined the Prince, several of them actually suffering death at the hands of the executioner—the little band of travellers was arrested on suspicion, near Stirling, on 7th September, 1745, and elapsed into Stirling Castle. There they were kept till 4th February, 1746, when they were transferred to Edinburgh Castle, from which the Bishop was released on the 29th of May following.

In Edinburgh Castle Bishop Forbes met many other prisoners, and it was perhaps when listening to their experiences that the idea occurred to him of collecting information from the mouths of those who had taken part in, and could throw some light upon, the events and incidents of the Rebellion. The idea, in its beginning probably only an intention to collect matters of interest to the friends of the cause, grew into a plan to collect all available evidence; and when at last, probably late in 1746, it took concrete shape, it resolved itself gradually into a resolution to collect every scrap of information which could throw light on any of the personalities or events of the Rebellion, and especially on the personality of the Prince and his wanderings after Culloden,

on the enormities perpetrated on his adherents, and on the adventures and sufferings of those who had followed or befriended him.

The whole collection extends to ten manuscript volumes, the first of which bears the date 1747 and the last 1775. . . . The collection is a collection of living human documents. Narratives written by the narrators themselves; interviews between the Bishop and various of the heroes of the '45, whom he subjected to long and close examination; letters passing between the Bishop and many of those who had been out with, or had aided, the Prince; meetings with people who had something worth telling—good citizens of Inverness, who described what they had seen in the town before and after Culloden, officers who had served the Hanoverians, and were not afraid to tell what they had seen or heard, and persons of every condition in life who could contribute a mite of information to the Bishop's hoard; all these and many other things besides—journals, poems, epitaphs, and the like—are set out at length and with extraordinary care and precision in the worthy Bishop's manuscript volumes. The collection of every possible bit of information relating to the '45 and the Cause became, indeed, the passion of his life, and down to the very month before his death, in November, 1775, he continued to add to his collection, and to chronicle every scrap of news which had any bearing on the Prince or the Cause which lay so near his heart.

Inscribed on the first volume is the title by which the collection is known, with a sub-title which explains the Bishop's intentions. It runs—"The Lyon in Mourning, or, a Collection (As exactly made as the Iniquity of the Times would permit) of Speeches, Letters, Journals, etc., relative to the Affairs, but more particularly the Dangers and Distresses of (?)", it being considered wise in those days not to mention the Prince, either in speech or writing, by name. Why the name "The Lyon in Mourning" is not definitely known, but it is conjectured, probably with truth, that it refers to the heraldic emblem of Scotland, the Scottish Lion. The collection remained in the Bishop's keeping till his death, a jealously-guarded and much-valued possession, and it was not until 1834 that any part of its contents was published to the world. In that year certain of the papers and narratives in it, amounting to about one-third of the whole, were printed by Dr Robert Chambers in his well-known but now scarce work, "Jacobite Memoirs of the Rebellion of 1745." On his death, Dr Chambers bequeathed the manuscript to the Faculty of Advocates, in whose library in Edinburgh it is now carefully preserved, and in 1895 it was printed exactly as it had been left by Bishop Forbes, by the Scottish History Society.

Of the collection itself it is impossible to speak too highly. Bishop Forbes's declared aim was to make it "as complete and exact as possible for the instruction of future ages," and to see that every act and incident was "carefully recorded and transmitted to posterity, ac-

ording to truth and justice." No trouble therefore was spared in the effort to obtain full and accurate information. If there were more than one actor in a particular episode, the narrative of each was obtained, discrepancies were pointed out and explanations asked; and the whole, narratives, criticisms, and explanations, were then set down, so that the reader might compare them for himself and form his own judgment. It was a high ideal the Bishop set before him. "I never chuse," he says, "to take matters of fact at second-hand if I can by any means have them from those who were immediately interested in them," and this ideal he succeeded in carrying out. It is this which gives "The Lyon in Mourning" its unique place in Scottish historical literature, and sets it among the world's great books.

Sterne and the Earl of Aboyne.

The following interesting communication by Mr J. M. Bulloch appeared in "Notes and Queries" (London) of August 30—

Mr Lewis Melville, in his "Life and Letters of Sterne" (I., 66), notes that in the dispensation of Stillington to Sterne in 1742 the author of "Tristram Shandy" is described as chaplain to the Earl of Aboyne. It suggests, he says, an explanation of the following passage in "Tristram":—

"My travels through Denmark with Mr Noddy's eldest son, whom in the year 1741 I accompanied as governor, riding along with him at a prodigious rate through most parts of Europe."

Mr Melville's idea is strengthened by the following note in the "Aberdeen Journal," 6th January, 1795:—

"His lordship [Charles Gordon, 4th Earl of Aboyne, 1726?-1795] received from nature a sound understanding, which was cultivated and improved by a liberal education. Having finished the usual course of study in the Scottish Universities [his name is not identifiable in any registers of alumni], he went abroad, where, mingling for several years with the higher ranks of life, his manners acquired a delicacy and gentleness which endeared him to all."

The Berean Church.

In supplement of the account of "The Berean Church at Sauchieburn" in No. 277—August 15, the following, from Dr A. C. Cameron's "History of Fettercairn," may be found of interest.

THE FOUNDER OF THE BEREAN CHURCH.

John Barclay, A.M., son of a farmer in the parish of Muthill, a licentiate of the Presbytery

of Auchterarder (1759), and assistant in Errol parish, became assistant to Mr Anthony Dow, minister of Fettercairn in 1763. In a Biography of Mr Barclay it is stated that he was of a fair and rather florid complexion. He looked younger than he really was; and on account of his youthful appearance the people of Fettercairn were at first greatly prejudiced against him. "But this was soon forgotten. His fervid manner, in prayer especially, and at different parts of almost every sermon, riveted the attention and impressed the minds of his audience to such a degree that it was almost impossible to lose the memory of it. His popularity as a preacher became so great at Fettercairn that hardly anything of the kind was to be met with in the history of the Church of Scotland. The parish church, being an old-fashioned building, had rafters across. These were crowded with hearers; the sashes of the windows were taken out to accommodate the multitude that could not gain admittance. During the whole period of his assistantship at Fettercairn he had regular hearers who flocked to him from ten or twelve of the neighbouring parishes. He had a most luxuriant fancy, and a great taste for poetry. His taste, however, was not very correct, and he lacked sound judgment."

Besides his works in prose, he published thousands of verses on religious subjects. He composed a paraphrase of the whole Book of Psalms, which was partly published in 1766."

By inculcating Antinomian doctrines Mr Barclay incurred the displeasure of the heritors and the Presbytery. He nevertheless, with the concurrence of Mr Dow, petitioned for ordination, and was refused on the ground that he had no cure of souls. The Presbytery, moreover, by a majority had enjoined Mr Dow to dismiss his assistant, because of the principles advanced in a book published by him. Mr Dow replied that the press was free to any one to show whether the book contained "dangerous and damnable principles"; that it was arbitrary and unchristian to condemn a man unheard and not admonished; and that if he dismissed Mr Barclay, another could not be got to visit the sick and catechise the people.

Whereupon Mr Barclay was summoned to appear before the Presbytery and answer whether he was the author of a book that had meantime been examined by their committee, the title of the same being "Rejoice Evermore; or Christ All in All," an original publication, consisting of spiritual songs collected from the Holy Scriptures and several of the Psalms, together with the whole Song of Solomon paraphrased, with three discourses relative to these subjects, and subscribed "John Barclay"? He answered "Yes." And whether he preached the doctrines contained in the book? He did. To other thirty-one queries put, he craved time to reply. In due time he sent his answers, as well as an apology and petition; but the Presbytery, after deliberation, considered them unsatisfactory and gave him a new set of queries to elicit more direct and explicit answers. His answers being only in

part satisfactory, the Presbytery resolved to call him to their bar to be censured.

FORMATION OF THE BEREAN CHURCH.

These proceedings extended over two years, to the close of 1768. Mr Barclay continued to act as assistant till the death of Mr Dow in August, 1772, but was no longer allowed to officiate in the church. He applied to the Presbytery for a certificate, and was refused. He appealed to the General Assembly, but they dismissed the case in May, 1773. The people believed, and not without reason, that the members of Presbytery were more or less prejudiced. Petitions were presented to the heritors and to His Majesty George III. in favour of Mr Barclay to be their minister. Upon the refusal of these petitions, the deliverance of the General Assembly, and the presentation of the Rev. Robert Foote to the church and parish, the people moved off in a body with Mr Barclay and worshipped for a time in a barn at Meikleha'.

The church at Sauchieburn was soon after built and occupied by a congregation of ten or twelve hundred members, but Mr Barclay left in the end of the same year (1773) to be ordained to a congregation in Newcastle. He continued zealously and ardently to promulgate his views, and succeeded in forming congregations in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Crieff, Kirkealdy, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and other places. He died in Edinburgh on the 29th of July, 1798, aged 64; was interred in the old Calton Churchyard, where a monument was afterwards erected to his memory. The sect he formed were called "Bereans" (from Acts xvii., 11), and the name was self-imposed. Their leading tenet was to reject established articles and confessions of faith, holding the Bible to be the only certain rule of faith and manners. They also held that all who possessed a full assurance of their own salvation were perfectly safe; but they did not pretend to found that assurance on the conformity of their actions to the rules of Christianity.

A Mr James Macrae, grandfather of the Rev. David Macrae, late of Dundee, was appointed in 1774 to the charge of Sauchieburn; and he laboured faithfully, not only as the minister, but very successfully as the teacher of a week-day school for the youth of the district. Some of his pupils, in later years as old people known to the writer, were wont fondly to relate their reminiscences of Mr Macrae and his school at Sauchieburn.

ANECDOTES OF THE BEREAN PREACHERS.

In course of time, and very much owing to the excellent ministrations of Mr Foote, the Berean body dwindled, and many of the people returned to the church. Still, a few lay preachers kept up weekly meetings in their own private houses. One of these was Anthony Glen, who used to tell that if not allowed to preach he would "rive." His discourses were homely. The following is a fair sample of his oratory when discoursing on

the love of money—"Fowk wud do a' things for the love o' money. They wud gang ower seas, an' into pairs whar naeboddy kenn'd them, an' a' for the greed o' gain. Their grace afore meat, an' after meat, an' their prayers at a time, was bawbees. Amen."

William Taylor, carrier, Raw of Balmain, was the last of the Berean preachers. After walking five miles, he officiated regularly, along with others, at the Sunday meetings in Laureneckirk. He survived his colleagues; and with the last of them, a John Todd, farmer at Butterybrae, divided the duties of the Sunday with a remark such as, "Noo, John, ye'll come up and lat's see daylight through the Romans." At Yule time John always warned his audience—"My frien's, beware o' cairds an' dice an' that bewitchin' thing, the totum." The chapel, a small building, stood in what is now known as "Borean Lane." About 1840, the services there ceased, and William conducted Sunday meetings in his own barn at Balmain, to which not a few repaired to take stock of his sayings. On one occasion his father, a frail old man, acted as precentor, and according to the custom when books were scarce, he tried to recite line by line to be sung. But William, not pleased with the effort, sharply interposed, and, addressing him in the same musical tone, said—"Ye stupid eediot, lat's see the buik, an' I'll sing myself." In the course of his ministrations in the barn, William on one occasion worked himself up to a great flight of oratory, some of his illustrations being quite unrepeatable. Once he quite excelled himself. "Put on the shield o' faith, ma frien's; arm yourselves wi' the gospel"; and, imitating the charging of the old muzzle-loader of the time, he exclaimed—"Ram it home to the breech, ma dear brethren; once again to the breech"; then, as it were shouldering and directing the gun, he passionately exclaimed—"And we'll shoot the devil like a rotten i' the crap o' the wa' wi' the gun o' salvation. Amen."

About 1834, two gentlemen, acting on a Government Commission anent Church statistics, called upon Mr Whyte, the parish minister, and, after getting from him what they required, he mentioned the name of William Taylor, the Berean preacher. They went and found him at the plough. The following colloquy took place—"You are a preacher, we believe?" "Maybe I am." "What stipend do you receive?" "Ou, nae muckle." "But how much?" "Ou, maybe thirty shillin's." "Have you any other occupation?" "On, I gang to Montrose wi' the cart, and sometimes I fell swine." He died in the early sixties. The Bereans, in the place where they had their origin, are now extinct. The last of the sect in Laureneckirk were two old women, and when one of them died the other feelingly remarked—"Waes me! When I gang too, the Bereans 'll be clean licket aff!" Whatever may be said of Mr Barclay and the Bereans, it must be admitted that good effects were produced, inasmuch as devout feelings and orderly conduct took the place of many evil habits.

The Ogilvys of Eastmiln.

Eastmiln, situated in the lower part of Glen-
isla, Forfarshire, was, during the earlier half
of the eighteenth century, a residential estate.
Its boundaries might now be rather difficult to
define, but certainly the property was not large.
The residence of the proprietor was Eastmiln
House, which still stands, and does duty as a
farmhouse. The building is of two stories,
and far from pretentious; in fact, it provides
only moderate accommodation, although doubt-
less it was quite in keeping with the ordinary
class of country gentlemen's residences of the
time in which it was built. The interior wood-
work has been in part or whole replaced, but
the walls stand the same as when erected.

The estate was owned by a family of Ogilvys
—probably a branch of the noble house of
Airlie. The laird at the time of which we write
—1764—was Thomas Ogilvy, a gentleman of
over 40 years of age. He was a bachelor, and
resided with his widowed mother, Isobel
McKenzie. They kept two female domestic
servants, those at the time in question being
Elizabeth Sturrock and Anne Sampson. Other
members of the family were Patrick Ogilvy, the
laird's immediate younger brother, a lieutenant
in the 89th Regiment of Foot, or old Gordon
Highlanders; Alexander Ogilvy, a doctor in
Edinburgh, and a sister Martha, who was
married to Andrew Stewart, merchant in Alyth.

Thomas Ogilvy appears to have been a man
of rather delicate health, and not at all par-
ticular as to the appearance of his apparel.
For a period he wore upon his breast, as chest-
protector, a striped woollen nightcap, the lower
end of which reached near to his breeches.
Ultimately he doffed this in favour
of a plaiding jacket, which he girt with a broad
leather belt, with lappets of leather hanging
down over his haunches. Despite these pecu-
liarities Thomas Ogilvy was a sedate, sensible
man, who identified himself with the district
country life of the time, fraternised freely with
his tenants, and was respected by all who knew
him. Placid and peaceful was the life led at
Eastmiln, and as far as human eye could see
might have been expected to continue so, but
alas! inexorable Fate, by a sequence of start-
ling event, in less than one short year involved
the whole household in tragedy of the deep-
est dye.

Probably some time towards the latter part
of 1764 Thomas Ogilvy became acquainted with
Catherine, or Kate Nairn, daughter of Sir
Robert Nairn of Dunsinnan, Perthshire. This
lady was a gay and giddy girl of not much
more than nineteen, and, strange though it
may appear, inspired Thomas Ogilvy with a
very strong attachment. Stranger still does
it seem that among all the suitors which this
fair lady must have had, the favoured one was
the elderly, sober-minded Thomas Ogilvy.
Events moved rapidly. After a short court-
ship, and despite the opposition of both fami-
lies, a marriage was arranged between the

ill-assorted couple. On the 30th January,
1765, Thomas Ogilvy and Kate Nairn became
husband and wife, taking up residence at
Eastmiln, along with the elder Mrs Ogilvy.
Thomas now discarded his plaiding jacket and
belt for more conventional attire, and en-
gaged another domestic servant in the person
of Katherine Campbell, a Highland woman,
who had been recommended by Mrs Spalding
of Glenkilvie (a sister of Kate Nairn's), with
whom she had served as laundry-maid or
washer-woman.

Other events of a far-reaching nature soon
occurred. Lieutenant Ogilvy, who had been
for some time stationed with his regiment in
the East Indies, was invalided home on account
of his health, and arrived at Eastmiln shortly
after his brother's marriage. Here he was
heartily welcomed by his mother and brother,
and, as subsequent events proved, by young
Mrs Ogilvy as well.

On the 1st March another guest arrived at
Eastmiln, in the person of Anne Clark, cousin-
german of the Ogilvys. This lady had previ-
ously resided in Edinburgh. In character she
is represented as having been far from desir-
able. In Edinburgh she appears to have led a
far from chaste life, and in fact is said to have
lived for a time in immoral relations with her
cousin, Alexander Ogilvy, who does not seem
to have been a high-souled individual. About
this time he married the daughter of a common
porter named Rattray, and the alliance, so
derogatory to his rank, brought down on him
the resentment of his elder brothers. Alex-
ander was very averse to have all his interests
at Eastmiln cut off, and succeeded in inducing
Miss Clark to proceed there with the intention
of effecting a reconciliation or otherwise fur-
thering his personal interests. By what means
she was to do this is not very clear, but Miss
Clark was a woman of the world, not at all
over-scrupulous, and altogether unlikely to miss
opportunities of whatever kind might be ex-
pected to further the ends she had in view.
There is also reason for believing that recent
events were not at all favourably viewed by
Alexander Ogilvy. There were only the
lives of two brothers between him and the
estate of Eastmiln. Of these, Thomas was
elderly, delicate, and unlikely to marry; while
from the risks of his vocation, and residence in
unhealthy climates, Patrick's life was far from
certain. But as we have seen, Thomas married,
and the prospects of an heir must have been
far from palatable to Alexander.

At Eastmiln matters did not now long remain
in their previous peaceful condition. It soon
became evident that Kate Nairn found the
dashing lieutenant a far more congenial com-
panion than her douce husband. They were
much together, and very soon their conduct was
such as left little doubt that a criminal intimacy
existed between them. It is doubtful if the un-
suspecting Thomas Ogilvy would have noticed
this amour, but nothing escaped the vigilant
eyes of Miss Clark, who took good care that
the injured husband should not long remain
ignorant of his wrongs. The seeds sown soon

bore fruit. On the 23rd May a violent quarrel ensued between the brothers, and the lieutenant was ordered to leave the house. At first he went to Little Fortar, a country residence not far distant, and afterwards visited Glenkilvie and Alyth, where lived his sister, Mrs Stewart. At all three places he received letters from his brother's wife.

Meanwhile life at Eastmilk was far, indeed, from happy. Young Mrs Ogilvy betrayed much grief and resentment over the dismissal of the lieutenant, and made some most incautious remarks, wishing her husband dead, and declaring that if she had poison she would administer it to him. These remarks were duly conveyed to the unhappy Thomas, who was warned not to take any food from the hand of his wife. On the 5th June Andrew Stewart visited Eastmilk, and brought with him a small packet to Kate Nairn, from the lieutenant. As Mr Stewart had to leave early next morning, breakfast was served earlier than usual, and as Thomas Ogilvy had not risen, he was served in bed by his wife. In less than an hour thereafter the laird was seized with sickness and vomiting, and before midnight had breathed his last.

Immediately after the death of Thomas Ogilvy, the lieutenant returned to Eastmilk at the request of Kate Nairn. The latter also dismissed Anne Clark from the house, but she does not appear to have left the neighbourhood. Meantime news of the death of his brother under suspicious circumstances had been conveyed to Alexander Ogilvy, presumably by Miss Clark, and he at once laid such information before the authorities as caused them to postpone the interment, which had been arranged for the 11th June, until a post-mortem examination was held. The medical men selected for this task were Peter Meik, surgeon, Alyth, Gilbert Ramsay, surgeon, Coupar Angus, and John Ogilvie, physician, Forfar, the family doctor. Owing to some unexplained reason the two surgeons arrived at Eastmilk prior to Dr Ogilvie. They declared that the external appearances of the body indicated arsenical poisoning, and proposed opening the remains. This Alexander Ogilvy, who had now arrived at Eastmilk, refused to allow, except in the presence of Dr Ogilvie. Dr Ramsay could not await the arrival of the Forfar physician, so the two surgeons left. When Dr Ogilvie arrived he, too, inspected the body, and found certain indications that did not correspond with ordinary death, but as the surgeons had gone, he did not venture to search for internal evidence of the cause of death. The testimony of the doctors was, however, sufficient to warrant steps being taken, and Kate Nairn and Lieutenant Ogilvy were arrested and lodged in Forfar jail, where they subsequently emitted two declarations, each in presence of George Campbell, Sheriff-Substitute of the county.

Immediately after his brother was lodged in gaol, Alexander Ogilvy caused the whole of the stock on the home farm of Eastmilk to be sold by auction. This he said he did on the authority of a letter from the lieutenant, but there seems reason to question the truth of the

statement. There can, however, be no doubt that he lifted the ready money, and bills taken were rendered due to him at the following Martinmas.

Taking into consideration the serious nature of the charge, the social position of the parties implicated, and the fact that Forfar gaol was none too secure, the authorities had the prisoners removed to the Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh. Whether or not both prisoners were conveyed thence together or separately is not clear, but it would appear that Kate Nairn had been taken to Dundee, and then by steamer to Leith. Her arrival there has been thus described by Robert Chambers, in his "Traditions of Edinburgh":—"She was brought from the north country into Leith Harbour in an open boat, and as fame had preceded her, thousands of people flocked to the shore to see her. She has been described to us as standing erect in the boat, dressed in a riding habit, and having a switch in her hand, with which she amused herself. Her whole bearing betrayed so much levity, or was so different from what had been expected, that the mob raised a general howl of indignation, and were on the point of stoning her to death, when she was with difficulty rescued from their hands by the public authorities."

Meanwhile the precognition of witnesses for the prosecution and defence had been taking place, and the disclosures appeared to be very adverse for the accused parties. Owing to the perfunctory post mortem examination made, medical evidence was necessarily weak. The leading witnesses for the Crown were:—Anne Clark, Elizabeth Sturrock, and Anne Sampson, all of whom resided at Eastmilk. Doubtless fearing that the relatives of the accused would tamper with these women or even carry them off and seclude them, the Crown took the somewhat drastic measure of confining them in Edinburgh Castle, where they were kept close prisoners in all but name until after the trial. At first they were all confined together, but on counsel for the defence making representation that Anne Clark was an unprincipled woman, animated with spite against the accused, and might influence and prejudice her companions, she was separated from them. No one was allowed to see any of these witnesses except in the presence of a court official.

DAVID GREWAR, F.S.A.

(To be continued.)

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

March 1704.

- 2 dito.—To Margit Baxter for washing linnens, 7 shil.; and for a crampet and a heid to a new kean to James Thomson 8 shil. ... £0 15 0
- 9 dito.—For twelve bolls lyme at 17 shil. pr. boll, 10 1-5th lib.; for carriage of it, 1 lib. 4 shil.; for thretie sand to it, 1 1/2 lib.; for riddleing and macking it up, 18 shil.; is £13 16 0

- It.—For my of the expences of beateing to the couble for the Midninglo for the en-sueing season of fishing.....£2 5 6
 It.—For fourtie three bottells of ale to David Yools wife at severall tymes.....£2 3 0
 27 dito.—To James Hardie, smith, for mending some locks and keyes, when I was abrode, and some such litle worke since I came home, 17 shil.....£0 17 0
 27 dito.—Payt to John Innes, merch. in Alld., 6 lbs. 7½ shil. for insurance of my salmound that was sent to holland to me in Feby. 1703, qch. I sold to him there.....£6 7 6
 30 dito.—For tuelve bottells of ale to my chamber at 1 shil. p. bottell.....£0 12 0
 30 dito.—Received from Jean Cheassar, relick of James Thomson, taylor, nyne pounds Scots wt. seaven pounds tuo shill. she rests me. payable at Witsunday next, qch. macks sixtine lbs. 2 shil., and yt upon John Ritchies account in pairt of his house meall he rests me; qch. sixtine pounds 2 shil. I shall hold comt to him for.
 31 dito.—Payt my landsldy for the moneth of March at 6 shil. p. day for denner, is £9 6 0
 It.—Spent in the sd. moneth of March of pocket moy. qrof I kept no account.....£2 10 6

Aprile 1704.

- 1 dito.—For a pair shous to William Watt£2 4 0
 13 dito.—For three hundred sleats, to William Thomson, 9 lbs.; for carriage of them, 18 shil.£9 18 0
 15 dito.—For nyntiene bottells of ale to David Yools wife to my chamber.....£0 19 0
 22 dito.—For a peck of flour beacken in 50 biskets, etc., to my chamber.....£1 2 6
 28 dito.—For denouncing and registrating of James Johnston, 1 lib. 8 shil.; and for postage therof to Edin. and home againe, for a captione, 8 shil.£1 16 0
 28 dito.—For solling a pair shous to James Lighton£0 12 0
 30 dito.—Payt my landsldy for the sd. moneth of Aprile for denners, at 6 shil. pr. day, is£9 0 0
 It.—I spent in the sd. moneth of March [?] of pocket moy. wherof I kept no account£3 14 0

£974 16 6

(To be continued.)

 Queries.

1004. FALCONER OF ELGIN.—Captain Peter Falconer (who married a Miss Cook, Calcutta, and died without issue, leaving his Elgin property to his widow) was the son of — Falconer, who married Clementina Harrald? What

was Falconer's christian name? I may add that a short account of the Forfarshire Falconers, by J. Bulloch, appeared in the "Dundee Advertiser" of July 22, 1913.

J. M. BULLOCH.

1005. PENNAN HEAD AND LORD FRASER.—The Brouchdearg M.S. says that James Farquharson of Balmoral, aide-de-camp to the Earl of Mar in 1715, "suffered as others did till the General Indemnity, besides - his fall over the terrible precipice of Pennan with Lord Fraser." Is any account of this adventure of Lord Fraser and James Farquharson known? There is no mention of it in the notice of Aberdour Parish in Smith's "New History of Aberdeenshire," nor in Pratt's "Buchan."

A. M. M.

1006. ROY'S WIFE OF ALDIVALLOCH.—Captain Wimberley stated (Aberdeen "Free Press," December, 1903) that David Gordon of Kirkhill, son of John Gordon, the notorious Jacobite laird of Glenbucket, "figures in one of the stanzas" of the song, "Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch." Can any reader supply this stanza? I do not find it in any printed edition of the song.

J. M. BULLOCH.

 Answers.

995. FULL WORDS OF SONG AND POEM WANTED.—The song asked for by "H. A." is entitled "Mary's Dream." It was written in 1772 by John Lowe, son of the gardener at Kenmure Castle, Galloway. It was occasioned by the death of a gentleman named Alexander Miller, who was drowned at sea. He had been the lover of Miss Mary Macghe of Airds, in whose family Mr Lowe was at the time engaged as tutor to her brothers.

In regard to the poem beginning "Mourn, hapless Caledonia, mourn," I may say it was the work of the famous novelist, Tobias Smollett, and was written in 1746 in indignant censure of the cruelty shown to the Jacobites who had taken part in the rebellion of 1745. It is a noble utterance, but too long, I fear for transcription. Besides, it is of easy access, and may be found in most collections of Scottish verse. Its title is "The Tears of Scotland."

W. B. R. W.

Dollar.

["W. B. R. W." obligingly gives the words of the song, but as they appeared in the issue of 19th ult., repetition is unnecessary.—Ed.]

(1) "The moon had climbed the highest hill"—"Mary's Dream," by John Lowe. Text in Chambers' Scotch Songs, p. 513.

(2) "Mourn, hapless Caledonia, mourn"—"The Tears of Scotland," by Smollett. Text in Chambers' Scotch Songs, p. 187.

W.

No. 286.—October 10, 1913.

William Gordon, Highwayman.

A curious illiterate account of William Gordon, a highwayman of the early part of the eighteenth century, is contained in a broadside at the British Museum (1851 c. 10, 37*). From the fact that he claimed to have been in Ireland during the time of one of his robberies, and that his "pretended wife" bore the name of Doyle, I think it likely that he was an Irishman by birth. The broadside, which was printed in London by "L. Gaylar in Little-britain," reads:—

A full and true account of the apprehending and taking William Gordon, Elizabeth Doyle, alias Gordon, his pretended wife, who robbed in man's cloths [sic]; William Ward, and John Jones; who was apprehended for robbing Henry Peters, Esq., an attorney of the Temple, in his coach on Monday night last near Knightsbridge: his examination before the Worshipful Justice Elder, on Wednesday, the 28th of February, [1732], and his commitment to Newgate.

The said William Gordon has followed robbing on the highway for a considerable time; and has been several times tried for offences of that nature at assizes in the country, particularly at Hertford for robbing in that county several gentlemen; for robbing the Bristol Mail, and many other robberies. About two years ago he was tried for robbing several gentlemen belonging to the Fishmongers Company in Epping Forest. His trial came on at Chelmsford in Essex, he being removed from Newgate to that gaol by a Habeas Corpus, and everybody was of opinion that he would [be] convicted; but, bringing several Irish witnesses to swear that he was in Ireland at the time these robberies were committed, by which means he got clear of all the robberies that was at that time sworn against him.

Gordon had no sooner got his liberty than he went on the highway again, and very much invested [infested?] the roads about London of late; yet the old saying is made good at last, for the pitcher never goes to the well so often but it comes home broken at last. On Monday last, Mr Peters, an eminent gentleman of the Temple, coming betwixt Knightsbridge and Hyde Park Corner, he was stopped by this Gordon, who took a gold ring and some money from him; and, while he was robbing the coach, the footman made a signal to a man in the pathway, who dogg'd to the halfway house, and he was taken asleep upon his horse by two of Mr Swinner's servants at Brompton Park, who brought him before Mr Justice Elder, when Mr Peters could not be sent for, it being very late at night.

Being confined in the Roundhouse that night, he was brought again before the said justice next morning and committed to Newgate. The other persons above named were likewise committed to Newgate.

I have not been able to discover whether Gordon was condemned on this occasion.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Ancient Calloway Church.

A report by Mr F. C. Eeles, ecclesiological expert of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Scotland, shows that the ancient Church of St Cormannell, Buittle, Kirkcudbrightshire, is in a condition which makes it imperative that steps should be taken to save it from further decay. In all probability the church, which dates back to the 13th century, is one of the many buildings which Calloway owes to the Lady Devorguilla, mother of King John of Baliol. An application to the Board of Works to take over the church was made without success some months ago. Since Mr Eeles's report was received another application has been made to the Board, but should this second petition be in vain an appeal will be made to the public for funds for the preservation of the church.

The Originator of the Postage Stamp.

In "The Howff" graveyard, Dundee, there may be seen an epitaph to the following effect—

"To the Memory of James Chalmers Bookseller, Dundee. Born 1782. Died 1853. Originator of the Adhesive Postage Stamp, which saved the Penny Postage Scheme of 1840 from collapse, rendering it an unqualified success, and which has since been adopted throughout the postal systems of the world. This Memorial is erected by his Son, Patrick Chalmers, Wimbledon, 1888."

Rev. William Smith.

An entry in the marriage register of St Nicholas Parish, Aberdeen, is as follows:—

1764. 20th August, William Smith, Episcopal minister at Aberdeen, and Mary Turner, daughter to the deceased Robert Turner of Turners-hall. Cautioner for the bridegroom—Mr Andrew Gerrard, Episcopal minister in Aberdeen, and for the bride—George Turner of Menie. Paid to the poor £30.

Mr Smith, who is very briefly mentioned in Mr Alexander Gammie's "Churches in Aberdeen," page 282, died 24th October, 1774, in his 73rd year. Dr Temple is silent as to the marriage in his "Thanage of Fernmartyn."

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Ogilvys of Eastmilm.

(Continued.)

On the 5th August, 1765, the trial was opened before Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. of Minto, Lord Justice Clerk, Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, Andrew Pringle of Alemoor, Henry Home of Kames, James Ferguson of Pitfour, and George Brown of Coalston, Commissioners of Justiciary. The brightest and best talent of the Scottish Bar was engaged on either side. For the prosecution appeared Thomas Miller, Esq., of Barskimming, H.M. Advocate; James Montgomery, H.M. Solicitor; Sir David Dalrymple, Mr Patrick Murray, and Mr David Kennedy, advocates. For the defence were engaged Messrs Alexander Lockhart, David Graham, David Rae, Andrew Crosbie, and Henry Dundas, advocates.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the indictment, which charged the accused persons with the crimes of incest and murder, and enumerated the chief points in the case. To this Dundas replied, on behalf of Kate Nairn, in a speech of the most brilliant and flowing oratory. Crosbie spoke for Lieutenant Ogilvy, and objected to the relevancy of the indictment, but his objections were repelled. Lockhart and Rae also found grounds of complaint against the indictment, but these shared the same fate. In fact, throughout the whole trial, every possible means which legal ingenuity could devise was adopted to try and save the accused from the scaffold which loomed up before them.

On the 12th August the hearing of evidence began, and as the accused were of high rank and standing, the fifteen jurymen were selected from among those in a similar social position. At the outset Dundas objected to the testimony of Katherine Campbell and Anne Clark being received. The former he declared had been dismissed from Eastmilm for petty thefts, and had vowed vengeance against Mrs Ogilvy. Anne Clark he characterised as "an infamous character, a notorious liar and dissembler, a disturber of the peace of families, and a sower of dissension." He further alleged that she had lived three and a half years in a lewd house in Edinburgh as a common prostitute, and that she entertained the deadliest animosity against the panels.

To this Sir David Dalrymple replied that if proof of character were allowed there would be as many separate trials as witnesses produced. If important witnesses were to be rejected on account of their character it necessarily followed that many crimes could not be proved at all. It was also premature to charge falsehood, while inquiries as to the truth of reports were being made; while if malice expressed in words were to be allowed every witness favouring the panel could incapacitate himself from bearing evidence to facts that might be hurtful to the

said panel. The objections were therefore repelled.

Much of the evidence led to prove the charge of incest is unfit for present day publication, so we pass it over with the remark that proof of unbecoming familiarities between the accused parties was fully established. Evidence in support of the charge of murder showed that after various unpleasantnesses between Thomas Ogilvy and his brother the lieutenant, a violent quarrel ensued, and that the latter thereupon left Eastmilm. Immediately thereafter he visited Mr Shaw of Little Fortar, and thereafter Mr Spalding of Glenkilrie. Afterwards he called upon a brother officer, Lieutenant George Campbell, at Finaven, and requested the latter to accompany him to Brechin. There, in the house of Colin Smith, vintner, they met Mr James Carnegie, surgeon, who was previously known to Lieutenant Ogilvy, and who had been asked to meet him there. The lieutenant took the surgeon aside, told him he was troubled with gripes, and wanted some laudanum, at the same time desiring some arsenic for the purpose of destroying dogs that disturbed the game. The surgeon asked Patrick Ogilvy to call next day, when he supplied him with a small glass phial of laudanum, and between half an ounce and an ounce of arsenic. The arsenic was pulverised, and the surgeon told him how to prepare it, receiving a shilling in payment of both drugs. Afterwards the two and Lieutenant Campbell dined in the house of Colin Smith.

On the following Monday Lieutenant Ogilvy visited Andrew Stewart, merchant, Alyth, his brother-in-law. On Tuesday Mr Stewart informed him that he intended going to Eastmilm on the following day, and before his departure he received from the lieutenant a small phial glass (containing something liquid, which he, the lieutenant, said was laudanum) and a small paper packet, alleged to contain salts. These the lieutenant instructed him to deliver privately into Mrs Ogilvy's own hand. On arriving at Eastmilm, Mr Stewart was shown into a room in which was the elder Mrs Ogilvy, and into which thereafter immediately came Mrs Ogilvy, the younger, and Miss Clark. Kate Nairn, shortly after her entry, desired Mr Stewart to accompany her upstairs, where she asked if he had brought anything for her from the lieutenant. Mr Stewart thereupon gave her the packet he had got from the lieutenant, which she immediately put into a drawer in the room, along with a letter which accompanied it, but which she did not open at that time.

Shortly afterwards Mr Stewart was asked by Miss Clark if he had brought anything from the Lieutenant to Mrs Ogilvy, and upon his admitting that he had, Miss Clark expressed her fear that Mrs Ogilvy intended to poison her husband. Later that same day Mr Stewart heard Miss Clark and the old lady desire Thomas Ogilvy not to take any food out of his wife's hand except at table, and this he promised to do. That evening Stewart heard Mrs Ogilvy

say she lived a most unhappy life with her husband, and wished him dead, or if that could not be, she wished herself dead.

On the following morning, as Mr Stewart was leaving Eastmilk early, breakfast was served sooner than usual, the whole family partaking of it together, with the exception of the laird, who was still in bed. During the course of the meal Kate Nairn poured out of the teapot a bowl of tea, into which she put sugar and milk, and went upstairs with it, as she said, to give to her husband. About an hour and a half afterwards Thomas Ogilvy was taken suddenly ill. Upon Stewart going upstairs, he found deceased purging and vomiting violently. He called incessantly for drink, but would take nothing but water, and complained that he was "burning within."

Mr Stewart, realising the seriousness of the laird's condition, advised Kate Nairn to send for a doctor, but this she objected to do, declaring that her husband would soon get better. As no appearance of improvement followed, he again urged her to summon a medical man, and again she objected, the reason given being that she feared that what the doctor might say would be construed against her. On Stewart assuring her that Dr Meik, Alyth, was a prudent man, and would keep his own counsel, she agreed that he should be sent for. Thomas Ogilvy was dead before Dr Meik arrived, however. In the course of his visit the doctor had a private interview with Kate Nairn, in which she expressed the desire that whatever he thought the cause of her husband's death to be he would conceal it from the world.

The evidence of Anne Clark, a woman of about 30 years of age, the leading witness for the Crown, and who was eight hours in the witness-box, told heavily against the accused. Miss Clark's evidence was briefly to the following effect:—Shortly after her arrival at Eastmilk strife arose over the unbecoming intimacy between Kate Nairn and Lieutenant Ogilvy. On one occasion, after the two prisoners and the deceased Thomas Ogilvy had returned from a visit to Glenkilrie, all appeared to witness to be in particularly bad temper. Kate Nairn, who was specially so, expressed dissatisfaction with her husband, and declared that if she had poison she would give it to him. Thereafter she several times indicated her intention of poisoning deceased, and suggested various means of obtaining poison. On the day on which the lieutenant left Eastmilk, Mrs Ogilvy told witness that she had with much difficulty prevailed upon him to furnish her with poison.

Shortly before Thomas Ogilvy's death Kate Nairn told witness that she had received a letter from the lieutenant stating that he had got the poison to Alyth, but that he did not care to entrust it to Elizabeth Sturrock, a servant at Eastmilk, who had been in Alyth that day, choosing rather to forward it with Andrew Stewart on the morrow. Witness endeavoured to dissuade her from her purpose, but accused said she was determined to carry out her intention, whatever the consequences might be.

Further testimony corroborated the statement of what happened after Andrew Stewart's arrival.

After Thomas Ogilvy had been seized with illness, witness heard his mother reprove him for having taken anything from his wife, to which deceased replied, "It is too late now, mother; but she forced it on me." On the morning after the laird's death Lieutenant Ogilvy arrived at Eastmilk, and witness accused him of having sent the poison. He seemed much concerned and confused, and said that although he sent it he did not think Kate Nairn had so barbarous a heart as to administer it.

The evidence of Elizabeth Sturrock, domestic servant at Eastmilk, still further strengthened the case for the Crown. After corroborating the evidence before given in various respects, she testified to having witnessed indecencies between the accused, and having carried letters between them. On the morning on which Thomas Ogilvy was taken ill she was indisposed and in bed while the family were at breakfast. Kate Nairn came into the kitchen, where she was lying, and told her that she had given the laird his breakfast, and desired witness to say that she had also got hers, though at that time she had got none. A little later the female prisoner sent her some tea in a bowl, which she drank.

When Mrs Ogilvy heard that the Sheriff of Forfar was to visit at Eastmilk to precognosce them, Kate Nairn desired witness to say that she had seen Mrs Ogilvy mix up the bowl of tea which she had given her husband on the morning of the day on which he died, that she had drunk some of it before deceased tasted it and that she had likewise drunk off what he had left of it; also that she was in the closet with Mrs Ogilvy when she mixed up the bowl of tea, and that she gave her husband some shortbread with it. If witness did as directed, Mrs Ogilvy assured her that no harm would befall her, but that she should accompany accused everywhere, and as long as accused had a halfpenny witness should have half of it. Several times this proposal was made to her by Mrs Ogilvy, and on all of these occasions the Lieutenant was present, and endeavoured to induce her to accede to Mrs Ogilvy's request.

Additional particulars were supplied by Anne Sampson, another domestic at Eastmilk. Immediately after witness saw Kate Nairn go upstairs with the bowl of tea she followed her for the purpose of getting some beef, and saw her go into a closet adjoining the laird's bedroom. She went into the closet, but her mistress angrily bade her go downstairs. Mrs Ogilvy was then stirring the tea, but witness did not see her put anything into it. Sometime after Thomas Ogilvy had been seized with illness, she was told to take up some water for him to drink. She took the same bowl that Mrs Ogilvy had used to carry up the tea, and as it appeared to contain a white, grossy substance, she first rinsed it with water. Upon present-

ing this vessel to deceased, he cried, "Damn that bowl, for I have got my death in it already," and told her to take it away out of his sight. She had no idea of her master having been poisoned until the day after his death.

DAVID GREWAL, F.S.A.

(To be Continued.)

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

Account of my depurements since the first of May 1704.

- 5 May.—To Mr Alex. Thomson, toun clerk, for three seaseings on my houses and riggs, six dollers; and to his man for wrieiteing them three, 14½ shil.£19 11 6
- It.—The process I had agt. Patrick Mackie for tacking Geo. Taylors louse on purpose to containe him in possession cost me pr. particular account, together with the extraek of my decret agt. M'Kie annulling the sd. tack£14 0 0
- 6 dito.—For solling a pair slippers, to Jamne Lighton, 10 shil.£0 10 0
- 7 dito.—For fyfteine bottells of ale to my chamber, 15 shil.; (qch. macks 4 libs. 9 shil. I rest her)£0 15 0
- 15 dito.—Payt Alexander Steuart, my half nets man for the Midchingle, nyne mecks and ane half, for the second third part of his fie for season 1704£6 6 8
- 16 dito.—For a quare of peaper, 6 shil.; and to George Rose for cheanoeing my chamber pott, 11s shil.£0 17 0
- 15 dito.—For givinge a charge of remouall to George Taylior to the offisher, and witness, etc.£0 12 0
- 20 dito.—For washing of luments, to Margit Baxter£1 0 0
- 24 dito.—Bought a weigg from John Hay qch. cost me 8 libs. 14 shil.£8 14 0
- 25 dito.—Payt John Smith four pounds in part of his fie as boy in the Midchingle for season of fishing 1704, for my sixt part.....£4 0 0
- 31 dito.—Payt my landskly for the sd. moneth of May for denners, at 6s p. day.....£9 6 0
- It.—Spent in the sd. moneth of pocket moy.. wherof I kept no account£4 11 0

June 1704.

- 5 dito.—To David Yool's wife for tuncie four bottells of ale to my chamber.....£1 4 0
- 6 dito.—To Mr Alex. Thomson, toun clerk of Abd., for draweing my dispositione of George Taylors house to him, four dollers; to the writter therof, 2 libs.; for sixteine sheits of peaper for the transumpt of seasinge and the extracks of dispositions to make a progress to George Taylior, 1 15th libs. pr. sheit, is 19 libs. 4½ shil., in all.....£32 16 6

- 14 dito.—For tuo hundreded doubell nails to the work in John Sumervails house.....£0 19 0
- 14 dito.—To David Yools wife for ten bottells of ale to my chamber£0 10 0
- 18 dito.—One hundreded doubell and one oyr. of single nails to the sd. house.....£0 14 6
- 19 dito.—To James Murdo, meason, for helping the harth in the sd. house, 16 shil.; and to James Silver, for redding and washing it with lyme, 7 shil.£1 3 0
- 21 dito.—Payt my taxatione for my houses, field land and half net in the Midchingle, and poors moy. from Witsunday 1702 to Witsunday 1703, qch. is pr. part, receipt, £24 1 6
- 23 dito.—To John Gordon, apothicary, to helpe up his bygains, is pr. receipt.....£12 0 0 for qch I am to have the use of it for three at 1 June 1705.
- 27 dito.—For a peck of floure backen in 50 baskets etc., to my chamber.....£1 6 6
- 30 dito.—Payt my landldy for the sd. moneth of June for denners at 6s.....£9 0 0
- It.—Spent in sd. moneth of pocket moy. qrof I kept no account£3 16 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

1007. STONE AT ST MACHAR'S CATHEDRAL—A WALLACE MEMORIAL (?).—Imbedded in the south wall enclosing the churchyard adjoining St Machar's Cathedral, on the right hand side of the gateway at the top of the branch of the Chanonry leading down to Don Street, is a circular stone having incised on it a five-pointed star. What is the history or significance of this stone? There is a legend, it seems, that it commemorates in some fashion the partition of the body of Wallace, a portion of which is said to have been exhibited in Aberdeen. Is there any foundation for this legend? Wallace was executed in 1305, and his head was ordered to be cut off and set up on London Bridge, and his body to be divided into four quarters, one quarter (according to the terms of the sentence mentioned in Burton's History and given at length in Professor A. F. Murison's monograph in the Famous Scots series) to be hung on a gibbet at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, another quarter at Berwick, a third quarter at Stirling, and the fourth at St Johnston (Perth). Professor Murison mentions, however, that "the chroniclers vary in the names of these places, Dumfries and Aberdeen being specified by one or another instead of towns mentioned above." Kennedy, in his "Annals," says one of Wallace's "mauled limbs" was sent to Aberdeen for exposure, citing three authorities in support of that statement; and in "The Book of Bon Accord" Dr Joseph Robertson quotes a fourth

authority to the effect that "the left foot of Wallace was sent to Aberdeen," but points out that it could not have been placed on the Justice Port, as is often stated, as the port was not built at the time of Wallace's execution. It would seem, therefore, that the exhibition of a quarter or a limb of Wallace in Aberdeen must be left an open question. Possibly the stone referred to has quite a different meaning than that which has been mentioned.

Q.

1008. WILLIAM MOIR, PRINCIPAL, MARISCHAL COLLEGE.—Can any reader oblige me with the particulars as to when and where Mr William Moir, who was Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1649-61, died, and also where his remains were interred?

B.

Answers.

934. FORBESSES IN JAMAICA.—Regarding the extracts made for the late Mr Alexander Forbes, Aberdeen, Mr W. Lachlan Forbes is recommended to communicate with Mr George Duncan, advocate, Golden Square, Aberdeen.

J. S.

936. RAIT FAMILY OF HALLGREEN.—Interesting genealogical particulars regarding this family will be found in the Kincardineshire Register of Sasines.

J. SMITH.

No. 287.—October 17, 1913.

Robertson Smith and His Friends.

Aberdeen was not lacking [in 1870-75] in intellectual, and especially in artistic society, and Robertson Smith soon came to know a group of distinguished and interesting people, in whose company he formed new tastes and more than one life-long friendship. Aberdeen was then producing perhaps more than her share of the most eminent artists of Scotland, and possessed at least two of the leading Scottish connoisseurs of that day. The first of these, Mr John Forbes White, will be long remembered as a genial and public-spirited citizen. He was a man of considerable literary culture and exquisite aesthetic taste, a humanist who wrote and spoke Latin with the old-world facility, and in his social relations the very embodiment of friendliness and hospitality. His family was connected with that of Smith's old teacher, Sir William Geddes, then still in occupation of the Greek chair, and it was no doubt at Geddes's instigation that Mr and Mrs White called on the new Professor of Hebrew very soon after he took up his residence at Aberdeen. The visit is recorded in a letter to Keig [Prof. Smith's family], and subsequent correspondence shows that the acquaintance soon developed into an intimate friendship. Smith found in Mr White an entirely congenial spirit, and derived much benefit, both physical and mental, from his society. Mr White induced him to take walks, and even, upon occasion, to play golf, and, as was equally important, he introduced him to the circle of cultivated people which he had the gift of collecting about him.

Mr White at that time lived in Union Street, the Piccadilly of Aberdeen, in a large house, the decoration of which was one of the earlier and happier achievements of the school of William Morris; but he also possessed another abode, at some distance from the town, with which perhaps the most affectionate memories of his friends will be associated. Seaton Cottage is situated in a deep cleft by the edge of the Don, which flows for some miles between high and well-wooded banks before it reaches the sea. The house is surrounded and secluded by trees, and the view across the water to the two venerable stone spires of St Machar which overtop the dark green of the woods on the farther bank is unequalled in the neighbourhood. Mr White and his family spent much of their time at this charming place, and in Smith's letters there are frequent references to his visits there.

It was no doubt in Mr White's company that he first made the acquaintance of the other great local patron of the Arts. Mr Alexander Macdonald of Kepplestone was the

possessor of an ample fortune and a fine collection of pictures and objects of art, part of which has now become the property of the city of Aberdeen. Though physically infirm and compelled constantly to use a bath-chair, he was a man of great intellectual vigour; the decision of his character was reflected in his countenance, in which it pleased him and his friends to detect a resemblance to the great Napoleon. He was a great friend to all Scottish, and especially to all Aberdonian artists, but he had a great acquaintance among contemporary painters generally, and he used frequently to be visited at his house of Kepplestone, in the near neighbourhood of Aberdeen, by Millais, Keene, Sambourne, du Maurier, Sam Bough, and many others. Kepplestone was the scene of much delightful hospitality, and Smith soon became a frequent and a welcome guest. From this period also dates his friendship with Sir George Reid, the distinguished ex-President of the Scottish Academy, and with his brother, the late Mr A. D. Reid, an accomplished artist and a delightful companion. With these and other new friends his leisure was very fully and pleasantly occupied. He began to interest himself in artistic matters and to collect about him the pictures and other beautiful things which those who knew him later in his life will remember.

The Edinburgh Evening Club reached the height of its prosperity in the early 'seventies. On its list of membership all that was most distinguished in a memorable generation of Edinburgh people was amply represented.

Smith, with his friends, Dr [A. B.] Davidson and Mr [afterwards Principal] Lindsay, represented the Free Church; but his interests in the club were not mainly theological. In the earliest days of his membership he formed the acquaintance of two of the most prominent of the younger set, and with them he lived on terms of affectionate and lifelong intimacy. One of these was Mr Alexander Gibson, an advocate, who reached no higher eminence than the Secretaryship of a Royal Commission, though, in the opinion of his friends, he might have done great things had his life not been prematurely cut short. The other was Sheriff Nicolson, one of the most popular figures of his day, a typically warm-hearted and unbusiness-like Celt, a great teller of stories and singer of songs, and on occasion a versifier with a true vein of sentimental humour. Neither of these two men can be said to have ever done justice to the gifts which they possessed, but both were men of varied culture and learning, and as companions they were unrivalled. Mr J. F. McLennan [a member of the Scottish Bar, and author of "Primitive Marriage" and "Studies in Ancient History"] and Mr Aeneas Mackay, Sheriff of Fife and Kinross, and afterwards Professor of Constitutional History in the University of Edinburgh, also belonged to this group. They all met frequently at a house, the hospitalities of which must not go without commemoration in this book.

Mr James Irvine Smith, who died only a few

years ago, was the host and friend of nearly every one of note in Edinburgh. He was a man whose taste for every kind of artistic excellence amounted almost to genius, and his dinners were celebrated. For many years he occupied the position of Reporter to the Court of Session, and he was intimate with all the Bench and most of the Bar and with scores of literary, artistic, and scientific celebrities besides. Judges, artists, men of letters, professors, and eminent counsel came to taste his claret, in which he had the fine old orthodox Scotch taste, and to admire his Turner drawings, which were almost unrivalled in any private collection. In the earlier days of his career as a host and a connoisseur the festivities which used to take place at his house retained a little of the full-blooded style of the "Noctes," and it is recorded that his guests in Northumberland Street have been heard to sing Auld Lang Syne to the accompaniment of Steinberg Cabinet at a very advanced hour in the morning. To this convivial group Nicolson and Gibson belonged, but by the time that Smith became a familiar guest at Northumberland Street, as he did in the course of the first years of his Aberdeen Professorship, the parties, though not less amusing, had become less uproarious and more tinged with a middle-aged decorum. To the end of his life his intercourse with Mr Irvine Smith was one of his greatest pleasures.

As the years went on, the Edinburgh gatherings came to have their counterpart on a smaller scale in Aberdeen. Sheriff Nicolson and Mr Gibson frequently came north to visit their friend; and in Mr White's house in Union Street, and equally memorably at the manse of Old Deer, there met almost at regular intervals a body of high intellectual and convivial pretensions, who adopted with acclamation the title of "the Aberdeen Academy." Besides Mr White and the Rev. Mr Peter of Old Deer, the customary hosts, the Academicians included Mr George Reid and his brother Archie, Mr G. Paul Chalmers, Mr (now Sir) David Gill, who was then Lord Crawford's astronomer at Duncricht, and Dr Kerr, who has recorded his experiences in that company.—"The Life of William Robertson Smith," by John Sutherland Black and George Chrystal.

Stage Coaches on Deeside.

Now that the journey from Ballater to Braemar is ordinarily accomplished by motor 'bus, it is interesting—and also amusing—to peruse the following, extracted from the article on "Deeside" by Dr Joseph Robertson, which was published in the "Aberdeen Magazine," 1831-2, and is reproduced in the volume of "Selections" from that magazine—

From inns to stage coaches and roads, the transition is as easy as from the sublime to the ridiculous. Inns, in fact, are integral parts of

a road, and so are coaches. There are two roads leading up the valley of the Dee, one on the north and the other on the south side, and the best way is to go up the one and come down the other. The north road is the shortest, the newest, the best (quoad a road), and the most frequently travelled. All the inns are upon it, and the coaches all rattle through its turnpikes. From Aberdeen to Charlestown [of Aboyn] the road (meaning the north road) is excellent, being a turnpike road, and consequently kept in good repair. There are no tolls above Aboyn, the road from thence to the Linn of Dee being supported by the private purses of the liberal gentlemen through whose estates it runs; and it would ill become anyone, therefore, to grumble with it under such circumstances. But, if we except a few miles between Charlestown and Tullich, there is no room for finding fault, for the other parts of it are as smooth as glass, and your carriage rolls along it as softly as over the gravel walk in the lawn before your own house. From the main road there are numerous subsidiary paths leading to remarkable objects, and we hear that great additions are to be made to these. We are told, though we scarcely believe it, and would not indeed wish it true, that Mrs Farquharson of Invercauld is to construct a road to the top of Lochnagar; and, a still greater feat, that the Thane of Fife is actually to make a road to the summit of Ben-mack-dhui! where his eccentric lordship is to build himself a tomb, in which he will repose with the satisfaction of knowing that he occupies the highest station in the British Islands.

How many coaches ran between Aberdeen and Ballater during the last summer we cannot remember, and how many will run this summer we cannot foretell. It is certain that there was a glorious competition last year—quick passages and low fares—

"There was racing and chasing i' the vale of the Dee"—and whether the proprietors prospered or not, the public were great gainers. Whether the same contention will be continued this summer or not is doubtful, but as long as our old acquaintance, John Irving is on the road, the wants of the public will be carefully supplied. John is the beau ideal of a coach guard. There is not a single tree, house, hill, alehouse, inn, man, woman, or child, on the whole way-side that he is not intimate with as with household words. When in his humour he is garrulous as old age, without being tiresome; he has travelled the road, we believe, since he was a child, and can a tale unfold

'Of most disastrous chances," etc.

Having been the first to run a coach on Deeside, he has especial claims on the considerate traveller. With all these fine qualities, John has some faults, and these of no venial kind. When in a bad humour (as all men must sometimes be) he is rather coarse and unaccommodating, and frequently, and which is a more serious crime, harnesses to his vehicle horses unfit to drag it along. "Sed humanum est

errare." "The Highlander" is the very flower of the Scottish Gael, and sets out on his journey with stout limbs and nimble sinews, and is run in excellent style; in despite of the Mac prefixed to his name, a more obliging and attentive guard than Andrew McHardy never wore tartan coat or blew bugle horn. The stage coaches at present go no farther than Ballater—at one time they went only to Aboyne—but, with the march of civilisation, they crossed the Moor of Dinnat; and before the Reformed Parliament meets, it is not improbable but they will rattle across the Brig of Invercauld and up to the Linn. This feat in the meantime is performed by a justly called comfortable and commodious car, driven by the learned and ingenious Mr James Brown.

Northern Newspaper Jubilees.

The first number of the "Buchan Observer" was issued on 16th January, 1863, and its fifty years' continuous existence has just been marked by the publication of a special Jubilee Number. Its first two editors eventually left Peterhead for "the arenas of the south," and it is somewhat remarkable that both of them ultimately won their way into Parliament. They were Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid, who was M.P. for Aston Manor in the short-lived 1885-6 Parliament, and Mr James Annand, who, elected for East Aberdeenshire at the general election of 1906, died before taking his seat. Of the original members of the staff, Mr John McArthur, now on the "Scotsman," is the only survivor, and he furnishes an interesting account of the inception of the paper and its early fortunes and difficulties. The number contains, besides, several papers bearing on Peterhead affairs during the half-century that has elapsed since the "Observer" was started. Not the least noticeable thing in the retrospect thus furnished is that in the period indicated Peterhead has had only four Provosts—William Alexander (1860-85), John Henderson Will (1885-8), John Smith (1888-99), and William Hutchison Leask, the present Provost, who has occupied the position since 1899. Baillie John Mitchell contributes a delightful article on "Peterhead Fifty Years Ago," replete with pleasant reminiscences and humorous incidents. The history of the harbours is detailed by Mr Robert Gray, and the progress of the local industries is reviewed by Mr Alexander Watt; while Churches and Ministers, the Law, and Education are dealt with by the Rev. James Halliday, Mr H. B. Mitchell, and the Rev. J. B. Davidson respectively. Among the writers of other reminiscent and interesting papers are Messrs James F. Tocher, Gavin Greig, J. T. Findlay, A. W. Cullen, and A. Innes.

The "Huntly Express" has also passed its jubilee, the issue of 15th August having completed the fiftieth year of publication. Though no special number was published, the issue of

the date mentioned contained a commemorative article extending over several columns. The "Express" was founded by the late Mr Adam Dunbar, and it has been for many years, and is at present conducted by his son, Mr Joseph Dunbar. It was the first, and still remains, the only newspaper published in West Aberdeenshire. Says the commemorative article—"The first number—whatever it may have appeared to the men and women of 1863—was an unpretentious production, about one-fourth of the size of the paper as it is to-day—and the first two issues were monthly, not weekly ones. All the same, it represented an amount of resource and courage on the part of its founder, the late Mr Adam Dunbar, to which the writer desires to give place of honour in this review." Follows a brief but succinct narrative contrasting the Huntly of 1863 with that of 1913.

The Ogilvys of Eastmiln.

(Continued.)

After several other witnesses had been examined, and the various declarations of the prisoners read, the case for the Crown was closed. Of sixty-four witnesses summoned for the prosecution, only twenty-one were called. Evidence for the defence was very meagre, and consisted of an attempt to prove that Thomas Ogilvy was in delicate health, and liable to sudden attacks of illness, an effort being also made to discredit the character of Anne Clark. For the defence no fewer than one hundred and eight witnesses were summoned, but of these only ten were called. The hearing of this part of the case began at seven o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and continued, without the court once having risen until between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 14th. At the latter period the jury were enclosed, and further proceedings adjourned until 4 p.m. of the 14th.

Upon the reopening of the court the jury, by "a great plurality of voices," found both accused guilty of incest during the life of the deceased Thomas Ogilvy, the female prisoner guilty of murder by poisoning, and the male prisoner guilty, art and part, thereof. Immediately the verdict was read His Majesty's advocate craved for sentence condemnator upon the prisoners. Upon this Lockhart rose and pleaded that certain circumstances had occurred during the course of the trial which appeared to the defence to warrant that no judgment could pass upon the accused on this verdict. As he wished to consult the records of the proceedings, he moved for delay of sentence, in order that the objections might be properly made out and stated. This request was granted, and the court adjourned till 11 a.m. next day.

Upon the reassembling of the court, the defence stated their objections. Briefly, these were to the effect that the jury had during the course of the trial left their seats and dispersed through the courtroom, eating, drinking, and

conversing with different persons on several occasions. That they had become impatient of the hearing of evidence, and refused to hear proof of the conduct of Alexander Ogilvy, with whom, they declared, they had nothing to do. That thirty-three hours were spent in hearing the case for the prosecution, while the case for the defence was put an end to in about three hours. Under these circumstances, the trial ought to be held as informal and irregular, and the verdict null and void.

The reply of the prosecution was that the plea urged tended to prove that in such cases no trial of capital crime could be taken by a jury, because the length of such trials, in most cases, made it necessary for them to refresh themselves and to occasionally retire. Throughout, the trial had been conducted with great attention and favour for the accused. No jurymen was allowed to leave the court without being attended by a macer. They also refreshed themselves at a table below their bench and immediately beneath the eye of the court. During the whole course of the trial, when any jurymen left the court, proceedings were at once stopped until his return. The charge that the jury became impatient of hearing the case for the accused was false and injurious. Upon its being urged that evidence upon the conduct of Alexander Ogilvy was not material to the defence, counsel for the accused gave up that part of proof. They, therefore, held that the verdict was accurate and formal in all respects. After considering the debate, the Lord Justice Clerk decided that the trial had been conducted with regularity and accuracy, found the reasons pleaded for arrest of judgment irrelevant, and repelled the same.

Counsel for Kate Nairn, — Lockhart, and Dundas, had, however, yet another card to play. No sooner were the previous objections repelled than they declared that as the female prisoner was pregnant, no judgment could pass upon the verdict until after her delivery. This plea the prosecution were not prepared to contest, so the court deferred judgment upon Kate Nairn until next day, when they would hear the report of four known female experts upon the point in question, who were meanwhile cited to appear.

Nothing further could be done in favour of Patrick Ogilvy, and he was accordingly sentenced "to be carried back from the bar to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, therein to remain, to be fed upon bread and water only, until Wednesday, the 25th day of September next to come, and upon that day to be taken forth of the said Tolbooth and carried to the common place of execution in the Grass-market, and then and there, betwixt the hours of two and four of the clock, after noon of the said day to be hanged by the neck, by the hands of the common hangman," upon a gibbet until he be dead, and his body thereafter to be delivered to Dr Alexander Munro, professor of anatomy in Edinburgh, to be by him publicly dissected and anatomised; his moveable goods and gear being ordained to be escheat and inbrought to His Majesty's use.

Two of the four female experts being unable to attend the summons of the court, other three were cited, and all appeared on the date specified. After examining the prisoner they declared that they could not tell whether or not she was pregnant, so sentence was deferred until the third Monday of November, by which time it was expected a decided reply would be forthcoming. On that day these ladies again appeared before the court, and after again examining the prisoner, unanimously declared that she was undoubtedly pregnant, and sentence was delayed until after her confinement.

Meanwhile Lieutenant Ogilvy lay in the Tolbooth, awaiting execution. In the interval the Old Gordon Highlanders had returned home from the East Indies, and were stationed in Edinburgh Castle. Among the rank and file of his regiment, the lieutenant had been exceedingly popular, and among them much sympathy was expressed for the fate of their late officer. Numbers of the men believed him innocent of the crime laid to his charge, others regarded him as the hero of an unfortunate love affair, and all united in declaring the sentence imposed on him as excessive, harsh, and unmerited.

As the fatal 25th drew nigh certain information that reached the authorities caused them to fear that a rescue might be attempted. The violence, fury, and preconcerted action of an Edinburgh mob was only too well known; but on this occasion an even worse element than the mob was feared, viz.—The well trained, disciplined, and armed men of the 89th Regiment. The civic authorities, therefore, intimated their fears to the governor of the castle, and when the day fixed for the execution of their favourite officer arrived, the "Gay Gordons" found themselves held fast prisoners in the old fortress until the demands of an outraged law had been satisfied.

All this time Kate Nairn awaited her confinement in the old Tolbooth, attended on by a midwife named Mrs Cairns, who, it may be remarked, practised her vocation as late as 1805. What the prisoner's hopes and fears were can only be surmised, but there is reason to believe that her wealthy and powerful relatives were maturing plans for effecting her escape, and that she was not altogether ignorant of what was being done. In those days a golden key generally proved most effective in opening prison gates for all inmates who could command its use, and the present case was no exception to the rule.

Shortly before the time of Kate Nairn's confinement, Mrs Cairns became afflicted with an apparent violent toothache, and went in and out of the Tolbooth with her head enveloped in flannels and shawls, groaning as if in excessive pain, sometimes speaking in monosyllables to the jailors, sometimes passing in silence. She usually had one hand placed on her mouth, while with the other she grasped the huge quantity of wraps which enveloped her head and shoulders. For several days this continued, and the janitors became so accustomed to her appearance that little attention was paid to her comings and goings. At last,

two days after her confinement, Kate Nairn came down instead of the midwife. Her head and face were enveloped in shawls, she uttered the usual groans, and covered her features with her hands, as if enduring the acutest agony. When she passed the inner doorkeeper, that functionary, who, it is believed, was not altogether unaware of her identity, gave her a slap on the back, at the same time calling her a howling old Jezebel, and wishing that she might never come back to annoy his ears and those of the other inmates in such an intolerable way. Kate Nairn accordingly passed outside the prison gates, without encountering the least opposition, and it was only when Mrs Cairns was found occupying her cell, completely cured of her severe toothache, that the escape was discovered.

Up to this point there is no doubt as to what occurred, but much uncertainty exists as to what happened after the prison gates had been passed by the fugitive. As is usual in such cases many sensational reports gained currency. One account states that she immediately left town in a coach, to which she was handed by a friend stationed on purpose. The coachman, it is said, had orders from her relatives, in the event of discovery and pursuit, to drive into the sea and drown her, that fate being considered preferable to the ignominy of a public execution.

Another account has it that after getting clear of the Tolbooth she went up the Lawnmarket to the Castlehill, where resided her uncle, or cousin, Mr William Nairn, afterwards a judge by the title of Lord Dunsinnan, from whom she expected to receive protection. Being ignorant of the town, she mistook the house, and what, if true, was certainly remarkable, applied at the residence of the Crown agent, who was certainly the last man in the world to have done her the desired service. As good luck would have it, the servant who answered her call, civilly directed her to her relative's abode, where she arrived without further mishap, and where she is reported to have remained many weeks.

Again, she is reported to have gone to Lord Alva's door, where she was recognised by her ladyship's page, who had seen her in court; but she managed to reach her relative in safety, and was by him concealed in a cellar in Parliament Square. An attic in St Mary's Wynd has also been pointed out as the place of her concealment. Finally she is reported to have escaped to the Continent in the disguise of an officer, having been conducted to Dover by one of Mr William Nairn's clerks. Her after career is also a matter of conjecture. She is, however, reported to have married a French gentleman, by whom she bore a large and respectable family, and after having lived a virtuous and fortunate life, died at an advanced age.

The Ogilvys of Eastmilm were a particularly unfortunate family. Concerning them a rather peculiar tradition is still extant in the district. From 1726 to 1740 the Rev. James Mitchell was minister of Glenisla. Latterly this gentleman does not appear to have lived as became a

clergyman, for he was ultimately deposed for "scandalous and immoral life." It would, however, appear that he was sinned against as well as sinning. Among the most active of his persecutors were the old laird of Eastmilm, and his family. Although at that time his sons were mere boys, they were able, no doubt encouraged by their father, to subject the divine to many petty annoyances. It has been orally preserved that a favourite pastime with them was to drive the minister's cattle among his crops on the glebe during service on Sunday. That being so, other practices of a similar nature, we may be sure, were not neglected. At the conclusion of the last service he conducted in Glenisla, Mr Mitchell made reference to the Ogilvys of Eastmilm, and is reported to have said, "If these men die the death common to men, then the Lord hath not spoken by me."

Whatever credence may be placed upon the clergyman's prediction, certain it is that the male members of the family of Eastmilm all came to untimely ends. The old laird went out in the '45 with Lord Ogilvy, was captured and held prisoner in Edinburgh Castle until 1751, when, in an attempt to escape, he fell and was killed. His eldest son became insane and committed suicide. A brother, William, went to sea, and in an accident was crushed to death. As we have already seen, Thomas was poisoned and Patrick executed for the part he played in bringing about his brother's death. Alexander, who had married the daughter of a porter named Rattray about the same time that Eastmilm married, in less than two years took unto himself a second wife in the person of Margaret Dow, daughter of an officer, while his first wife was still alive. For this offence he was sentenced to seven years' transportation, but was allowed two months in which to settle his affairs before the sentence was carried into effect. During this period, while leaning out of an upstairs window in Edinburgh, he overbalanced himself, fell out, and was killed. It may also be noted that Kate Nairn's child, whom she left behind her, died in the Tolbooth from being overlain, less than two months after birth. Surely few families can present such a series of tragic happenings!

DAVID GREWAR, F.S.A.

The Rickart MS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

July, 1704.

10 dito.—For a glass window to Elspet Murou's laigh house of five foots, at 3 shil. pr foot, is 15 shil.; and for half pynt of aquavitie, 10 shil.; and 4 pound tobacco, 6½ shil., is£1 11 8

To remember that in June last I payt Robert Gordon the half of Alex. Bruce bond, qch. I had assigned to him, qch. is two hundred and fiftie mercks, wt. a year and a half interest, qch. comes in all to£180 8 4

And did tack upon my assignatione thereof,
from him that I may asyne it to Mr Alex.
Leslie, phisicall, conform to my bargan wt.
him, for 200 mercks.

- 12 dito.—For a pair shoues, to Wm. Watt, 2½
lbs.; and for mending the shore dycke
anent John M'rob's house, 6½ shil.; and for
a silk neapeken, 1½ lbs., is.....£3 17 4
16 dito.—Payt Wm. Licklie, as foreman in the
Midehingle for 2½ moneths.....£1 13 4
22 dito.—For a pair stockens to litt black, 1½
lb.; and for a knife and forck, 12
shil.£2 2 0
26 dito.—To James Hardie, smith, for mending
some locks and bands, p. account.....£0 12 0
30 dito.—To Patrick Matheson, seleatter, for
poynting the fore sayde of my fore house
where John Somervauill lives, and for helping
some faults in the back houses anent my
own chamber, forby drineck.....£3 12 0
31 dito.—Payt my landkly for the sd. moneth
of July for denners.....£9 6 0
It.—Spent in the sd. moneth of pocket moy.
qr. of I kept no acct.£4 14 0

Agust 1704.

- 2 dito.—To Margit Spence for washing linnens
to me£0 18 0
12 dito.—For my hors hayre when I went wt.
my broyr. to see the land of Rora and Old
Deir£2 16 0
31 dito.—Payt my landkly for the sd. moneth
at 6 chil. pr. day, excepe five dayes I was
in the countrie, qch. is.....£7 16 0
It.—Spent in the sd. moneth of pocket moy.,
qr. of I kept no account.....£5 8 6

(To be continued.)

Queries.

1009. CHARTER RAW, ABERDEEN.—A disposition, dated 1750, to which I have had access, conveys a property in Charter Raw, Aberdeen. Where was this Raw situated, and was it extinguished or was the name superseded? Perhaps Mr G. M. Fraser, librarian, Aberdeen, might oblige with an answer.

G.

1010. REV. WILLIAM HAY, MINISTER OF CRIMOND, 1730-43.—Can any reader oblige me with a note of the parentage of Rev. William Hay? I notice that How Scott, in his "Fasti" is silent upon the point.

R. SMITH.

Answers.

999. BALLAD—"THE BARRONE OF BRACKLEY."—The first edition of "Brown's Deeside Guide" was really published in 1832, despite the preface being dated 1829. (See "Scottish Notes and Queries," Vol. VII., 2nd Series, pp. 187-9.) It was preceded, in 1831, by a "Guide to the Highlands of Deeside," quite a separate publication, and this "Guide" contains "The Barrone of Brackley." Moreover, in Alexander Laing's "Caledonian Itinerary, or A Tour on the Banks of the Dee," published in 1819, there occurs this footnote—"Brachley, or Brakly, an ancient seat of the Gordons. The late Baron and all his family were beset by the Cian Chattan, and murdered, and the castle burnt. See the ballad:

O Inverey came down Dee-side,
Whistling and playing;
He's landed at Brakly's yates
At the day dawning.
O! came ye by Brakly,
The seat of great care;
Saw ye pretty Peggy,
Tearing her hair."

But a footnote in the latest edition of Mr A. I. McConnochie's "Deeside" (1900) gives a version of the ballad from Child's "English and Scottish Popular Ballads," iv., p. 84, where it is reprinted from Laing's "Scarcce Ancient Ballads," Aberdeen, 1822, and forms the "A" text of the various sets of the ballad there given. The footnote states that the ballad was first printed by Jamieson in "Popular Ballads" (1806), I., p. 102, and adds—"Two or more different incidents, separated by a considerable lapse of time, have been mixed up in this ballad, notably the murder of the old Baron of Brackley in 1592, and the cattle-rakling affray of September, 1666. It is quite possible that two separate ballads on these events have in the course of tradition got mixed into one. For a full detail of the whole circumstances, see Child's Ballads, iv., p. 84."

Q.

1008. WILLIAM MOIR, PRINCIPAL, MARISCHAL COLLEGE.—Mr Moir died at Aberdeen in November, 1663, his remains being interred in St Nicholas Church there on the 22nd of that month ("Aberdeen Kirkwork Accounts").

Y.

No. 288.—October 24, 1913.

The Sack of Aberdeen, 1644.

Mr John Buchan, in his newly-published work, "The Marquis of Montrose," refers to the sack of Aberdeen on 13th September, 1644, by the Irish troops under Montrose, and unhesitatingly condemns it in the following passage—

"The ground between the battlefield and the city walls was a scene of heavy slaughter, and Alastair's men (the Irish), mindful of Montrose's promise before the fight, burst into the streets in pursuit. No doubt the horrors of that sack have been greatly exaggerated, and the evidence in particular of the killing of women is far from conclusive, but enough is established to convict Montrose of a share in a grievous barbarity. It was the only time in his life that he was guilty of needless bloodshed, and natural indignation at the boy's murder, and a rash promise to Alastair, are no defence for one who must be judged by the highest standards. He seems indeed to have repented, and tried at the last moment to save the city, but the mischief had been done. The sack of Aberdeen was not only a crime, it was a gross blunder. It was no Covenanting city, and the majority of those who perished had been forced into the fight—as Spalding says. 'Hardit out sore against their wills to fight against the King's lieutenant.' He had spoiled his chance of getting recruits for the King among the burghers of Deeside."

The story of the sack of the city is thus narrated in Kennedy's "Annals of Aberdeen" (I., 221-2)—

"Montrose, on his advance northwards, forded the Dee at Mills of Drum, about ten miles above the town, on Wednesday, the 11th September, and encamped at Crathes. On the same day Lord Burleigh [who was in command of the army of the Covenanters at Aberdeen] marched out his army to the Two-Mile Cross, on the west of the town, where he remained till the following day, having returned in the evening, without meeting the enemy. Montrose, immediately after, encamped his army there, and next morning despatched a flag of truce, accompanied by a drummer, with a letter to the magistrates, summoning them to surrender the town to his arms. After some consultation with Lord Burleigh, Viscount Fren-draught, and the other chiefs of that party, they dismissed the flag with an answer refusing to surrender; but while the drummer was returning, he was unfortunately killed in the Green, either by accident or design.

"This, so contrary to the acknowledged principles of warfare, could not fail to exasperate

Montrose. He immediately put his troops in motion, to attack the enemy and take the town by assault. Burleigh marched, about 11 o'clock before noon, along with a considerable body of the citizens in arms, in order to give him battle; but a severe storm of wind and rain coming on from the south-west disconcerted his troops, by beating in their front. The conflict commenced on the road, near the Crabestone, and on the irregular ground betwixt it and the Justice Mills, and continued about two hours. It was sanguinary, and the fate of the town was soon decided. Montrose, by means of the superior manœuvring of his cavalry and the advantages of his position, obtained a complete victory over the Covenanters, who precipitately fled in different directions, leaving many of their friends dead and wounded in the field. He closely pursued the vanquished to the gates of the town, which he entered, and renewed his slaughter, putting to the sword, without distinction, every person whom he found upon the streets.

"The unfortunate citizens, who had so often experienced his oppressions for their loyalty to the King, were now exposed to unrestrained massacre and pillage by the rapacious Irish. The prison was broke open, and the prisoners set at liberty; the houses of the inhabitants were no protection from the rage of the infuriate soldiers, who first stripped and then put to death many of the people; the women durst not bewail their husbands or their fathers, nor inter the dead, who remained unburied on the streets for three days, till the Irish departed. In this disastrous affair, upwards of 160 of the citizens fell in the battle, or were killed in the pursuit and within the town. Among these were several respectable citizens, whose loss was deeply lamented by their friends and connections for many years afterwards; and the event was long commemorated by the succeeding generations."

From an entry in the council register, it appears that the slain included Mathew Lumsden, baillie; Thomas Buck, master of Kirk work; Robert Leslie, master of hospital; Alexander and Robert Reid, advocates; Andrew and Thomas Burnett, merchants; and two of the town officers, Gilbert Breck and Patrick Kerr.

An exceedingly sensational account of the slaughter is furnished by Spalding in his "History of the Troubles in Scotland":—

"There was little slaughter in the fight; but horrible was the slaughter in the flight fleeing back to the town, which was our towns-men's destruction; whereas if they had fled, and not come near the town, they might have been in better security, but being commanded by Patrick Lesly, provost, to take the town, they were undone. Yet himself and the prime Covenanters being on horseback, ran away safely. The lieutenant [Montrose] follows the chase into Aberdeen, his men hewing and cutting all manner of men they could overtake within the town, upon the streets, or in their

houses, or round about the town as our men were flying, with broad swords, without mercy or remead. Their cruel Irishes, seeing a man well clad, would first turr him, to save his cloaths unspoiled, syne kill the man. We lost three pieces of cannon, with much good armour, besides the plundering of our town, houses, merchants' booths, and all, which was pitiful to see! The lord Burreleigh, Mr Alexander Jaffray and his sons, Mr Robert Farquhar, Walter Cochran, Mr James Baird, advocate in Edinburgh, and diverse other Covenanters, wan away.

"Montrose follows the chase into the town, leaving the body of his army standing close unbroken while his return, excepting such as fought the field. He had promised them the plundering of the town for their good service, but he stayed not, but returned back from Aberdeen to the camp this samen Friday at night, leaving the Irishes killing, robbing, and plundering of this town at their pleasure, and nothing was heard but pitiful howling, crying, and weeping and mourning through all the streets! Thus thir Irishes continued Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. Some women they pressed to deflower, and others they took per force to serve them in the camp. It is lamentable to hear how thir Irishes, who had gotten the spoil of the town, did abuse the samen; the men they killed they would not suffer to be buried, but turred their cloaths off them, syne left the naked bodies lying above the ground. The wife durst not cry nor weep at her husband's slaughter before her eyes, nor the daughter for the father, which if they did and were heard, then they were presently slain also."

Setons of Easter Disblair.

The following is an account of the Setons of Disblair, or, more properly, Easter Disblair. To what branch of the Seton family did they belong? Davidson's "Inverurie" (pp. 463-468) gives the pedigrees of several branches of the Seton family, but not that of the Disblair branch.

I. John Seton was the founder of the Setons of Disblair. He married Margaret Philp. On 29th June, 1539, John Seton of Disblair and his wife obtained from the Abbot of Lindores a charter of the lands of Easter Disblair and Mill of Cavill, in which they were infeft by Instrument of Sasine dated 14 July, 1539. The family estate appears to have comprised the lands of Easter Disblair, Mill of Cavill and mill lands, and the lands of Lairshill and Seats in the parish of Fintray, and the lands of Melinside in the parish of Culsaumond, all of which were held of the Abbots of Lindores as superiors. Following on a Bull by Pope Paul III., dated 11th July, in the sixth year of his Pontificate, a charter of confirmation was granted in favour of John Seton and his wife Margaret

Philp on 25th August, 1541. John Seton of Disblair died in 1563.

II. William Seton of Disblair appears to have been the son of John Seton and Margaret Philp. He married Margaret Tulydaf. On 5th December, 1564, William Seton obtained from the Abbot of Lindores a Precept of Sasine of the lands of Easter Disblair, Mill of Cavill, and the lands of Melinside. He also obtained from Patrick, commendator of said Abbey, a tack for 19 years of the teind sheaves of said lands, dated 27 November, 1594. William Seton and Margaret Tulydaf had sons of whom the eldest was—

III. William Seton of Easter Disblair. He married Isobel Seton. On 25th February, 1600, he obtained from his father a charter of Easter Disblair and Mill of Cavill, which was confirmed by a Crown Charter dated 6th March, 1600. William Seton was dead before 1st April, 1646, on which date Isobel Seton, designed as his widow, had an action in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court against Mr James Hervie, minister at Upper Machar. They had at least two sons.

1. John Seton,
2. William Seton.

IV. John Seton of Disblair, the elder son, married Margaret Irvine, apparently in 1621. He and his wife obtained from his parents on 13th April, 1621, a Charter of Easter Disblair and Mill of Cavill, and were infeft therein by Instrument of Sasine dated 6th July, 1622. Following on a Contract of Wadset, John Seton, on 27th August, 1623, granted to his brother William a Charter of the Mill of Cavill, redeemable on payment of 2000 merks Scots. On 28th March, 1629, John Seton granted in favour of his father a Disposition of Easter Disblair, Seats, Lairshill, Mill of Cavill and mill lands, and of Melinside, in which his father was infeft by Instrument of Sasine dated 3rd and 5th November, 1629. John Seton predeceased his father, having died before 17th May, 1633, by which date Margaret Irvine, his widow, was married to William Gordon in Melinside. John Seton and his wife do not appear to have had any sons, being survived by three daughters.

1. Isobel Seton,
2. Mary Seton,
3. Margaret Seton.

V. William Seton of Disblair or Easter Disblair, second son of William Seton and his wife Isobel Seton, obtained from his father on 5th June, 1630, a Charter of the family estates, in which he was infeft by Instrument of Sasine, dated 13th and recorded 15th October, 1631. He married—Douglas. He and his father seem to have heavily burdened the estates, and by 27th February, 1658, the lands appear to have passed finally out of the possession of the Setons. On that date, when he served as heir-male to his brother John, William Seton is designed "sometime of Easter Disblair."

J. M. A. W.

St Peter's Cemetery, Aberdeen.

In A.J.N. and Q., Vol. III., page 253, I mentioned that the burial registers covering the period 1730 to 1769 had been lost. It is evident, however, that the cemetery had been in existence as a burial centre before 1730, as shown by the following epitaph copied from a small freestone marker by my friend Mr James Duncan Ewing, the courteous sexton:—

"Here Lys Alexander Webster, junior, schoolmaster, who dep. Feby. the 13, 1724. Elspet Lawrance his spouse" [no date].

Alexander Webster may be the person of that name who graduated Master of Arts at King's College, Aberdeen, 15th June, 1697 ("King's College Officers and Graduates," page 217).

A transcript of the eighteenth century memorials in St Peter's, with notes, would form an interesting chapter in these columns.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Curiosities of the Peerage.

The "Times Literary Supplement" of September 11, in a review of Volume III. of the new edition of "G. E. C.'s" "Complete Peerage," edited by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, has the following:—

Timid reviewers of the two earlier volumes have blamed the footnotes as unkindly and over-sandalous. Taken in the mass, the notes are fair illustration and comment. In the peerage as in the commonalty there have been many more true men than rogues. But that measure of eminence which brings a man's character into a historical footnote is more easily attained by a rogue or a wastrel than by any honest man who has missed greatness. Thus in your peerage for one lord who dies as Chatham died or falls as Dundee fell at Killiecrankie your eye will catch half a dozen such footnotes as those which chronicle the end of the lord who "strangled himself with his cravat upon the bed-tester," of him who died "of a fever got by a surfeit of drinking," or of him who is pinked through the lungs in a tavern scuffle. Eugenists will remark that in some noble houses virtue is, as it were, a hereditary ornament. Other houses will exhibit a pleasing variety of temperaments. Here is a marquess whom the sententious eighteenth century could describe as living but "to indulge the sallies of ungoverned licentiousness, without the interruption of Reflection or Regret," as setting no bounds to his wickedness "but those which are prescribed by the terrors of the law, or the more yielding pandects of modern honour." In a word, a wicked marquess, and one who ruined half the town at his faro tables. Yet this ungoverned peer's son and heir, although a feeble soul, is named as "a religious and delightful man"; of a second son, marquess in his turn, it is written that he, "like his elder brother, was a generous supporter of most of the religious societies

which have, or used to have, their home at Exeter Hall; his name was frequently to be seen side by side with those of Lord Shaftesbury and Lord Chichester in the lists of patrons of good and charitable works, especially such as were endorsed by the evangelical party."

Such a family, sandwiching its vices and its virtues, will survive. But such as the Carhampton Luttrells are doomed from the beginning. Colonel Luttrell of Luttrellstown, pensioned for turning his military coat, begets Simon, Lord Inham and Viscount Carlamp-ton, who, from his place on the Opposition benches, will also have his price for changing. Simon's son will go as his ambassador to the Minister, telling how Lord Carhampton has "desisted from giving any further trouble in "Parliament," a truce which, as the Minister puts it, "he seemed to consider as a valuable consideration which entitled him to an earldom immediately." Yet Simon has his earldom, nevertheless, years before his neighbours at Luttrellstown dig up his grandfather's corpse and break the hated skull with a pickaxe. He has the earl's coronet on his carriage panels, but his son will safely accept his challenge, for the bitter reason that no gentleman would act as second to that nobleman. "An unlovely race" is the editor's comment upon the Luttrells; did ever an earl's daughter drop to such depths of shame as did Lady Elizabeth of the house of Carhampton, who scavenged Augsburg streets, chained to a wheelbarrow, a convicted pickpocket?

Here is your wicked Lord Cassillis, he who twice roasted the commendator of Crossraguel alive, giving Sir Walter material for his *Front-de-bœuf*. A footnote in the braided Scots delightfully describes the earl as "ane particular mammo and ane werry greidy man." Pleasant it is to see the page turn itself and give you the true tale of a peer of Ireland who went out, a Plymouth brother and a missionary, to awaken Bagdad from its hoary errors. His success was embarrassing. He converted an Armenian widow, whose intolerant kinsfolk at once cast forth their Plymouth sister. There was nothing left to be done but to convert her again and make an Irish peeress of her.

Leslie Family.

An authoritative account of the famous "Archangel Leslie," Capuchin, by Mr T. G. Law, himself an ex-priest, was given in the "Scottish Review" of July, 1891 (vol. 17, pp. 78-110).

Scottish Dances.

What are the traditional dances of Scotland? If we are to believe the well-known lines—

Nae cotillon brent new frae France,

But hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys, and reels.

This list is really rather strict; the Scots have not always been so exclusive. In the ballad of

"The Cowkelbie Sow," for instance, which dates from as early as the 15th century, we find enough dances mentioned to fill 80 lines, and among them measures from "Spaine, Italy, Almane, Napillis, and Arragone." Moreover, in "The Boke named the Governour," written by Sir T. Elyot in 1546, "base daunces, bargeynethes, pavyons, turgions, and roundes" are said to be the dances of the day in Scotland. The fact is that many foreign dances came into the country through its close connection with France.

Of the countless dances practised in ancient Scotland only a few remain of which anything is known, and some of them are more curious than important to the historian. One of these was the arduous salmon dance, in which the leaping of the great fish had to be imitated; and others were the ring dance at harvest time, and the ringmore, which seems to have resembled the Russian peasant dances, for in it the performers had almost to touch the ground with their thighs and at the same time to retain their balance. Morris dances too flourished once upon a time in Scotland, as they did in England, while the hornpipe, originally called "sean-trius," but in the decorous 18th century rechristened "Flowers of Edinburgh," was as popular formerly on the north as on the south of the Tweed. When all is said, however, the old saw remains essentially correct, for "strathspeys and reels," to which should be added the sword dance, are the true and indigenous measures of the Scottish people.

The reel, which is found in Denmark as well as in Scotland, has a Scandinavian origin, and, when we take into account the music of the bagpipes to which it is danced, it becomes impossible to say into what dim antiquity its rudimentary forms may not extend, for the music of the pipes, as is well known, is the nearest approach we have in Europe to the music of Asia. According to popular superstition, moreover, it should be more venerable still in age, for when the witches danced it to the air of "Commer goo ye," the Prince of Darkness himself was often their partner. The reel, properly rendered, has always been considered to have the most elegant figuration of all dances, and Hogarth himself accepted it as the realization of his ideal "line of beauty." The strathspey, called after the valley of the Spey, is a slower variant of the reel, and to the music of the strathspey is performed "The Highland Fling," a step which gets its name from the "fling" or kick of a horse.

As interesting as any of the Scottish dances, however, are the sword dances, said by Olaus Magnus to have originated in Norway, where men were used "to dance and skip amongst naked swords and dangerous weapons." From Norway they came to Scotland, by way of the Orkney Islands and Zetland, and there in course of time they lost all vestige of their primitive character as mimic combats, and became mere displays of skill in skipping between crossed swords laid on the ground. In Islay, where they were much practised, the agility of the

dancers was, we read, put to an even severer test. Lighted candles were substituted for swords, and, after avoiding them through the dance, the performers were called upon to extinguish them with a flick of the foot at the end. In Papa Stour, an island of Zetland, however, there lingered for some time—as an interesting note in Scott's "Pirate" tells us—a more elaborate form of sword dancing, which took the shape of a kind of masque. In this St George appears as leader, or "Master," assisted by the other six champions of Christendom. Each of them has a speech and a dance of his own, and then all combine in a figure with swords. It is interesting to note that what is perhaps the oldest piece of music in Scotland, "The Perth Glovers' March," said to go back to 1559, is most probably the music of a sword dance, for it was with a sword-dance that the glovers of Perth, in accordance with their traditions, entertained King Charles I. when he visited their city in 1633.—"Times," September 18.

Rev. Dr William Guild's Mortification and Bursars.

The Rev. William Guild, born 1586, was one of the numerous family of Mathew Guild, armourer or sword-slipper in Aberdeen, by his wife, Marion Robertson. On 9th October, 1603, he had the misfortune to lose his father, but the event did not retard his studies, which were prosecuted with assiduity and success at Marischal College, Aberdeen. Securing licence as a preacher of the gospel on 10th May, 1605, he was ordained minister of the parish of King-Edward in 1608. In the same year he published the first of his many literary works, and speedily became known as an author. In 1610 he married Katherine Rolland, daughter of John Rolland of Disblair. In 1617 he had the good fortune to secure the confidence and friendship of the pious Bishop Andrews of Ely, and Dr Young, Dean of Winchester, through whose influence he was appointed one of the King's chaplains. He was also honoured by the conferment on him of the degree of D.D., then almost unknown in Scotland (Dr How Scott's "Fasti"). A member of the General Assembly convened at Aberdeen in 1617 which resolved that a liturgy should be prepared for Scotland, he was a signatory to the Protestation, with fifty-four others, in support of the Liberties of the Kirk. In 1631 he was translated to the important charge of St Nicholas, Aberdeen, being elected Rector of King's College 1639-44, and Principal on 18th August, 1640. The last mentioned appointment he continued to hold till 1651, when he was displaced by Monk's Military Commissioners. He was also Rector of Marischal College in 1642-43.

(To be continued.)

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

September 1704.

- 2 dito.—To the poore, when I was contracted,*
4 lbs.; and to Alex. Leslie 3 lbs.,
is£7 0 0
- It.—I spent the sd. day at a meiteing of friends
about my sd. contract.....£6 13 0
- 8 dito.—To James Nickell, for a long weigg,
13½ lbs.; and for a gill oyle, 6 shil. £13 13 0
- 10 dito.—For a new hatt, 5 lbs. 14 shil.; and
for a pair stockings 3 lbs., is.....£8 14 0
- 14 dito.—For a table to Robert Moor, being one
oaken ovell table£7 1 6
- 18 dito.—For a pound tobaco, 10 shil.; to James
Nickell for roueing upo my weigg upon
peapers, 3 shil.; and to his man for drinck
money, 6 shil.£0 19 0
- 21 dito.—Payt Janet Saidler, relick of Alex.
Stewart, my half nete man, 6 lbs. 6 shil.
and 8d for the last third part of his fie for
this prst. year£6 13 4
- It.—To Alex. Peirie for tacking out tuo
windous in John Somervail's house, and
mending a pairt of them with new leids, and
mending the rest of windous in the
house£1 12 8
- It.—Payt John Smith four pounds Scots to
complete my sixt pairt of his fie, as boy in
the Midchingle for season of fishing, 1704
years£4 0 0
- It.—To Mr George Aedie, wreitter, in Edur.,
four pounds 7½ shil. qch, I rested him for
signet fies£4 7 4
- It.—For my sixt pairt of sixteine stone of
hempe to oure cabell in the Midchingle for
the seasons of fishing 1705 years.....£7 13 8
- It.—Payt Wm. Simson for a mett of whiete
salt I bought from him for my pairt of the
Midchingle fishing for season 1704
years£2 5 0
- It.—Payt my sixt pairt of four half nets mens
fie to John Smith, is.....£4 4 6
- It.—14 Sept. 1704—My Mrs bought tuo Dor-
nick table cloths and 19 servets, qch, pr.
account comes to about 25 lbs. 16 shil. It.—
she bought a gross of bottells, comes to
19 four-fifth lbs.; It.—13 ells tyken at 6
shil. is 10 lbs. 8 shil. It.—The sd. day I gave
her to buy the sd. things and gt. all che
thought neccassar£74 0 0
- It.—For 8½ ells coirg to lyne my marriage
cloathes, at 18 shil. p. ell, is.....£7 13 4
- It.—Sent south wt. Robert Moor to buy some
things till acc.£20 0 0
- It.—To Geo. Ross in exchange of some
peauter£2 9 0
- It.—For tuo pair shous and a pair slippers to
Wm. Watt to my marriage.....£6 12 0

* Mr Rickart was contracted in marriage with Marjory Gordon, daughter of James Gordon of Fechill, September 4, 1704, the marriage taking place on 3rd October following.

- It.—For a stonder, 2 lbs. 11 shil.; and for
washing some linnens, 17 shil.£3 8 0
- It.—For 3 pounds candle, 15 shil.; and to my
landldy for the moneth Sept. 9 lbs., £9 15 0
- It.—I spent of pocket moy. in the moneth of
Sept., grof. I kept no account.....£6 12 0
- It.—When I was married I gave for the use
of the poore£8 0 0
- To the tuo servant lasses, 6 lbs. 2 shil.; to
the drummer and Wm. Whyt, 3 lbs. 9
shil.£9 11 0
- It.—For 6 table knaives and 6 forks, 5½ lbs.;
for 3½ bolls colls, etc., 5½ lbs.£11 8 4
- It.—For a nightcape, 7½ shil.; and for writeing
my assignatione to Foverain, 14½ shil. £1 2 0
- It.—To Mr Alex. Gordon, advocat, for draueing
my contract of marriage, a Jacobus cost
16 lbs. 8 shil.; and for writeing it to Thos.
Mouet, 2 lbs. 18 shil., is£19 6 0
- It.—1½ stone tallou to mack candles, at 4 lbs.
6 shil, pr. eton, is.....£5 7 6
- It.—For a bouck of beiffe, to salt againe
winter, 8½ lbs.£8 6 8
- It.—To Wm. Duncan, wright, for seaven
cheares, 20 lbs. 6d£20 0 6
- It.—I spent in the moneth of October grof. I
kept no account£5 14 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

1011. WILLIAM TOD, FACTOR.—A very inter-
esting summary of the correspondence of
William Tod (1745-1821), factor to the Duke of
Gordon, was given by Sheriff Rampini in the
"Scottish Review" (vol. 17, p. 133). Where is
the original correspondence?

J. M. BULLOCH.

1012. CHARTER-HOUSE, AND ISLE OF CANDIE.
—Where in Aberdeen were these old places?

G.

1013. .P. STEWART, KIRKHILL.—In 1764 Isobel
Gordon of Kirkhill was served heir to her
brother John, son of Patrick Gordon of Kirk-
hill. What is known of Stewart?

J. M. BULLOCH.

Answers.

1003. MINING DISASTER.—There is no men-
tion in the "Aberdeen Journal" of the disaster
referred to by "W. H."

C.

1010. REV. WILLIAM HAY, MINISTER OF
CRIMOND, 1730-43.—Rev. William Hay was the
son of Thomas Hay, sheriff-clerk of Aberdeen-
shire, and Jean King, his wife.

No. 289.—October 31, 1913.

Paldy Fair.

On the eastern extremity of the Hareshaw [parish of Fordoun]—a long stretch of dreary waste land covered only with heather, whins, and broom, the aspect of which years have done little to change—there is still standing a circle of stones of the kind that antiquaries used to regard as the remains of Druidical temples. Yet, dreary and deserted as this moor may appear, many and strange are the scenes that have been enacted there since the Druid took his departure. Over long centuries there have been at least three days in every year when it has presented an animated spectacle. These days are when the sheep, cattle, and horse markets of Paldy Fair (so called in honour of the patron saint, Palladius) are held, namely, on the first Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday after the first Tuesday in July of Old Style. The markets have been held from time immemorial.

At fairs in country towns and villages some of those travelling gaudily painted caravans, hailing from the great centres of the south, usually put in appearance, with their company of players or acrobatic performers, or their curious collection of exhibits—giants and dwarfs, or mayhap some extraordinary woman "who could lift a stithy with the hair of her head, and take her supper of real fire, composed of pitch, tar, and brimstone"! But at Paldy Fair those wonderful institutions were generally conspicuous by their absence. For one thing the access was difficult. It must not, however, be supposed that there was wanting sufficient variety of talent to entertain and amuse the heterogeneous crowd assembled on the moor. There were the vintners' tents, set up with the regularity of a military encampment, with blazing fires behind, and broth pots suspended from tripods, with smiling damsels ready to ladle out the boiling contents, or measure out a gill or half-mutchkin according to tastes required.

There was poet John Milne, of Livet Glen, like Homer of old, and Blind Harry of more modern days, reciting his own compositions, and extolling the occupation of the ploughman as superior to that of every other craft or calling. There was Singing Willie, too, with his tasselled, knotted and gnarled, and altogether curiously-fashioned walking-stick, drawing out his effusions with nasal twang, and trying to provoke mirth by occasionally piecing in allusions to local incidents touching some "dainty" chiel or "bonnie lass"; but, compared to the minstrel from Livet Glen, Willie was, morally and intellectually, on a low platform. Robbie Stracathro, broad and short, in weather-beaten habiliments, was also there, piping such music

as he could through his tin whistle. Robbie was an innocent wanderer, who turned up at most fairs in the county, and always met with kindly treatment. Being asked in this market one day whether he had got his dinner he gave this laconic reply—

Wi' lits o' beef,
An' eups o' kail;
An' bits o' bread,
An' draps o' ale;
Fat aething, fat ither,
I've made a dinner o't.

There were blind fiddlers, and pipers, clad in the garb of Rob Roy. There were vendors of Belfast Almanacs—then, be it remarked, an essential article in every country household. There were shooting galleries, with glib tongues doing their best to tempt the onlooker, as if the bag of hazel nuts in store for the prizeman was not in itself sufficient allurements. Add to this catalogue the usual sprinkling of legless and otherwise defective and mis-shapen specimens, who, by hook or crook, had got themselves transported thither—some in their carriage drawn by a couple of panting dogs—and you have a tolerably accurate summary of the foreign elements mingled in the composition of a Paldy Fair Market.

Hither dealers in sheep, cattle, or horses congregated from every parish in the county, as also from Forfarshire, and across the hills from the upper regions of Deeside. We have heard of the presence of "the rough tykes" of Tarland, with boxing propensities, but whether the hardy sons of the district were deserving such an appellation we do not pretend to say. Young men resorted hither to engage for harvest work. Shoemakers, saddlers, and other craftsmen turned out to collect accounts, while dealers in turnip seeds and other specialties appeared to solicit fresh orders. Men are socially inclined, and it was but on rare occasions that such an opportunity for indulging the inclination presented itself. Here were scope and variety, fresh air, and glorious July weather. Need it be wondered that before sunset various methods of settling accounts had been adopted, and that on the field some veterans were left for the time "hors de combat"?

Such was Paldy Fair. It is upwards of forty years since the writer set foot in it. The railway system is always a revolutionary force. Its extension through the Mearns has changed the character and diminished the importance of this historic market, as it has radically affected other markets similarly situated. The changes are all for the better, and though there may be a kind of melancholy pleasure in musing over the days that are past, the subject is not one for tears. At the time when we recall the moor of Paldy Fair, there was but one solitary tenement upon it—a humble cot, occupied by two ancient dames, who have long since departed this life, leaving none of that romance about their names which attaches to

those of Betsy Bell, and Mary Gray, two bonnie lasses celebrated in song.—"The Parish of Fordoun," by Charles A. Mollyson (Aberdeen, 1893).

The Gordon Highlanders—Their Origin.

Mr John Malcolm Bulloch has furnished another and important contribution to "Gordonology" in a brochure of 40 pages, "The Gordon Highlanders: The History of Their Origin," to which is appended a transcript of the first official Muster from the Muster Roll of 1794, now at the Castlehill Barracks, Aberdeen, made by Mr John Milne, LL.D., Aberdeen. The regiment was raised in 1794 by Alexander, the fourth Duke of Gordon, in view of the menace of this country by France; and from an examination of the military documents preserved at Gordon Castle Mr Bulloch has been enabled to give an interesting account of the difficulties that beset the task of enrolling the regiment. One of the chief of these difficulties was the raising of another regiment in Aberdeenshire at the same time, for which authority had been granted to Colonel Alexander Hay of Rannes. Captain Finkason, who recruited for the Duke's regiment at Aberdeen, had evidently a hard job of it, complaining on one occasion that "The whole town high and low are at work for the Aberdeenshire Regiment." The Gordons, however, were ultimately embodied, 750 strong, at Aberdeen on June 24—"a red-letter day in the military history of the north," says Mr Bulloch, "for it was the date chosen for laying the foundation-stone of the barracks on the Castlehill, which remains to this day the depot of the regiment, and still shelters the precious "description register" giving full particulars of the first men to enter the Gordons." It is curious to note that comparatively few men of the name of Gordon enlisted, although the Gordon country was well represented. In fact, they numbered only 16. Altogether 357 different surnames appear in the list, among them being 247 "Macs." The most numerous surnames are Macdonald, 39; Macpherson, 35; and Cameron, 35. When we turn to occupations we find labourers topping the list with 437, the next in order being weavers—those were the days of the village hand-loom weaver—174; tailors, 39; and shoemakers, 30. Altogether 82 different occupations were represented, among them being a Sheriff officer, a sailor, an excise officer, and an apothecary. Physically, the "Gordons" of those days were not very striking; for Mr Bulloch states that the average height was 5ft. 3½in., whereas in 1911 the average height of recruits for the British Army, excluding those under 18, was 5ft. 6.2in.

Here, as elsewhere, Mr Bulloch expresses himself as sceptical of the traditional story that the Duchess of Gordon, the celebrated

Jane Maxwell, got the men by giving them a kiss and a guinea. He is well aware, he says, that the regiment treasures the curious diced bonnet in which her grace is said to have gone forth on her recruiting expeditions, and that there is preserved at Gordon Castle a handsome flag (6ft. 3in. by 5ft. 10in.) said to have been made for her grace in the recruiting of the 2nd Battalion in 1803. But the fact remains that there is not a single reference in the scores of letters dealing with the recruiting to bear out the story.

"In any case it is certain that her grace could not have got a drummer, much less a full-blown private, for a guinea, even if she had kissed him. Indeed, the experience of the Marquis [of Huntly, the Duke's son, the first commander of the regiment] in getting men was far more severe than anything his father had encountered [in raising regiments previously]. The latter had gone the length of three guineas for the Northern Fencibles in the previous year, but that was no good whatever in the case of the Gordons, for the simple reason that while soldiering in the Fencibles was a mere interlude in a man's career, it became his life-work in a regular regiment like the Gordons. The Government itself offered five guineas, but even that was not enough, and it had to be supplemented by the Marquis from the price of commissions."

In this way, provision was made for the bounty rising to as high a figure as £26 14s for each man, but apparently the individual bounty given never quite reached that sum, though in not a few cases it approached very near it. Even when he captured his men, the Marquis had to propitiate them in various ways, and in certain cases even to increase the bounty. There is no resisting Mr Bulloch's conclusion that "It was essentially true of recruiting in those days that every man had his price." There was trouble, too, about allotting commissions—"the difficulty was not to get officers, but to winnow them, for the applications were far in excess of the vacancies."

The brochure is otherwise noticeable for a detailed list of Mr Bulloch's many and varied articles on "the military contribution of the north-east of Scotland to the nation" which have appeared in newspapers and other publications during the last five-and-twenty years.

Q.

The "Goodman's" Croft.

In Forgue, as in many other parts of Scotland, the arable land of the parish was not all taken advantage of, partly owing to the poverty of the husbandmen, and partly to a belief in the power of supernatural agency. The idea of dedicating a piece of land, "for luck," as it were, to the Gudeman, alias the Devil, and of allowing it to lie out of crop, was carried to such an extent in "Garioch and

diverse parts of the country" that, with the view of increasing the supply of food, and to crush "the horrible superstition," the Church memorialised the Legislature to take steps to compel the tilling of the whole available soil of the country (Booke of Universal Kirk, 834).

Whether Parliament moved in the matter is not so certain as that, during the spring of the year in which Mr Massie was appointed schoolmaster of Forgue [1650], Normand Leslie (? Irving) and James Tuicks in the Muirtoun, were both charged before the kirk-session with having "given away a fauld to yo guidman, as they called him"! Both admitted the charge, and "confest yt they went to a fauld and promesit to let it ly onlaboured als lang as they possessit yr talkis, and in testificatioun yrof they did cast some stones in ower ye dyk of yo fauld"; also that their object in dedicating the piece of land to the "gudeman" was morely "to essay if that might be the means to causs there beasts to stand," or in other words to live, many of their cattle having no doubt fallen victims to disease and death from want of proper food and shelter.—Jervise's "Epitaphs," II., 182-3.

George Hacket, Schoolmaster, Rathen.

George Hacket, schoolmaster, Rathen, witnessed the following baptisms:—(1) With Alexander Brow in Rathen, the baptism of Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Lawtie, parish of Fraserburgh, 6th April, 1718; (2) with Alexander Cardnoe, in Kirktown, the baptism of John, son of Patrick Blair, in Newton, 17th April, 1718; (3) with John Birnie, Auchiries, the baptism of Isabel, daughter of John Bisset, in Auchiries, 10th October, 1718; and (4) with George Cardno, the baptism of George, son of James Watt, in Ardmakaran.—(Rathen Register.)

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Flodden Traditions of Selkirk.

In view of the unveiling of a Flodden memorial at Selkirk on June 13, the "Scotsman" of May 15 had a severely critical article, initialed "T. C. B.," completely destructive of the traditions associating Selkirk with the battle of Flodden. These traditions are to the effect that eighty well-armed men from the burgh of Selkirk, commanded by the Town Clerk, Schir William Bryden, were in James IV.'s army, and were all cut to pieces, except the Town Clerk, who alone returned, bringing with him one of the English banners and a halbert axe, "which are yearly carried before the magistrates at the riding of their common and other public weapons-hawings." "It would not be easy," says the article, "to find a more instructive example of the growth of legend

round one simple fact than the gradual accretion of stories concerning the contingent of fighting men from Selkirk who accompanied King James IV. on his last and fatal expedition across the Border." The "stories" are really traceable to certain MSS. in the Advocates' Library of Edinburgh, written by one Hodge about 1722, although, as a matter of fact, during the two centuries that followed the battle there is absolutely no allusion either in history, romance, or ballad to Selkirk's place or fortunes in the fight. The critic deals seriatim with the various legends, his remarks culminating in the following passage—

"Hodge, or Hodge's informant, was the first and the most brilliantly original of the liars about Selkirk and Flodden, but he has had hosts of imitators. Every literary visitor, every guide-compiler, every local poet seems to have made a point of adding to the pile of nonsense or varying it in some way or other. Perhaps the most conspicuous example is the mass of imaginative fiction that has clustered round a tattered flag, which is fondly believed by enthusiastic Souters to have been captured by Flodden and brought home by the solitary survivor. But they have ungratefully kicked the original captor, Sir William Bryden, out of the play, and substituted another solitary survivor of the name of Fletcher, whose historical identity is almost as assured as that of Jack the Giant Killer. To the halbert axe, which Hodge says was brought back with the flag, the Souters have given like ignominious treatment. Though still carried before the magistrates, the halberts (there are two really) are paid no attention to, all worship being concentrated on the flag, carefully preserved in a glass frame in the public reading-room. A moment's glance at it by anyone who knows about such things is enough. It was never borne on the field of battle; and the two shuttles plainly visible on it show conclusively that its ancient name of the 'Weavers' Dishelout' must have been nearer the truth than its now proud title of 'The Flodden Flag.'"

Quaint Rhyming Inscription.

The following quaint rhyming inscription on a tombstone in the churchyard of Leochel is reproduced from Alexander Inkson McConochie's "Donside"—

Here lyes Peter Milner, a sober man,
Who never us'd to curse nor ban,
Elizabeth Smith, she was his wife,
He had no other all his life.
He died in July, 1784,
Aged 77, or little more.
And she in July, 1779,
Years 53 was her lifetime;
With Robert and Jean their children dear,
And Elizabeth Milner and Janet Fraser,
Their grandchildren lies here;
In Rumble they lived just near by,
And in this place there dust doth lye.

Paraphrase of 1 Corinthians, Chapter xiii.

Under the title of "The Song of Love," a clever and very successful paraphrase in sapphics of 1 Corinthians, chap. xiii., by E. Sutton, appears in the September number of "Scribner's Magazine." It is accompanied by this note:—"Some years ago, Dean West, of Princeton, told his class in Catullus that the finest example he knew of a hendecasyllabic in English was that which could be formed from the first line of 1 Cor. xiii. by omitting the word 'of' before the word 'angels.' To the present writer, ever since, an elusive, imperfect cadence—the haunting ghost of a Greek rhythm—has seemed to underlie the entire chapter." The paraphrase is as follows:—

Though I speak with the tongues of men and
angels,
Hold I the keys of Mystery and Knowledge,
Have I not Love, though I could move the
mountains,
Yet am I nothing.

Yea, though to feed the poor I give my riches,
Yield up my body to the flame of martyrs,
Loveless, I am an empty sound and brazen,
A smitten cymbal.

Love is long-suffering and dwells with Kind-
ness,
Ervieth not, nor vaunteth her of nothing,
Knoweth not Vanity nor Pride uplifted,
For she is lowly.

Love draweth back, nor doth behave unseemly,
Seeketh not self but toiled for another;
Love is not easily provoked to anger,
Thinketh no evil.

Love beareth all nor faints beneath the burden,
Believeth all (her faith is like a pillar),
Hopeth—for Faith and Hope are but her
daughters—
Endureth all things.

Love faileth not, though dust are tongues and
learning,
Love is the Vision that surpasseth Knowledge,
Love is the Crown, when we are freed from
fetters
And done with blindness.

For though we walk now all uncomprehending,
See as through mist or through a glass be-
clouded,
Then shall we know as we are known of
Heaven,
And of the Father.

And here abideth for our help and healing
Faith, Hope, and Love, the Angels of the
Highway.
Two are the Wings of Time, one flames Eternal,
Love Everlasting.

The Paisley Shawl.

AN EXTINCT SCOTTISH INDUSTRY.

In its "textile number of September 22," the "Times" had the following—

There can be no dispute as to the origin of the Paisley harness shawl. Conjecture must be content to find reasons for the change in fashion which killed a thriving industry and made the Paisley shawl extinct save in collections.

The historian of the town has told the story of the rise and fall of the industry and of the men who made it. The shawl was evolved by a slow process of development. In the first place, patterns were sewn on plain fabrics by the Paisley weavers, and not till a later date were figures woven into the cloth. At the close of the 18th century the Paisley weavers reached their highest point of skill and applied their craftsmanship to the production of what afterwards became famous as the Paisley shawl, which may be defined as harness work in which there is an attempt to reproduce in the loom the effects wrought by the needle in the Indian shawl. The Indian shawl was of two varieties, a patchwork shawl and the true Cashmere, the latter a combination of needle and loom work in which the weft threads instead of being in one continuous line from side to side of the loom were sewn in by the weaver in short lengths.

Many kinds of shawl were produced in damask, crepe, canton, and chenille, but the introduction of what afterwards came to be known as the real Paisley shawl may be assigned to the end of the second decade of the 19th century. For the production of this article it was necessary to use yarns which had been specially prepared. The warp consisted of fine silk, around which was spun a coating of the finest cashmere wool. For the weft woollen yarn or botany worsted was employed. The setting of the loom must have been a serious business; the Jacquard appliances had not at that time been invented and cards were not used. Instead, the shawl was woven face downwards, and all that the unfortunate weaver had to guide him was a confused mass of floating threads, calling for the closest attention if the work was to be properly done. The dyeing was a source of trouble, owing to the custom of having at each end a parti-coloured finish. This led to a great development of the art of dyeing in Paisley, which became a recognised school of dyeing, attracting students from other centres of the textile trade.

The "shawl" thus made had a great vogue, and was almost universally selected as a present not only for weddings, but on many other occasions. Those who are fortunate enough to possess such shawls, or who have had the opportunity of inspecting the fine examples to be found in public collections, cannot fail to recognise the beauty of many of the patterns employed and the great skill in weaving shown

by the old craftsmen of Paisley. It is stated that by the year 1834 the annual value of the trade in Paisley shawls reached a total of £1,000,000—and this was not the high-water mark of the trade. In its final form these beautiful shawls were made reversible, having a pattern on both sides, and large numbers of such shawls were made in the second half of the nineteenth century. Queen Victoria was a great admirer of the work of the Paisley craftsmen, and encouraged the industry over a considerable period by regular purchases, giving away a great many in the form of presents. Fashion, however, proved too strong even for the patronage of the Queen, and the trade languished to the point of extinction. Finally, the skilled craftsmen who have woven these beautiful fabrics had to seek elsewhere to find a market for their industry. They turned to cotton, and it was their labour which laid the foundations of the cotton-thread industry with which Paisley is now associated.

Rev. Dr William Guild's Mortification and Bursars.

(Continued.)

The outstanding features in the career of Dr Guild, not already noticed, may be summarised thus:—

1631. Acquired the Trinity Friars place in Shiprow "to be ane hospitall for decayit craftsmen." To enable the buildings to be put in a state of repair he secured various subscriptions, including an annuity of £100 Scots from King Charles I., and 1000 merks Scots (£55 11s 1d stg.) from Aberdeen Town Council.

1632. Acquired house in the Broadgate for an entrance to Marischal College and Greyfriars Church.

1632. Gave £100 Scots for behoof of a minister at Footdee.

1633. Restored Greyfriars Church and made it fit for services.

1641. Resigned charge of St Nicholas Church.

1655. Bequeathed to the Crafts of Aberdeen 5000 merks Scots for the maintenance and support of three "poore boyes," sons of craftsmen at Marischal College or alternatively (if preferred by his heirs) his dwelling-house as in the Castlegate, the said house if handed over to be called the "Bursars' House," and it being expressly stipulated that the said bursars when laured should be taken bound "for ye benefit received when God enables ym to add to ye mortification."

1657. Bequeathed 7000 merks Scots (£388 17s 9d) to the Town Council and Session to be secured on land "the yeerlie profite therof to come to the sustentione of poore orphanes to hold them at schooles or trades."

(To be Continued.)

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

November 1704.

- 3 dito.—To Wm. Lindsay seerventic pundis, four shill. Scots, in pairt of payt. of a disson of silver spoons he made to me, qch. weight thertie wnces, beat one drope, qch. wt. 14 2-5 lbs. for the fashion comes to 110 lbs. 4 shill., of qch. I gave him 40 lbs. worth of bul-lion, and to Wm. Lindsays lads of drinck money 14½ shill., mackes.....£70 18 6
- 3 dito.—For a syde of beiffe, 4 lbs.; and to my wife to buy oyr. necessars, 2 lbs., is£6 0 0
- 3 dito.—For solling a pair shous, 12 shill.; and for a pund of tobacco, 10 shill.£1 2 0
- 3 dito.—For three bolls of coalls at 1 lib. 12 shill. pr. bolle, and for cariage yrof., 6 shill., is£5 2 0
- 7 dito.—Payt my lew and teind of my half-net in the Midchingle for season 1704, £12 18 2
- It.—Wpon the 10 and 17th, qch. is tuo weicks tyme, given to my wife to buy necessars to the house, 4 lbs.; and for mending the spitt and raxes wt. new iron, 1 1-5 lbs.; and for tuo heaters for linnen cloths, 12 shill., mackes£5 16 0
- 15.—Payt James Hardie, smith, ane account for same worcke, qch. is£0 15 0
- 27 dito.—Payt to Robert Moor, 25 lbs. 12½ shill. as the ballance of ane account of some plenishing I sent south with him be commissi-on in October last, pr. particular account payt and discharged the sd. day.....£26 12 6
- 24 dito.—Given to my wife to buy necessars to the house the sd. day and since the 17 instant£6 5 0
- 24 dito.—For t[w]elwe ells of tuedlin for servets, at 7 shill. pr. ell£4 4 0
- 29 dito.—To Margit John for serving my cham-[ber] from Wits. till I was married...£0 14 6
- It.—I spent in the sd. moneth of pocket moy. grof. I kept no account.....£3 6 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

1014. TYRRE FAMILY OF DUNNIDEER, AND TYRRE FAMILY OF DRUMKILBO (PERTHSHIRE).—Would readers possessing any portraits, or knowing of MSS. or any published matter bearing upon the genealogy or history of either of these families, or individual members thereof, please communicate with me?

F. B. DE BERTODANO.

Holms Hill House,
Barnet, Herts.

1015. GAVIN CROOKSHANK, SHIPMASTER. — According to the Brouchdearg MS., two sons of John Farquharson of Inverey, the "Black Colonel," by his second marriage, "were preutices to Gavin Crookshank, who sailed from Aberdeen, and was no more heard of." Can any readers supply information about Crookshank, whose disappearance would be somewhere about the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century? In query 662, of 5th May, 1911, a John Crookshank, shipmaster in Aberdeen in 1737, is mentioned; perhaps he was related to Gavin.

A. M. M.

1016. OLD SCOTTISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. — Where could a copy of the book on the above be obtained?

W. L. H.

1017. LEITH FAMILY. — Is there any printed history or genealogy of the Leiths, of Aberdeenshire? I want to know something of the Overhall, Lickleyhead, and Leith-Hall families, and their connection with each other. Who was "Mr William Leith" whose daughter Jean was wife of James Farquharson of Balmoral in 1733?

A. M. M.

Answers.

1006. ROY'S WIFE OF ALDIVALLOCH. — The version of "Roy's Wife" which Mr Bulloch wants is contained in the "Buchan MSS." in the British Museum. It was printed as a footnote in Dr Charles Mackay's "Book of Scottish Songs" (1854), p. 64. The first verse runs—

Davie Gordon in Kirktown
And Tibbie Stewart o' Aldivalloch,
Sae merrily's they play'd the loon
As they sat in the braes o' Balloch.

Six verses in all, with chorus, taken down from tradition about 1828-9.

W.

1012. CHARTER HOUSE AND ISLE OF CANDIE. — In the eighteenth century a building known as Charter House stood on the east side of Broad Street. I have no notes on the Isle of Candie.

R.

No. 290.—November 7, 1913.

A Mysterious Horning.

Dr Cramond, in his famous attack on the Duke of Fife's pedigree, laid much stress on a passage from *The Banffshire Hornings* (vol. iii., folio 281), in which reference is made to "umqll Adam Duff in Cluniebeg." The document was a very invalid one to found on.

The letters of horning bear no date of signeting at Edinburgh, or production at Banff, and do not bear to have been "executed" on the persons named. Several blank pages follow, and the first of the following entries is dated at Banff, 24th August, 1652. The entry immediately preceding is dated 17th September, 1649.

It was somewhat disingenuous in Cramond to say nothing about the credibility of the entry. How an incomplete entry got into the Register one cannot conceive. In its present state, it has no legal validity, and very little historical value.

The Banff Hornings show the real Adam Duff in 1611 at Ardene, in 1627 at Miln of Auchindoun, etc., in 1652, etc., at Clunybeg. This entry of 1649 would be all right if "uniquhill" were omitted, and that seems the simplest way of correcting the entry; but if "umqll" be found correct, Mr Stephen Ree, who has copied the entry, says he is persuaded that "Cluniebeg" will be found wrong. There were about the supposed date in Edindiach (which is in the parish of Gartly) Duffs, who belonged to the early Duffs of Drummuir, and the two men may be of them. In any case, the entry which Dr Cramond found so convenient from his point of view is valueless. The horning, which contains many names, runs—

"Charles etc. . . . Forsameikle as it is humble meaned and shosen to us be our lovit Thomas Spence in Edindiach upon John Gordon of Achinhandock, William Gordon, his ucle, James Gordon brother to Achinhandock, John Gordon of Park and Patrick Gordon, his naturall sone, Patrick Gordon of Glenbucket, John Gordon of Walkmilne, Alexr Gordon, brother to Craighead, Adam and James Duffe, sones lawfull to umqll Adam Duff in Cluniebeg, John Gordon in Drunderge, James Gordon, brother to Beldornie, Walter Gordon, his brother, John Gordon, sone to Beldornie, Thomas Gordon, sone to Adam Gordon, John Alexr and Robert Gordones, sones to Adam Gordone sumtyme in Belchirie, Duncan and Patrick Grants, cusein germans to Beldornie, Alexr. Gordon, sone lawfull to umqll Alexr Gordon of Badinoch, Robert William and John Coldors, sones lawfull to George Calder of Aswanlie, John Gordon of Innermarkie, Alexr. and John Gordons, his sones, Alexr. Ogilvie, brother to William Ogilvie

William

Hay, brother to the goodman of Ranes, Alexr Gordon of Cairnborrow, John Gordon, his sone, John Gordon of Antloch and John and William Gordones, his sones, who haveing concaved and deadlie hatrent, rankor and envyous causes against the said complenar they be themselves, their servants, complices and others in their names, of their causing . . . daylie and continuallie boastes and minaces, invades and persewes the said complenar for his bodilie harme and slaughter . . . Lykas the said John Gordon of Achinhandock and remanent persones . . . troubles molests and oppresses the said complenar in the peaceable possession . . . of his lands . . . Our will is . . . that ye pass and take the said complenars oath that he dreads the said John Gordon of Achinhandock . . . and charge them to find sufficient cautionerie, couertie and lawborrowes."

Lord Monboddo.

THE ECCENTRIC SCOTTISH JUDGE AND
DR JOHNSON.

In the north-east corner of the Howo of the Mearns, fully a mile from the village of Auchinblae, stands Monboddo House, pleasantly situated amid woods. The house, with the adjoining estate, now is, and for long has been, in the possession of a family of the name of Burnett, a branch of the Burnetts of Leys. It is more particularly associated, however, with the most remarkable member of the family, the learned but eccentric Scottish Judge, Lord Monboddo. Another feature of interest attaches to Monboddo House. Dr Samuel Johnson visited it a little over a hundred and forty years ago—to be precise, on the 21st August, 1773.

The famous lexicographer and his faithful henchman, James Boswell, had just set out on their memorable tour through Scotland, and were on their way from Montrose to Aberdeen, when they decided to make a detour and call upon Lord Monboddo. "The magnetism of his conversation," says Dr Johnson, "easily drew us out of our way, and the entertainment which we received would have been a sufficient recompense for a much greater deviation." Boswell records that Johnson and he, journeying from Laurencekirk to Monboddo, drove over a wild moor—"It rained, and the scene was somewhat dreary. Dr Johnson repeated, with solemn emphasis, Macbeth's speech on meeting the witches." Part of the road they followed can still be traced, but the "wild moor" has been converted into a fertile plain, and the scene has now quite a cheerful aspect, redolent of comfort and rural felicity.

Monboddo's domain has undergone a change similarly striking. Boswell describes it as "a wretched place, wild and naked, with a poor old house; though, if I recollect right, there are two turrets which mark an old baron's residence." The unpretentious dwelling thus pictured has now become absorbed in a hand-

some mansion of the Scottish baronial type of architecture, with a conspicuous round tower, which was erected in 1866-7. The old house, however, was interfered with as little as possible. The two turrets remain, as does also—now peeping out from an ivy-covered wall—the coat-of-arms of the Douglasses, with the initials R.I., E.D. (standing for Robert Irvine and Elizabeth Douglas) and the date 1635.

Looking upon this old shield, we cannot help recalling how Lord Monboddo directed the attention of his distinguished visitors to it, mentioning that his great-grandmother was of the Douglas family, whereupon ensued the famous colloquy:—

"In such houses," said Monboddo, "our ancestors lived, who were better men than we."

"No, no, my Lord," said Dr Johnson; "we are as strong as they, and a great deal wiser."

Boswell was afraid there would have been a violent altercation between the two "in the very close, before we got into the house," but it was avoided by Monboddo's politeness. The close or courtyard is still to the fore. In Johnson's time, the entrance to the house very evidently opened from it, but the close is now at the back of the house. On one of the walls rising from it is a coat-of-arms of the Burnett family, with the motto "Quæ vernant crescent."

WHERE JOHNSON, BOSWELL, AND MONBODDO DINED.

The principal internal feature of the old house is the dining-room, the appearance of which has been little altered since Lord Monboddo's time. It is a charming, old-fashioned room, low in the ceiling, and with wainscotted walls; and the only fault to be found with it is that it is rather dimly lighted, the windows being small. On the occasion of a recent visit—made, curiously enough, though by mere accident, on the day after the anniversary before indicated—we were courteously entertained to lunch by a well-known Aberdeen lawyer, who has been tenant of the house for several years, and it was an exceptional pleasure to enjoy a meal in the room in which Johnson, Boswell, and Monboddo had feasted and conversed, our talk, naturally, being very much about those literary giants of a past age.

The other rooms of the old house are of no note—are devoted mainly to the kitchen and servants' accommodation; and a spiral staircase, of course, is nothing unusual. The library is housed (temporarily) in one of the rooms of this old part. It comprises books which belonged to Lord Monboddo. Conspicuous among these are copies of his lordship's own works, "The Origin and Progress of Language" and "Antient Metaphysics," but the most interesting volume is a copy of Dr Johnson's "Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland" (1775), bearing the following inscription in Boswell's handwriting:—

"This book was sent to me by the Author, Dr Samuel Johnson, to be presented to Lord Monboddo."
"JAMES BOSWELL."

It may be remembered that Boswell told Monboddo that he was to have a copy of the "Journey" from the author, and thereupon Monboddo "boggled that might be marked on it."

The entrance hall which connects the old house with the modern mansion contains a number of pictures, engravings, and old prints, some of them very curious. Among them are a striking bust portrait of Lord Monboddo and a picture of his younger daughter, Elizabeth Burnett, gracefully posed in a sylvan scene. This painting is by Nasmyth, and both pictures were reproduced in a New Spalding Club volume a few years ago.

Miss Burnett was a young lady of surpassing beauty, one of the ornaments of Edinburgh society. She captivated Burns, who was frequently a guest at Lord Monboddo's house, and he extolled "Fair Burnet" in poetry and raved about her in prose (the poet spelled the lady's name with a single "t"). "There has not been," he wrote, "anything nearly like her in all the combinations of beauty, grace, and goodness the great Creator has formed, since Milton's Eve on the first day of her existence." Her early death (she died when only 25) drew from him a tender effusion, beginning:—

"Life ne'er exulted in so rich a prize
As Burnet, lovely from her native skies;
Nor envious death so triumph'd in a blow,
As that which laid th' accomplished Burnet low."

Miss Burnett's accomplishments included that of drawing, and three of her pictures (apparently ink drawings) are preserved at Monboddo—one of them a copy of Sir Joshua Reynolds's "The Fortune Teller," the others copies of "The Gamesters" and "Credulous Lady and Astrologer."

MONBODDO'S BATH.

There is a delightful rose garden at Monboddo, which, however, has no antiquarian flavour about it, but is due to the excellent taste in horticulture of the present occupier. Crossing the lawn that encloses it, we descended by a few well-worn steps into a wooded dell through which a burn meanders, and then came upon Lord Monboddo's bath. It is a stone and lime structure, about 12 feet long by 8 feet wide, now wholly neglected, the gaping roof being held together by the intertwining ivy. The bath, which is of brick, had occupied half the interior area, and had been fed by a diversion from the burn. Here, Lord Monboddo bathed every morning, summer and winter, when in residence at Monboddo.

In using this bath, rude as it is, he anticipated the hygienic practice of a later generation, just as, in some of his philosophic conceptions and conclusions, he foreshadowed the evolutionary theory that now prevails. He told Boswell that he awoke every morning at four o'clock, and then for his health got up and walked in his room naked, with the window open, which he called "an air bath," after which he went to bed again, and slept two

hours more. On this performance Johnson made the caustic comment—"I suppose, sir, there is no more in it than this, he awakes at four, and cannot sleep till he chills himself, and makes the warmth of the bed a grateful sensation."

To moderns, this is really the common-sense of the matter; but that only goes to show that Lord Monboddo's alleged eccentricities had method in them—had, at least, a reasonable basis. He lived much in the open air, which all sensible people now recognise as the best means of preserving health, and he was very fond of riding, one of the most health-giving of all exercises. He was prejudiced against other forms of locomotion—one wonders what would have been his feelings to-day! He would never enter a stage coach or be in what he called a "box" carriage, holding tenaciously to the opinion that the true position of man was to be on a horse's back, not to be dragged by a horse behind its tail. So when he paid his annual visit to London, he always rode on horseback; and he continued his equestrian journeys to and from the Metropolis until he was eighty years of age. As a northern poet sings of an entirely different character—

"There's nae sic men a-makin' noo!"

Few other memorials of Lord Monboddo exist at Monboddo House. Beyond a paddock at the rear of the mansion is the old garden, with a sun-dial dated 1774; and in the paddock itself is a dovecot, which, however, may possibly be later than Lord Monboddo's time. It is a rather elaborate erection, lined all round the inside with stone shelves for the pigeons, divided into rectangular sections or cells, of which there are fully 700.

"FARMER BURNETT."

Monboddo, with its environs, is suffused with the memory of the judge and philosopher who, when there, divested himself of all the pretensions to which his judicial position and his literary eminence entitled him, and was content to fill the simple but eminently manly role of "Farmer Burnett," as he was pleased to call himself. When Johnson and Boswell visited him, he "was drest in a rustick suit, and wore a little round hat," and he declared that his guests should have "his family dinner, a farmer's dinner." Presumably, the meal did not fully appease Johnson's voracious appetite, for he remarked, "I have done greater feats with my knife than this," though Boswell adds, with just a touch of sarcasm, that the valiant trencherman "had eaten a very hearty dinner."

Lord Monboddo, at any rate, whatever may have been his peculiarities and however eccentric his views, was an admirable landlord. His rent-roll was small, his property seldom yielding him more than £300 a year, but he never raised a rent, and he never dismissed a poor tenant to make way for one who would pay more.

Of his other characteristics, and particularly of his philosophical speculations, there is no

occasion here to speak. From Boswell's *Life of Johnson* we learn that he maintained the superiority of the savage life over that of civilised man; that he regarded the ancient Egyptians, with all their learning and all their arts, as not only black but woolly-haired; and that he believed that human beings were born with tails. This last belief excited witticisms innumerable. Dean Ramsay tells a story of Lord Kames yielding precedence to Lord Monboddo, with the remark—"You must walk first that I may see your tail"; and Lord Neaves dedicated one of his humorous songs to "The Memory of Monboddo," of which these lines will serve as a specimen:—

"The rise of Man he loved to trace
Up to the very pod, O!
And in Baboons our parent race
Was found by old Monboddo.

* * * * *

"Though Darwin now proclaim the law,
And spread it far abroad, O!
The man who first the secret saw
Was honest old Monboddo."

But, with all his peculiarities, Lord Monboddo stands out, as Professor Knight said, "A conspicuous, if not a monumental figure in the group of remarkable Scotsmen belonging to the eighteenth century." It may be a matter of regret perhaps, but hardly of surprise, that the friendly relations between him and Dr Johnson, which were manifested on the latter's visit to Monboddo House, did not endure. Poor "Bozzy" had too often to record how Johnson mocked at Monboddo's views, and was "afraid Monboddo does not know that he is talking nonsense." On the other hand, he had to remonstrate with Monboddo for speaking and writing of Dr Johnson in an abusive manner; and at last he had sorrowfully to note that, at a London dinner party in 1784, Lord Monboddo avoided any communication with Dr Johnson. The cause of estrangement is not far to seek. Those two men, each with a marked individuality, and stubbornly prepossessed in favour of his own views, came into conflict over ideas; and antagonism of opinion very often leads to personal repulsion. Leslie Stephen correctly diagnosed the situation when he described Lord Monboddo as "a man of real ability, though the proprietor of crotchets as eccentric as Johnson's, and consequently divided from him by strong mutual prejudices."—"R. A." in the "Weekly Scotsman," September 27.

"Aberdeen" and "Old Aberdeen."

A new and rather novel turn has been given to the controversy about whether Aberdeen or Old Aberdeen is the older, by Mr George Eyre-Todd in an article on Aberdeen as a "Place to See," in the "Scottish Field" for October.

"It is questionable," says Mr Eyre-Todd,

"whether Old Aberdeen is Aberdeen at all. The name is probably derived from its common appellation of the 'Aul' town o' Aberdeen.' This appellation seems to be a corruption of the Gaelic 'Altein e Aberdeen,' that is, "The fire-stone at the mouth of the black river." The reference is almost certainly to the ancient pagan menhir known as the Hilton stone, which stands about a mile west of the present Cathedral, and until a century or so ago, had on each side of it a stone circle of the familiar sort. The Black River of the name is not the Dee, but the Don, and as one stands on the ancient Brig o' Balgownie, and looks down on the water, slowly moving through its narrow deep rocky channel to the sea, the truth of the description becomes at once apparent."

On another point Mr. Pyre-Todd suggests an interpretation very different from the one ordinarily received—

"Other place-names in the neighbourhood of the city, such as that of the Heading Hill to the east of King Street, tell their own tale. In this connection it is worth noting that Gallowgate is not, as might be supposed, the 'road to the gallows,' but the road to the 'Gialia' or sacred stone, that is, the Hilton, Altein, or fire-stone at Old Aberdeen already mentioned."

We invite the attention of correspondents to these rather novel views. Will some of them unravel for us the mystery (or history) of the Hilton Stone? It stands on a field adjacent to Hilton Road, Woodside, near the Stewart Park.

Broad Hill Stones.

A correspondent of the "Evening Express" recently called attention to three square granite stones, about 18in. high, on the top of the Broad Hill. They are in line, with a groove or notch cut out on each; and each stone has the letter "R" on its south-west face and "N.D." on its north-eastern face. The correspondent asked the meaning of these stones; and the reply was readily forthcoming that they are boundary stones marking the line of division between the Nether Don and Raik salmon fishings.

Rev. Dr William Guild's Mortification and Bursars.

(Continued).

Dr Guild died on 26th July, 1657, and his remains were interred at the foot of the west wall of St Nicholas Churchyard, where his widow erected a handsome monument bearing a Latin inscription, which translated into English is—

Consecrate to the most holy and undivided Trinity and to the pious memory of William Guild who being born and educated in this town, and from his tender years nourished in holy studies, first was advanced to the cure at

the kirk of King-Edward, and having filled the same for the space of 23 years, was called into this town by the magistrates thereof, having formerly been made Doctor of Divinity and Chaplain to King Charles. He served the ministerial function here for the space of ten years, when he was translated to the King's College, where he sustained the burden of the Principalship for ten years, till affairs being troubled among us, his integrity did not escape the envy of the times. Leaving, therefore, that place, he made a resting place for his old age here, where he had his cradle. Yet he was not addicted to idle slothfulness, but by mouth, pen, and spotless life was exemplary to others. The far greater part of his ample and innocently acquired patrimony he bequeathed to pious uses. His wife also devoted what was hers to the same uses. He lived 62 years, and upon the 26th day of July, in the year 1657, in hope of a most wished-for resurrection, fulfilled his mortality. Katherine Rolland, his surviving widow, caused this monument to be erected for her most beloved husband, with whom she had lived happily 47 full years. It is virtue neither to have begun, nor to have done, but to have perfected.

This burial-place, such as it is, consecrate to the memory both of her most deserving husband and herself, was built by Katherine Rolland, who obtained the crown of immortality 25th December, 1659.

Underneath the principal part of the inscription there is cut—Restored by the Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen, 1883.

The inscription at that date had become considerably defaced, primarily through sealing of the soft stone, and the Trades, who are largely obligated to Dr Guild for their present prosperous position, replaced the old panel by a slab of polished red granite. It is much to be regretted that they did not keep by the old lettering. All copies of the old inscription state that Dr Guild's age at his death was 71 (not 62).

Mrs Guild, on 9th December, 1659 (16 days before her death) mortified her lands of Milltown of Murtle and lands of Ardfork and Kilblaine for the purpose of providing, inter alia, 10 bolls victual to each of four bursars at Marischal College being sons of "honest decayed burgessis of gild . . . whose parents beis not able to maintain them at the same Colledge," and 7 bolls victual to each of four bursars at the Grammar School, also sons of decayed burgesses.

(To be continued.)

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

December 1704.

1 dito.—Given to my wife to buy necessaries to the house	£2 10 0
7 dito.—For selling pair shous	£0 12 0

- 7 and 8 dito.—Given to my wife to buy necessars to the house£4 5 0
- 8 dito.—Payt Wm. Macbayne Four hundred mercks qch I borrowed from him the 5 Sep. last, wt. a quarters @ rent therof, qch macks£270 6 8
- 9 dito.—I gave to Mr Alex. Leslie, fisekall, a guinie for manageing my bussines wt. Alex. Bruce and Foveran, and docing some oyr things, is£14 4 0
- 12 dito.—Given in exchange for a neu pan, and borreing it.....£3 1 6
- 15 dito.—And the preccideing weick given my wife to buy necessars to the house.....£4 0 0
- 18 dito.—Payt James Hector one pound ten shillings for six costs of bread to my half net in the Mideltingle for season 1704, per account£1 10 0
- 22 dito.—And this weick, given my wife, to buy necessars to the house.....£4 0 0
- 22 dito.—Given to Wm. Watt for a pair new shous, 2 1-5 libs.£ 4 0
- 23 dito.—To Wm. Johnstons man for wreiteing ano assignatione of James Johnstons debt of 120 libs from me to the sd. Wm., for qch I gott this bond, 10 shil.; and to the milck wife, 1½ libs.£2 0 0
- 24 dito.—For tuo paynts of aquavite, at 18 shil. pr paynt, is£1 16 0
- 24 dito.—For 1½ pynt seek, at 1 3-5 libs. pr. pynt, is 2 libs.; for tuo pounds prouns, 6 shil., is£2 6 0
- 24 dito.—For a peck of floure, and beackeing, 1 1-5 libs.; and 29—Given my wife 2 libs. to buy other necessars to the house.....£3 4 0
- 29 dito.—To James Bramer tuentie libs. for ten ells of holland I bought from him when I was married, at 2 libs. pr ell.....£20 0 0
- 29 dito.—To George Marr thortie seaven libs. for ane account of cloaths, etc., I bought from him, when I was married, pr particular acct.£37 0 0
- 29 dito.—To George Marr, fette pounds for merrage gloves, pr account£50 0 0
- It.—I spent in the sd. moneth of December, of pocket moy£4 5 0
- 29 dito.—I gave my wife ecaven mercks to pay a servant maid her fei from Wits. 1703 to Mertimis 1703, for qch she is to gott cloath£4 13 4
- 29 dito.—For a pund tobaco, 10 shil.; for 100 double naills, 9 shil., is.....£0 19 0
- It.—I gave 3 libs. Scots to a servant maid qch my wife had feied, to be frei of her because my wife would not have her last Mertimis£3 0 0
- It.—For a seugar loaffe weighting 2½ pounds, at 14½ shil. pr pund, is£2 0 0
- It.—I gave Robert Moor 1½ libs. in exchange of old peauter for a bigg pleat.....£1 10 0

It.—For a neu peauter stander, 1 lib.; and to the drummer his yoole wages, 14½ shil.£1 14 6

It.—From the 24 December to the 11 Jany. 1705, given my wife at severall tymes to buy necessars, five libs and eighteine shillings, 6d£5 18 6

(To be continued.)

Queries.

1018. FORBES FAMILY OF FOVERAN.—Wanted particulars regarding this old family. I should like specially to know about Sir Samuel Forbes and his descendants.

F.

1019. ROBERT STUART, YOUNGER, STRATHDON.—Who was this Robert Stuart, Younger, who signed the Oath of Allegiance taken by the Duke of Perth and others to Prince Charles Stuart at the time of the '45 rising? He wrote a letter from Forfarshire in June, 1749, to Bishop Forbes, which is published in "The Lyon in Mourning." Stuart appears to have had a brother Ludovic, who was also signatory to the Oath mentioned.

H. W.

Answers.

934. INVERUGIE CASTLE.—The question whether Inverugie Castle was used as a brewery in the early part of last century was discussed in "Scottish Notes and Queries," Vol. II., 1883-1889. A correspondent originated it by relating that he was told by an old man that the castle was so used "about 80 years ago," his informant adding that the servants from the adjacent towns used to frequent it, and "twopence-worth of ale was enough to fill a man drunk." To this "Osyth" replied—"The ruins of the malt barn are still to be seen on the left of the gateway. Breweries a hundred years ago were not undertakings like the Burton-on-Trent brewery. It was not large, extending down the Castle Brae towards the ruins of the old distillery, the remains of which are to be seen covered with dry leaves. But there is certainly no one living who got tipsy on twopence-worth of ale, but the writer has seen many a one in such a state on a Sunday, they having purchased their beverages from a shebeen on the opposite side of the road. The castle was destroyed by the roof being removed for building purposes. There are some now living who

remember balls being held within the castle in the hall, where the 'Ha' Hearth Stane' is now to be seen. The chandelier which was used during the balls is to be seen in the late malt barn, which was originally part, and since connected with, the main portion of the ruins." It must be borne in mind that this was written twenty-five years ago. A great part of the ruins was demolished in January, 1899.

Q.

968. THE MORISON FAMILY.—The Banffshire Morisons were undoubtedly related to the Bognie family as established by family papers. The Morisons of Deskford descend from Alexander, younger son of Alexander Morison, who acquired Bognie about 1630. George Morison, the elder son, succeeded to Bognie, and his

marriage with Christian, Viscountess Fren-draught, brought the Fren-draught estates into the Bognie family.

The Deskford Morisons have an interesting family history, with members of considerable distinction. The Rev. Walter Morison's great-grandson was the late well-known Panmure Gordon, whose sister died at Boulogne last year, leaving legacies and family portraits to the town of Banff.

There is a movement among the members of the Clan Morrison Society to elect Mr Alexander Edward Forbes Morison, the present proprietor of Bognie, Fren-draught, and Mount-blairy, as Chief of the clan, it being generally conceded that by right of birth he has the first claim. There are others, however, who seem to favour the election of Morrison of Islay, on account of his great wealth.

S.

No. 291.—November 14, 1913.

Appreciations of Aberdeen.

The first number of "Macmillan's Magazine" was published in November, 1859. The late Professor David Masson was the editor, and among the articles was one titled "Colloquy of the Round Table"—professedly, a reproduction of the talk of the "Brethren of the Round Table," who met once a month and compared notes. The article was unsigned, but not improbably Masson himself was its author. It is distinguished, at any rate, by a remarkable laudation of Aberdeen, of which city Masson was a native. One of the Brethren, "Sir John," incidentally alludes to that year's meeting of the British Association, "so near Balmoral, and with the Prince [Consort] present," and, addressing another of the brothers, "Mr Andrew M'Taggart," asks him if he knows Aberdeen, whereupon Mr M'Taggart breaks forth—

"I dinna belang till't; but I've been in't twa or three times. It's a splendid town—a' biggit o' grey granite; and that's the hardest stane there is in the world, except it may be basalt or diamond. If you saw Union Street in Aberdeen in a moonlicht nicht, stretchin' oot sae lang and clear—the houses on baith sides glimmerin' wi' a ghaistly kind o' frostit silver look, because o' the particles o' mica in the granite, and the double row o' gas lamps risin' and fa'in in a gentle curve for three-quarters o' a mile—you wad say that there was na sic a gran' street in a' Great Britain.

"And the natives o' the town correspond. Man, you'll see't written down in a' the phrenological books that the Aberdeen folk have the biggest heads in a' the world. The hatters have to mak' hats for Aberdeen on special purpose, three or four sizes beyond what is required for any ither place in Britain. I wad just like to see a cargo o' auld hats frae Aberdeen brocht up to London and clappit on the heads o' the Cockneys. You wad see the craturs rinnin' about wud in Cheapside, drooned to their verra shouthers wi' black cylinders, lookin' mair like bits o' auld funnels o' steamers than any mortal hats you ever saw. To be sure, I've been tauld by ae phrenologist that, although the Aberdeen heads were verra big, they were unfortunately big the wrang way. But he wasna an Aberdeen man; and that, you ken, maks an unco difference. It was a great shamo o' Walter Scott no to lay the scene o' ane o' his novels in Aberdeen. It's an awfu' thing, the jealousy o' the Edinburgh folk."

Miss Agnes Grainger Stewart, in her volume on "The Academic Gregories" in the Famous Scots Series (Edin., 1901,) thus praises Aberdeen—

"There is no place in the world to be compared with the old mother city of Aberdeen for the love in which her children hold her. Wherever they go she is still their home, and from between her guardian rivers she watches her sons as they go forth, and is glad over their success. So it was in the past, so is it now, and so may it be while the world lasts."

The late Lord Cockburn mixed his appreciation of Aberdeen with a good deal of criticism. Writing in April, 1838 ("Circuit Journeys"; Edin., 1839), he said—

"Aberdeen is improving in its buildings and harbour. The old town is striking and interesting, with its venerable college, its detached position, its extensive links, and glorious beach. But the new and larger city is cold, hard, and treeless. The grey granite does well for public works, where durability is obviously the principal object, but for common dwelling-houses it is not, to my taste, nearly so attractive as the purity of the white freestone, or the richness of the cream-coloured. Polishing and fine jointing improve it much, but this is dear, and hence the ugly lines of mortar between the seams of the stones."

But he recanted later, saying in April, 1844—

"I retract, or at least qualify, much of what I have formerly insinuated against Aberdeen. It is an admirable provincial capital; and to strangers, who necessarily see only the smiling surface of things, a kind, cheerful, and happy place, though, no doubt, it has its miseries and dissensions."

And he added a piece of very caustic criticism, caustic in more respects than one—

"A statue has been erected in Castle Street, and near the cross, in honour of a late Duke of Gordon; a base and despicable, but, from manner, rather a popular fellow. It is in grey granite, the design by Campbell. A bad statue, but still very ornamental of a street. There are two parties in Aberdeen, one praising, the other abusing, its position. It is a little too high up the street, but, on the whole, the railers could not show me any site that was not clearly worse. So far as I am aware of, this is the first granite statue in Scotland. And, whatever such a statue may effect for the general decoration of a city, for sculpture as exhibiting the human figure I don't think it will do. The freckled face, if the granite be grey, or the pimped or blotched face, if it be red, are insuperable objections. This duke's visage looks as if it had been rubbed over with oatmeal. The pedestal is too thin."

The Caledonians.

In the summer of A.D. 83 Agricola undertook a campaign for the dispersal of the natives to the north of the Forth, who were massing upon the new Roman frontier. Although Tacitus continues to refer to the enemy collectively as

Britons, he specifies the race inhabiting Caledonia (that is, the land north of the Forth) as being red-haired and powerfully built, whence he argues their affinity with the Germans. They were easily distinguished, he says, from the Silures, inhabiting the west of England, who had swarthy skins and black, curly hair, and from the inhabitants of the rest of Britain, in whom Tacitus recognised, as Caesar had formerly done, a strong similarity to the people of Gaul.

Time may be spent more profitably than in discussing the racial affinities of the Caledonians; but I cannot help expressing surprise at the conclusion arrived at by Sir John Rhys that they were a branch of the Brythonic or Cymric division of the Celts. The Gauls certainly belonged to that division, and Sir John Rhys assumes, as I think we may safely do, that Tacitus was correct in his inference that "a colony from Gaul had taken possession of a country so inviting from its proximity," driving before them the Goidelic Celts who had already occupied it (Rhys's "Celtic Britain," pp. 158, 203). It would be in perfect accord with this hypothesis if these northern tribes—these Caledonians—were descended from the original Goidelic colonists and had retreated before the Brythonic invaders into the strong country referred to by Tacitus as Caledonia. Two hundred years later the people of that same district became known as Picts, and when we find the Roman historian Eumenius about the year A.D. 296 not only using the phrase "the Caledonians and other Picts," but also noting the very same characteristic in them that had attracted the attention of Tacitus, namely, the redness of their long hair, and when we remember that the Romans never succeeded in their attempt to dispossess or conquer the people they termed Caledonians, the inference can scarcely be avoided that the people known as Picts from the third century onwards were the same as, or included, or were closely akin to, the people known as Caledonians in the first century, just as the district first called Caledonia afterwards was referred to as Pictavia.

This confusion and the overlapping of names occur whenever civilisation encounters barbarism. . . . So it was in North Britain; the people whom Tacitus termed Caledonians became known later under the name of Picts. Nevertheless, to this day "stat nominis umbra"; the name of this indomitable red-haired race is preserved in Dunkeld—the "dun" or fortress of the Caledones, just as Dun Breton, now Dumbarton, was the fortress of the Britons or Cymri, and Dun Fris, now Dumbfries, was the fortress of the Frisian Saxons.

It is strange to see the dim and misty dawn of our nation still reflected in the titles of such prosaic concerns as the Caledonian Railway and the Caledonian Bank, Ltd.—"The Early Chronicles Relating to Scotland," by Sir Herbert Maxwell (Glasgow, 1912).

A Hay of Erroll as a Gipsy Captain.

Although the term "captain" has sometimes been applied, as in Hungary and Corfu, to the supreme ruler of the gipsies of a country, it seems to have been generally used to denote a subordinate officer. In such cases there is doubt as to whether the "captain" was or was not of gipsy blood. One instance relating to a French gipsy captain of the sixteenth century, is of special interest to Scottish readers, as there is a suggestion that the officer in question may have been a cadet of the noble house of Erroll.

It appears that on September 12, 1595, King Henri IV. (Henry of Navarre) granted a captain's commission to "George de la Haye, captain of three companies of Egyptians," which commission contained very full powers. In virtue of these powers De la Haye subsequently delegated to his lieutenant, Entienne la Combe, the temporary captaincy of these three companies, empowering him to "go and come, pass and repass with the three menages or part of them, throughout the kingdom of France." The deed granting this authority to La Combe was formally executed by the hereditary royal notary at Auch on June 20, 1601. These facts are of much importance, as they show that even the minor gipsy leaders were, in some cases at any rate, appointed to office by the sovereign; and, moreover, the whole of the gipsies concerned in this incident are seen to possess a certain recognised status in sixteenth-century France.

The King's commission to De la Haye was granted five years after the battle of Ivry, and it is possible that this officer had taken part in that battle under a certain Jean Charles, "a famous captain of gipsies," of whom Tallemant des Reaux says that he "led four hundred men to Henri IV., who (the gipsies) rendered him (the King) good service." Students of gipsy history are well aware that gipsies at one time formed companies of irregular soldiery in various European countries.—David MacRitchie in "Glasgow Herald," October 4.

Charles I.'s Bible.

The first volume of the Miscellany of the (old) Spalding Club (published 1841) contained a number of letters relating to the Jacobite rising of 1745, addressed to James Moir of Stonywood, who raised and commanded a battalion of men for Prince Charlie's army, known by the name of Stonywood's Regiment. These letters, along with other family papers, descended to Mr James Skene of Rubislaw, whose mother was a daughter of Mr Moir. Mr

Skene also succeeded to an interesting relic, of which the editor of the volume, Dr John Stuart, furnished the following account in his preface—

It is said that when Charles I. was on the scaffold, the unfortunate monarch placed in the hands of Bishop Juxon, who attended him in his last moments, a Bible, addressing to him, at the same time, the emphatic injunction, "Remember!" Between Bishop Juxon and Patrick Scougal, who was Bishop of Aberdeen from 1664 to 1682, a connection existed, the precise nature of which has not been ascertained. It is certain, however, that Bishop Juxon bequeathed to Bishop Scougal the Bible which he had received in such awfully interesting circumstances from his sovereign. Dr William Scroggie, for some time minister at Old Aberdeen, but who was elected to fill the see of Argyle in 1666, married the eldest daughter of Bishop Scougal; and, on the 10th July, 1683, James Moir of Stonywood was married to Mary Scroggie, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Argyle. Through this channel, the Bible, originally given to Bishop Juxon, descended to the Moirs of Stonywood. A short time before the property was sold, this valuable relic was stolen, along with a gold piece, which had been given by the Lady of Frazer of Muchalls to the ancestor of Mr Moir who first purchased Stonywood. It was designed as a talisman for the preservation of the estate, so long as the family should keep possession of the coin, and it had been preserved for many generations in the charter chest at Stonywood. After being thus abstracted, it was never again heard of; the thief, who was one of the female servants at Stonywood, found the Bible to be a less marketable article, as its history was well known in the country. She accordingly came by night to Stonywood, and deposited the volume at the foot of a large chestnut tree which overshadowed the entrance of the front court of the house, where it was found next morning. It was not returned altogether in the same state as when it had been abstracted. The depredator had offered the volume for sale to a bookseller in Aberdeen, who, although he declined to purchase it, thought proper to abstract the blank leaf on which the monarch's autograph was thus written, "Charles Stuart, an. dom. 1649." This leaf he pasted upon another old bible which, it is said, he disposed of to a noble collector of rarities in the north, for a large sum, as a Bible of Charles I. The family relic is magnificently bound in light blue velvet, having the royal arms and initials embroidered in silver gilt on the boards. Having been long used as a register of the births, marriages, and deaths of the family, as well as for the daily purposes of domestic devotion, its original lustre has disappeared; but there is no doubt of its authenticity, and of its regular descent to its present possessor. A fine portrait of Bishop Juxon was preserved among the family pictures at Stonywood, and is now also in the possession of Mr Skene.

Famous North-Country Trials.

It is noteworthy that of the dozen famous cases dealt with by Mr William Roughead W.S., in his "Twelve Scots Trials," no fewer than half the number hailed from north of the Tay. They include (in addition to the murder of Sergeant Dayies in 1754, to be noticed in next issue) the following:—

Katharine Nairn or Ogilvy and Patrick Ogilvy, tried 1765, for the murder, by poisoning, of Thomas Ogilvy, Eastmilk, Glenisla (the story of which was detailed at length by Mr David Grewar in "The Ogilvys of Eastmilk," Nos. 285, 286, and 287—October 3, 10, and 17).

Helen Watt or Keith, widow of Alexander Keith of Northfield, Gamrie, Banffshire, and her eldest son, William Keith, tried before Lord Kames at a Circuit Court of Justiciary at Aberdeen, August, 1766, for the murder by strangulation of Alexander Keith ten years before. The prosecution was instigated by George Keith, Northfield's son by a former marriage. Both accused were found guilty by the jury by nine votes to six. They were sentenced to death, but, on a representation to the Crown "at the instance of the prisoner's friends and of a numerous public, who considered the evidence insufficient to justify the verdict," they were granted a pardon by George III. Mr Roughead apparently leans to the view that the accused were not guilty, remarking that "the case seems one in which even the Scots form of Not Proven would have been inappropriate."

Mrs Mary Elder or Smith, wife of David Smith, farmer at West Denside, in the parish of Monikie, Forfarshire, tried before the High Court at Edinburgh, 1827, for the murder, by administering arsenic, of Margaret Warden, a servant in her employment, who was being courted by her son George. The jury unanimously found the charge not proven. Sir Walter Scott, who witnessed the trial, remarked on the acquittal—"Well, sirs, all I can say is that, if that woman was my wife, I should take good care to be my own cook!" The murder story was subsequently recounted in a local ballad, "The Wife o' Denside."

Dr William Smith, Kirktown of St Fergus, Aberdeenshire, tried before the High Court, 1854, for the murder of William McDonald, farmer, Burnside, St Fergus, on 19th November, 1853. McDonald's body was found lying in about an inch of water at the bottom of a ditch, with a bullet wound in the right cheek. His life was insured with three separate insurance companies for no less a sum than £2000, in each case in favour of Dr Smith.

The accused was defended by the Dean of Faculty (Ingis), afterwards the great Lord President, and Mr George Young, later the eminent and witty judge. The jury returned a verdict of "Not proven, by a majority"—it was stated afterwards that the division among the jury was eleven for "Not proven" and four for "Guilty." "The verdict," says Mr Routhead, "would not appear to have been popular. It was received with hisses by a crowded court, and although the prisoner, for his own protection, was detained within the building for some time, when at length he was allowed to go he met with a hostile reception. He left the city that night, and so passes from the public view. We have the authority of the late Lord Moncrieff for the fact that, notwithstanding his acquittal by the jury, Dr Smith did not succeed in obtaining payment of the policies of insurance. Actions were raised, but on the insurance companies defending them they were abandoned, and the policies lapsed."

Charles Soutar, formerly rat-catcher, Duncucht, following the occupation of a termin killer, and residing in Schoolhill, Aberdeen, tried before the High Court at Edinburgh, 23rd October, 1882, accused of the crime of violating the sepulchres of the dead and the raising and carrying away dead bodies out of their graves. This, of course, was the case connected with the famous "Duncucht mystery," the specific charge against Soutar being that, "either by himself, or acting in concert with some person or persons to the prosecutor unknown, on an occasion or occasions between 1st April and 8th September, 1881" [Friday, the 27th, or Saturday, the 28th May, was fixed upon as the actual date of the outrage], he "broke into the vault, forcibly removed from the coffins the dead body of Lord Crawford, and carried away the same." Mr Asher, then Solicitor-General, prosecuted, and the accused was defended by Mr J. H. A. Macdonald (now Lord Justice-Clerk), Mr (now Lord) Mackenzie, and Mr William Hay. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and Soutar was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Commenting on this case, Mr Routhead says—"The Duncucht mystery was, in the words of the Dean of Faculty, only half-solved by the verdict of the jury. That Soutar was not alone concerned in the crime is certain; and while it is satisfactory to know that one of the miscreants who inflicted upon a noble house such long mental agony for so base an end, did not escape retribution, the failure of Justice to detect and punish the other actors in the execrable plot must be a matter of regret. It does not appear that Soutar ever disclosed the identity of his accomplices, but some of these at least were probably his superiors in station and intelligence, for it is difficult to believe that a scheme of this elaborate sort, devised with diabolic ingenuity and executed with a skill and success unequalled in the annals of crime, was the product of the brain and hand of an obscure and illiterate rat-catcher."

Interesting Discoveries in the Hebrides.

As the result of prehistoric research work in Scotland, several notable discoveries have been made this year. The most important investigation was carried out in the Hebrides by Messrs Bishop and Ludovic Mann. For several years it had been suspected that the islands held vestiges of a very early human occupation.

The exploration has now shown beyond doubt the conditions of culture when the Scottish coast line was greatly different from what it is now. This remote period is supposed to reach back some 25,000 years. Certainly no older human chronological horizon has yet been detected in Scotland. No human osseous remains definitely known to belong to that time have yet been discovered in Scotland, and therefore the physical appearance of the people is not precisely understood. On the other hand, their mode of life, their weapons, implements, and ornaments, their style of hunting, fishing, and cooking have been very clearly ascertained. Traces of that remote period have not been detected in England, Wales, or Ireland, and it is proposed to call the period "Oronsayan," after the name of the island where most of the relics have been discovered.

Many of the relics will shortly be exhibited in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow University.

James M'Kimmy.

M'Kimmy succeeded George Hacket as schoolmaster at Rathen, for I find, according to Rathen registers, that he was a witness to several baptisms in the parish. The date of M'Kimmy's marriage cannot be ascertained, but he had at least seven children, as per list appended—

1. James, baptised 4th December, 1743; witnesses, Simon Fraser, in Upper Newton, and Robert M'Beath, in Mains of Cairnbulg. A James M'Kimmy, presumably the same man, and a wright to trade, received £3 12s for Elis Warrender's coffin on 19th January, 1772.

2. William, baptised 18th May, 1748; witnesses, William Jaffray and Peter Fraser, in Kirktown of Rathen.

3. Margaret, baptised 24th May, 1750; witnesses, George Yool, in Rathen, and George Paul, in Miln of Rathen.

4. Elizabeth, baptised 4th April, 1754; witnesses, George Yool and William Jaffray. An Elizabeth M'Kimmy, in Strichen parish, and John Smith were proclaimed first, second, and third times, 30th August, 1795.

5. Christian, baptised 7th March, 1757; witnesses, George Yool, in Rathen, and Simon Fraser, in Blairnornmond.

6. John, baptised 19th April, 1759; witnesses, Simon Fraser and William Urquhart, in Spilliford

7. Joan, baptised 23rd May, 1762; witnesses, George Yool, in Rathen, and John Jaffray, in Coneraigs.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Rev. Dr William Guild's Mortification and Bursars.

(Continued.)

LIST OF BURSARS.

1663.—To John Scringeor, son of William S., couper, grant for 4 years at college.

1666.—To Thomas Orum, son of Thomas O., cordiner. He was Deacon Convener, Old Aberdeen.

1667.—To James Dalgairdno, son of William D., couper.

1668.—To William Cruikshank, son of William C., armourer.

1672.—To Patrick Strachan, son of John S., weaver. He was Crombie bursar 1669-72, and became minister of Maxton.

1671.—To John Paterson, son of Alexander P., armourer.

1672.—To John Chalmer, son of William C., Trade's Clerk.

1674.—To Alexander George, son of William G., hammerman.

1673.—To George Adam, son of George A., weaver.

1675.—To Charles Blenshell, son of George B., tailor.

1679-80.—To John Gellen, son of John G., flesher. He was afterwards Episcopal clergyman in Edinburgh, and an author.

1682.—To Andrew Gray, son of Thomas G., wright, grant for four years.

1684.—To William Gellan, son of John Gellan, grant for four years.

1691.—To John Syme, son of George S., couper, grant for four years.

1696.—To James Greig, son of Thomas G., weaver, grant for four years.

(To be continued.)

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued.)

January 1705.

17 dito.—I went out of toune wt. my good father to Fedhell and Kinmunday and stayed a weick, qch. cost me for horse hayre, drinck moy., etc.....£4 10 0

24 dito.—I payt Cragie his account of my marriage cloaths, qch. was, conform to his particular account thereof, discharged£58 0 0

25 dito.—And the weick before given my wife to buy necessars£3 0 0

It.—Spent in the moneth of Jary of pocket moy.£2 3 0

February 1705.

2 dito.—Robert Gordon sent south moy. to Mr Alexander Abercrombye, advocat, for leadeing our adjudicatione agt. the lands of Blaremormon, qch. came pr. particular account to my equall half, 20 lbs. 4 shil.£20 4 0

5 dito.—To Wm. Duncan, wright, for some little peices of worke about the houses where my chamber is, and about the familie £1 0 0

It.—For a sett of milk from the 1 November to the first Febr., 163 shil. wt. 1½ lbs. (peyt.) the woman therfor£0 16 8
23 December last macks ¾ merkis.

5 dito.—To Margit Spence for washing lannens to me£0 15 0

6 dito.—For my sixt pairt beateing the coubells to our fishing for season 1705.....£1 12 2

6 dito.—For caricing of about tuentie loads of peits, and two loads of coalls from the deceased Doctor Lewes Gordon's chamber to our house in the broadgate.....£0 18 0

9 dito.—And the weick before, since the 25 Jary last, given my wife to buy nessesars£3 10 0

9 dito.—To my wife to paye ane ell and ane half of teicken, at 16 shil. pr. ell.....£1 4 0

10 dito.—Given to John Smith therteine shil. 4d in pairt of his fei for the year.....£0 13 4

14 dito.—I payt Wm. Phains his account for mackeing and furnishing my marriage cloths, qch. was 16 lbs., but I did tacke of 5 lbs. therof for ane old black vest qch. he lost of myne, by agreiment wt. him I payt only£11 0 0

16 dito.—And the weicke before, given my wife for the house use.....£3 2 0

16 dito.—To the tounis offishers, 12½ shil.; haveing retained John Hardie's pairt £0 12 4

19 dito.—To Robert Moore for cheangeing the brocken looking glass yt he brought home to my wife at Fdr., 7 lbs. ii., and for three ells of course dornick for table cloths, at 2 shil. st. per ell, is.....£11 3 0

20 dito.—To John Airgald, messenger, for layeing on five areastments in the hands of John Ritchie's tennants upon a morning, 16 shil.£0 16 0

20 dito.—To my wife to buy a stone weight of hards£2 18 0

21 dito.—Given to my wife fyfteine punds Scots to buy necessars to the house, and oyr wayes als long as till first of Aprile.....£15 0 0

It.—Spent in the moneth of Feby. of Pocket moy.£2 17 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

1020. THE WHIP-THE-CAT.—The "Whip-the-Cat" was a country tailor who, according to Dr William Alexander's "Notes and Sketches of Rural Life," "pursued his craft after the peripatetic mode, travelling from house to house, and fashioning suits for the goodman and his grown-up sons off the blue or grey woollen web, spun by the women of the household, and woven by the weaver driving his loom in the 'mid-house' or other section of his dwelling, to the order of his customers." He is felicitously described in a verse in Charles Murray's "Hamewith" ("Spring in the Howe o' Alford")—

"The whip-the-cat's aff fae hoose to hoose,
Wi' his oxtered lap-buird lampin',
An' hard ahint, wi' the shears an' goose,
His wee, peelin' 'prentice trampin'."

But whence the title "whip-the-cat" and what did it mean? And what allusions are there in our local literature to the person or to his function, that of "whipping the cat"? At present I can only recall the account of "A Tailor of the Olden Time" in William Watson's "Glimpses o' Auld Lang Sync" (Aberdeen, 1905)—"Jamie Inray was a good specimen of a race of tailors now almost, if not altogether, extinct, who used to go from house to house 'whippin' the cat,' as it was called; that is to say, he made up garments for his employers and their families, from cloth purchased by them at the Wool Mill of Inrury" (Inverurie).

Q.

1021. ARCHIBALD FRENCH, CLOTHIER, ABERDEEN.—Whom did French marry and when?

D.

1022. THE MODDEY DHOO.—In a book recently published on East Anglia there is reference to this spectre, bogle, or whatever it may be, for it seems to assume various shapes and to have been feared over a wide area. In "Peveril of the Peak" and in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" Scott refers to the same spectre-hound. The keep and guardhouse near the entrance to Peel Castle was the scene of the Manx legend of a large black spaniel with shaggy hair that haunted the place. "The Moddey Doo," says one writer, "was the terror of all the soldiers on the island, who believed he was an evil spirit only awaiting to do them harm. At length a drunken soldier said he would find whether he was dog or devil. He departed bravely with much bluster, but none dared follow. When he returned he was sober and silent. He never spoke again, but three days after died in agony." Can any reader direct me to other accounts of this horror or say what is the meaning of the name?

A. M.

Answers.

809. JOHN DOUGLAS COOK.—As a corroboration of the assertion in the Dictionary of National Biography, I may add to the answer by "B." (Vol. V., p. 189) that I have a note in my Kincardineshire Notables, taken in 1868 or some time after, to the following effect—John Douglas Cook. Born, Banchoy Ternan, Kincardineshire, 1808; died 1868.

W. B. R. W.

996. JOHN ROSS, FACTOR, CULLEN.—According to the "Aberdeen Journal," Mr Ross died 15th December, 1794.

H.

No. 292.—November 21, 1913.

Mr James Irvine Smith.

Mr James Irvine Smith, who is mentioned in the article "Robertson Smith and His Friends" (No. 287—17th October), was an Aberdonian, a son of Mr John Smith, a respected member of the Aberdeen Post Office staff in the "forties" of last century. He was a man of much ability as a phonographer. Early in his professional career he was associated with the reporting staff of the "Scotsman," but relinquished his connection with that paper to become official shorthand writer to the Court of Session—a post he held for many years. When he began his duties in the Court of Session, shorthand was a new development in the work of the Court. Formerly, it was the practice for the judges to dictate the notes of evidence as the proof proceeded. But this practice was departed from, and it was left to the shorthand writer to take his own notes. Through the remarkable accuracy of his note-taking and the intelligence he displayed in his work, Mr Irvine Smith earned the confidence both of the judges and of the legal profession generally, and in the course of time he became the intimate friend of many of the judges and of the chief members of the bar. He died in May, 1908, but had retired from his post as Court reporter several years previously, on account of advancing age.

Mr Irvine Smith was a man of great artistic taste, and was recognised as a connoisseur in art matters. One of his chief friends in that connection was the late Sir George Reid. He had an admirable collection of pictures, especially of Turner engravings, and was also the fortunate possessor of some choice water-colours by this great artist. For a time he was a leading member of the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland.

There is the following interesting allusion to Mr Irvine Smith in Mr William Carnegie's "Reporting Reminiscences" (I., 201). Writing on the famous ten days' trial of Madeline Smith in Edinburgh in 1857, Mr Carnegie said—

"Every two or three hours daily, the 'Scotsman' issued special editions containing verbatim reports of the proceedings—questions and cross-questions, remarks, speeches and incidents—in a manner that created great interest and favourable comment. All this hurried, trying work—the note-taking and extending into printer's copy—was done by one hand, Mr James Irvine Smith, who early began his reporting career in Aberdeen. It may safely be questioned if any pencil-recording feat superior to this can be quoted in connection with the press. While it won the ready admiration of brother-reporters, Mr Russel, the editor of the 'Scotsman,' wrote a most complimentary notice of it in his paper. Mr

Smith was appointed authoritative shorthand writer to the Court of Session; and possessors of the fine plate published some years ago showing the Lords of Session and the members of the Edinburgh bar sitting in court will find him in his elevated seat at work at the corner of the bench."

Early Stage-Coaches in Scotland.

Professor Hume Brown, in his Introduction to Vol. V. of the third series of "The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland" (1676-1678), says:—

In December, 1669, the estates had passed a stringent Act for the construction and maintenance of highways and bridges, and for the enforcement of the Act the council had appointed "overseers" in the different shires, who were to be responsible for the state of the roads and bridges within their respective jurisdictions. As numerous entries prove, however, the overseers were not over-zealous in the discharge of their functions.

Such being the state of the highways even in immediate proximity to the burghs, the difficulties of locomotion between them can easily be understood. It was apparently considered a great enterprise on the part of three burghers of Haddington when they undertook to start a stage-coach which was to run between that town and Edinburgh. Before embarking on their venture they took the usual step of seeking to procure a monopoly from the Council. Their intention, they represented, was to set two coaches agoing, which would perform the journey twice a week throughout the whole year. They were resolved, they said, "to employ a considerable stock of money for erecting the said stage-coaches, buying of horses, and all other furniture requisite, in expectation of some small profit by progress of time from the hire of the said coaches." It was over, they urged, "the custome of all princes and estates to encourage such new inventions," and they craved a monopoly for such a length of time as might be thought expedient—a petition to which the Council acceded by granting them a licence for seven years. (7th March, 1678.)

A bolder undertaking was that of William Home, merchant in Edinburgh, who, with his co-partners, proposed to maintain "sufficient stage-coaches, one or more, for the convenience of all travellers who shall think fit to make use thereof upon their journey between Edinburgh and Glasgow." Each coach would contain "with ease" six persons, and would travel twice a week from March to September, and once a week from September to March. The charge for each passenger would be four pounds sixteen shillings Scots in summer and five pounds eight shillings in winter, "being two shilling eight pennies Scots for each mile in summer and three shilling for each mile in winter." In the case of this supplication, also, the Council granted a monopoly for seven years. (25th July, 1678.)

Butcher Cumberland.

In the "Lives of the Lindsays" it is recorded that, when, soon after the Battle of Culloden, a Fifeshire Whig proposed the health of the Duke of Cumberland at a county meeting, "Bethune of Kilconquhar drank it and then gave as his toast the health of one Sibbald, the butcher of Colinsburgh. The Whig demurred. 'Sir,' said Kilconquhar, 'I've drunk your butcher, and, by heaven Sir, you drink mine, or out you go by the window.'" Mr Charteris tells a similar story about the City of London. It was proposed to present the Duke with the freedom of some company, and "one of the Aldermen is said to have cried out, 'Then let it be of the Butchers!'"

The first story sounds more probable than the second, but both bear witness to an early and a widespread impression which has become a persistent tradition. The chief object of the present book [William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. His Early Life and Times, 1721-1743. By the Hon. Evan Charteris.] is, if not to destroy, at all events to modify, this popular judgment. Mr Charteris's main line of argument is that the times were fierce and that the Duke of Cumberland was carrying out a policy the responsibility for which he shared with others. The plea is valid, as it is valid for Claverhouse in the preceding century; but it is a law of human nature that popular indignation demands a single scapegoat, and Cumberland's approval of the policy of cruelty was so wholehearted that it is difficult to sympathise with him. The spirit in which he entered upon his campaign is clear from his remarks about the unfortunate Jacobite garrison of about 350 men which had been foolishly and callously left to its fate at Carlisle. Cumberland would give them no terms except to be reserved for the King's pleasure. The decision cannot be blamed, but the General wrote thus—"I wish I could have blooded the soldiers with these villains, but it would have cost us many a brave fellow, and it comes to the same end, as they have no sort of claim to the King's mercy, and I sincerely hope they will meet with none." It is thoroughly in keeping with this letter that, on the day after Culloden, the Duke, in an order for a search for fugitives, inserted the following sentence:—"The officers and men will take notice that the publick orders given yesterday were to give us no quarter." It is useless to plead, as the biographer does, that "the phrase is at least ambiguous"; and even if we accept his view that such an order was issued by some of Prince Charles's subordinates, there is a wide difference between a battlefield and a hunt for the flying remnants of a beaten army. Mr Charteris appeals to the honoured name of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, and quotes from Forbes a statement that "no

severity that is necessary ought to be dispensed with." Necessary severity is a vague term, and it is also true that Cumberland wrote of Forbes as "arrant Highland mad" because "he wishes for lenity, if it can be done with safety, which he thinks but I don't." As he left the Highlands in 1746 he said, "All the good that we have done has been a little blood-letting"; and though the words are ridiculous as an estimate of his achievement, they express well enough his own attitude of mind. What Mr Charteris has done for Cumberland's reputation is to show that the blood-letting was official and carefully regulated; that the stories of his personal thirst for the spectacle of slaughter are without foundation; that he maintained discipline and kept his soldiers in hand; and that he was a more estimable character than Hawley. Of Hawley and of the Hanoverian side of the campaign in Scotland, Mr Charteris has some interesting things to say. We can add an anecdote from the Ochtertyre Papers. When Cumberland was holding a levee at Aberdeen, Hawley indulged in an audible sneer at the awkward and bulky figure of the City minister who was paying his respects to the Duke, but was silenced when the minister, in welcoming his Royal Highness, expressed regret that the incompetence of his subordinates should have rendered it necessary for him to undertake so formidable a journey at an inclement season of the year.—"Times Literary Supplement," Oct. 9.

An Inverey Murder and Ghostly Evidence.

Among the cases dealt with in the volume of "Twelve Scote Trials," by Mr William Roughhead, W.S., recently published, is that of the murder of Sergeant Arthur Davies near Inverey, in Braemar, the perpetrators of which were brought to justice largely owing to the alleged appearance to one of the witnesses of the Sergeant's ghost! This occurred shortly after Culloden, when "the swell following the great gale of the Forty-five had not subsided in the remoter Highlands, and bands of disaffected and broken men still lurked in security among the grim defiles and rugged fastnesses of that formidable land."

In September, 1749, Sergeant Arthur Davies, with a party of eight soldiers, was quartered at Dubrach, a small upland farm near the clachan of Inverey. Another party of soldiers, under the command of a corporal, guarded the Spittal of Glenshee, some eight miles off. In the course of patrolling the district, these two parties were wont to meet twice a week at a spot midway between their respective stations. Very early on the morning of Thursday, 23rd September, Sergeant Davies bade farewell to



his wife at the house of Michael Farquharson, where they lodged, and set forth in advance of his men to meet the patrol from Glenshee. Four of his party followed him soon after. This arrangement was not unusual, and on the return journey the Sergeant would often send the men home and proceed by himself to have some sport in the hills, as he generally carried a gun. The four soldiers from Dubrach duly met the corporal's guard from Glenshee. On their way they had a distant glimpse of the Sergeant pursuing his sport, and they marched home in the afternoon without seeing anything further of him. The Glenshee party, on their return journey, encountered the Sergeant, and the corporal remonstrated with him for venturing on the hill alone. The sergeant pooch-pooched his fears. They parted company, and Sergeant Davies "from that hour vanished from among living men, and his place knew him no more."

Search was duly made for him, but proved unavailing. His wife maintained positively that he had been murdered, as it was generally known that he was worth money and carried it about with him; and her view came to be the accepted one, the general impression being that he had been murdered and robbed, his body being concealed in the hills. Then, nine months later, in June, 1750, Donald Farquharson, the son of Michael, with whom Davies had lodged, was sent for by Alexander M'Pherson, a shepherd, stationed at a sheiling in Glen Clunie, some two miles distant from Dubrach. M'Pherson said he had been visited by the ghost of Sergeant Davies, who insisted upon him burying his bones, but, though, guided by his ghostly visitant's description, he had found the bones, he had refrained from burying them, and then had been ordered by the ghost to call in the aid of Donald Farquharson. M'Pherson led Donald to the spot where the bones were—at the Hill of Christie, between Glen Christie and Glen Clunie, two or three miles from Dubrach, and about half-a-mile from the road taken by the patrols between that place and Glenshee. The two men buried the bones where they found them. The story gradually leaked out, and a number of incriminating circumstances led to suspicion being fixed upon Duncan Terig, alias Clerk, reputed a thief and a sheep-stealer, who resided with his father in Inverey without visible means of livelihood, and Alexander Bain MacDonald, a forer to Lord Bracco (the first Earl Fife), who resided in Allanquoich, and was also a man of questionable character. The accumulation of the necessary evidence, however, somehow occupied four years, and it was not till June, 1754 that the two men were brought before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh for trial on the charge of murder.

The feature of the trial that will mostly interest readers to-day is M'Pherson's account of "his parleyings with the disembodied Sergeant," and it is thus vivaciously narrated by Mr Roughton—

One night in June, 1750, being then abed in his master's sheiling at Glen Clunie, "a vision appeared to him as of a man clad in blue," which he at first took to be "a real living man," namely, a brother of Donald Farquharson. The spirit, presumably unwilling to disturb the other sleepers, withdrew to the door of the hut, and M'Pherson arose and followed it outside, when it made the startling announcement, "I am Sergeant Davies!" It added that, in the days of its flesh, it had been murdered on the Hill of Christie nearly a year before, minutely described the place where the body was hidden, and requested M'Pherson to arrange with Donald Farquharson for its interment. Notwithstanding the singular character of the interview, M'Pherson retained sufficient wit to inquire who had done the deed. The spectre made answer that if M'Pherson had not asked, it might have told him, but as he had, it could not. Perhaps to do so was contrary to ghostly etiquette. Thereupon the apparition vanished "in the twinkling of an eye." So exact were its directions as to the position of the body that M'Pherson "went within a yard of the place where it lay upon his first going out." Although this should have been an absolute guarantee of the ghost's good faith, M'Pherson did nothing further in the matter. A week later, at the same time and place, "the vision again appeared, naked, and minded him to bury the body." M'Pherson repeated his inquiry as to the identity of the murderer, and the spectre, having apparently laid aside its reticence with its raiment, at once replied, "Duncan Clerk and Alexander MacDonald," and vanished as before. Both conversations were held in Gaelic, with which language the Sergeant, when in life, was unfamiliar.

Quite apart from this incidental story, the guilt of the two men seems to have been fairly well established. An actual eye-witness of the deed, in fact, was produced in the person of Angus Cameron, a Rannoch man, who with a companion (who had since died) was hiding, for political reasons, in the heather. Nevertheless, the jury, "all in one voice," found the accused not guilty.

"This amazing conclusion" (says Mr Roughton) "was, one would think, more likely to offend the Sergeant's 'porturbed spirit' than the disrespect previously shown to his bones; but whether or not he resented the verdict and troubled in consequence the peace of the jury we have now no means of knowing. It is highly probable that he had already, by his well-meant intervention, done much to frustrate the ends of justice and bring about his murderers' acquittal; for the supernatural element thus introduced was seized upon by the defence to cast ridicule on the Crown case, and so obscure the very material evidence of the panels' guilt. Robert M'Intosh, one of their counsel, told Sir Walter Scott that M'Pherson, in cross-examination, swore the phantom spoke 'as good Gaelic as ever he heard in Lochaber.' 'Pretty well,' said M'Intosh, 'for the ghost of

an English sergeant!' But this fact was surely less marvellous than the appearance of the spectre at all; in such matters 'c'est le premier pas qui coute.' It was Sir Walter's opinion that M'Pherson arrived at his knowledge of the murder 'by ordinary means,' and invented the machinery of the vision to obviate the odium attaching to informers. Such also was the view of Hill Burton, who thought Farquharson a party to the fraud. But this theory ignores the testimony of Isobel M'Hardie [who was sleeping in the sheiling on the occasion of one of the ghost's visits and, being awakened, 'saw something naked come in at the door in a bowing posture,' but from motives either of modesty or fear, 'drew the clothes over her head, and unfortunately saw nothing further'], and, as we shall find from contemporary evidence, neither of these parties did in fact give the information upon which the prisoners were charged. Unless they had themselves seen the deed done or heard Angus Cameron's account of its doing, they knew no more than any of their neighbours, and it does not appear that Angus had then spoken. They certainly displayed little zeal to discover the authors of the crime, for M'Pherson, despite the revelation, took service with the murderer, and remained a year in his employment, while Farquharson did nothing whatever in the matter.

"It has been conjectured, in explanation of the inexplicable verdict, that the jury were Jacobites, and as such would be indisposed to deal very strictly in so trifling a matter as the removal of a superfluous English sergeant, but the fact that they were all Edinburgh tradesmen hardly encourages the supposition. 'The whole affair,' writes Mr Lang, 'is thoroughly characteristic of the Highlanders and of Scottish jurisprudence after Culloden, while the verdict of Not Guilty (when Not Proven would have been stretching a point) is evidence to the 'common sense' of the eighteenth century.'"

Burns in Aberdeen.

The following item appears in the issue of the "Aberdeen Journal" of September 11, 1787—"Domestic Occurrences, Aberdeen. — Yesterday passed through this place, on his return from a tour in the North, Mr Burns, the celebrated Ayrshire bard."

The Achriachan Farquharsons.

Mr A. M. Mackintosh, Nairn, the well-known authority upon Farquharson Genealogy, has published a highly interesting pamphlet on the Achriachan branch of the family. The method followed has much to commend it, as it enables the reader to grasp the facts with ease. The first item is a copy of the Brouchdearg MS., the second a brief summary of the origin and early history of the Clan Farquharson, and the third some fifty exhaustive notes on the MS.

Mr Mackintosh is to be complimented upon the facts presented, and as the authorities are quoted, the matter cannot fail to interest all Farquharsons as well as general genealogists. As the monograph is marked No. 1, it is to be hoped that Mr Mackintosh will deal with other branches in a similar form.

Abernothys of Crimonmogate, Lonmay.

William Abernethy of Crimonmogate, and Helen Gordon, daughter of the deceased Nathaniel Gordon of Old Noth, signified their lawful design of marriage, 7th September, 1727, and were married 17th September later (Lonmay Register). They had issue as follows—

1. James, baptised 11th June, 1730. Witnesses—The Laids of Craigellie and Millhill (Ibid.).
2. Thomas, baptised 9th August, 1731. Witnesses—Thomas Gordon of Craigelly and Thomas Anderson, student of Divinity at Rathen (Ibid.).
3. Mary, baptised 8th October, 1732. Witnesses—Thomas Gordon of Craigelly and Mr William Houston at Mill of Crimonmogate. (Ibid.).
4. James (second of the name), baptised 25th November, 1734. Witnesses—Mr William Houston at Mill of Crimonmogate and James Houston there (Ibid.).
5. John, baptised 12th April, 1736. Witnesses—Mr William Houston at Mill of Crimonmogate and John Houston (Ibid.).
6. Jean, baptised 24th December, 1737. Witnesses—Mr William and James Houston at for-said mill (Ibid.).
7. Agnes, baptised 8th September, 1739. Witnesses—Mr William and James Houston at Mill of Crimonmogate (Ibid.).
8. George, baptised 17th August, 1741. Witnesses—Mr William and Mr James Houston at Mill of Crimonmogate (Ibid.).
9. Margaret, baptised 21st March, 1750. Witnesses—Doctor Thomas Gordon in Peterhead and George Sim (Ibid.).
10. Helen, baptised 24th July, 1751. Witnesses—James Dalgarno in Millhill and Mr James Houston at Mill of Crimonmogate (Ibid.).
11. Thomas, baptised 9th October, 1758, before witnesses (Ibid.).

Patrick Milne was designed Esquire of Crimonmogate in the Lonmay Registers at least from 25th December, 1788, to 31st January, 1792.

JAMES ABERNETHIE, JUNIOR.

James Abernethie, junior, merchant in Aberdeen, and Miss Janet Gordon, daughter of the deceased Alexander Gordon of Loggie, married 16th April, 1764. Cautions for the bridegroom—William Thomson, merchant in Aberdeen; for

the bride—Robert Gordon of Loggio. Paid to the poor, £20 12s. (Aberdeen — St Nicholas Parish Marriage Register.)

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Rev. Dr William Cuild's Mortification and Bursars.

LIST OF BURSARS.

(Continued.)

1700.—To Patrick Gordon, son of George G., tailor, and H. Master in 1694. He was afterwards minister of Fintray.

1702.—To Robert Gordon, brother of preceeding.

1702.—To Walter Charles, son of Alexander C., wright, and Convener in 1672.

1703.—To William Blinshall, son of James B., weaver.

1706.—To George Philp, son of George P., couper.

1709.—To James Craig, son of John C., baxter, and M. H., 1709. £40 Scots for each of three years.

1709.—To John Sutor, son of John S., wright, for three years.

1710.—To John Fraser for one year. In this year a decret was granted directing three bursars to be nominated from Aberdeen, failing which from Scotland.

1711.—To John Gray, son of John G., baxter, for one year.

1711.—To John Selbie, son of John S., in Pitscurrie, for four years.

1714.—To John Findlay, son of John F., couper, and Convener in 1706, for four years.

1714.—To William Findlay, brother of preceeding.

1716.—To George Ross, for two years.

1717.—To Alexander Youngson, son of John Y., wright, for three years.

1717.—To David Duncan, son of Alexander D., weaver, for three years. Afterwards minister of Stow.

(To be continued.)

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

March 1705.

1 dito.—I payt twelve liba. to Doctor Burnet, conform to my subscription.....£12 0 0

20 dito.—For ane almed skin to be lyncing and pockets, 6½ shil.; for a quare peaper, 6 shil.; for sharpoing and mending the house gravies

and my razors, to the cuttler, 5 shil.; and to Andrew Aberdeen, for some worck he wrought to me, 8 shil.£1 5 8

23 dito.—To Gilbert Duff, for tuo neu four gallon barrells, and a neu peck, and for mending some other things about the house, pr. account£4 13 0

26 dito.—Payt to Bealie Ross, three liba. 12 shil. for my half of the proportione of expences depursed be him about getting the heritable bond on the lands of Blairmormond, for the thousand mercks neu deu to Robert Gordon and me, together wt. his movis and sisters and cusens.....£3 12 0

26 dito.—For a neu coover to my saddle, 1½ liba.; and for taggs, girds [gads(?)], and forl, 12 shil.£2 2 0

It.—Spent in the moneth of March of pocket moy.£3 3 0

Aprile 1705.

2 dito.—Given to my wife, 14 liba. Scots to the house use, and otherways£14 0 0

4 dito.—For cheangeing the doore of John Somervails seller, to cause it open to the streite, and layeing his harth, 4 1-5 liba.£4 4 0

7 dito.—For a neu pade to my wife, 2½ liba.£2 5 0

10 dito.—For poynting the south syd of Alex. Smylams house, and part of John M'Rob's house, to Patrick Matheson, seleater, £0 17 6

18 dito.—To Patrick Milln for drauing ane assignatione from John Ritchie and his wife of there house moalls to me, and ane instrument of intimatione yrof, for payt. of qch. they rest me.....£1 12 0

27 dito.—Given my wife seven liba. to paye nyno ells tayckeing qch. she bought to be a bed and bolster£7 0 0

27 dito.—Given to my wife sixteine liba. Scots to buy necessars to the house, etc., deureing the incomeing moneth of May.....£16 0 0

31 (?) dito.—For mackeing tuentie six dissons of corkes for bottells.....£0 10 0

It.—Spent in the moneth of Aprile of pocket moy.£3 17 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

1023. THE REV. RICHARD MAITLAND, MINISTER, NIGG.—Mr Maitland had a daughter

Anna, whom I am desirous to trace. Can any reader furnish particulars concerning her?

J. MAITLAND.

1024. DALGARNO FAMILY.—I believe I am right in saying that the late Mr Dalgarno, messenger to the Stock Exchange, wrote a little book on the Dalgarno family, or, at any rate, some articles in it. Can any reader lend it or them to me, or tell me their contents?

J. M. BULLOCH,

123 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Answers.

1020. THE WHIP-THE-CAT.—Re the query by "Q" as to the meaning of this term, I have always understood it to be the same as "whip-cat"—drunken.

C.

1021. ARCHIBALD FRENCH, CLOTHIER, ABERDEEN.—French married Helen, daughter of Andrew Strachan, Sheriff-Clerk, Kincardineshire, 23rd December, 1718.

G

No 293.—December 5, 1913.

Thomas the Rhymer.

The earliest poetry in Scots is associated with the romantic name of Thomas Learmonth, of Ercildoun, or Earlstoun, in Berwickshire, called, in the happy way Scottish people had of nick-name-giving, Thomas the Rhymer, or Thomas Rymour, indeed, much more known by that title than by his proper family name. Vague and mysterious figure though he is—like a shadow walking in the borderland between realms of fairy and realms of truth—he yet was a historical fact. The old grey ruin, west of Earlstoun, which tradition identifies as the place of his abode, still, after eight hundred long changeable years, bears his name as "The Rymour's Tower," and one seems to hear the wind sighing his own melancholy prophecy through the crumbling walls—

"The hare shall kittle on my hearthstane,
And there never will be a laird Learmonth
again."

He stands a dim shape in the moorland, in the dawn of Scottish vernacular poetry, transfigured by popular fancy and tradition as a prophet, as a hero of supernatural eldritch adventure and intrigue, alongside of Michael Scot and Merlin. He was known far and wide, spoken of by the troubadours of France, and in the superstitious traditions of Gaelic fairy lore. His figure is clothed with the shadows of his time—a dark time, ignorant and unlettered, when his superior gifts could only be explained as endowments won through contact and intercourse with the spirit-world of fairyland. . . .

He must have been a strong and great character, for he impressed his own time, and his influence grew, as only the influence of such a man could, till, within seven or eight years after his death or disappearance, he was in wide repute as a prophet. It was the vogue to refer all kinds of prophecies back to his authorship. The results of battles were considered to come under the guidance of his foretelling power, and his wisdom was esteemed infallible. . . .

The influence of Thomas the Rhymer as a prophet of disaster has left its imprint far and wide. In Aberdeenshire some remarkable rhymes of his remain.

Fyvie Castle is one of the most beautiful and romantic of the many old castles of that fine county, but it sits above the Ythan, under the shadow of the Rhymer's curse—

"Fyvie, Fyvie, thou's no'er thrive yo,
As lang's in thee there's stanis three;
There's ane intil the highest tower,
There's ane intil the lady's bower,
There's ane aneath the water yett,
And thir three stanis ye'so never get!"

It is said that the first two have been found, but the one under the gate leading to the Ythan has evaded all search. Beyond doubt, the curse has been remarkably corroborated. No luck has followed Fyvie. The shuddering memory of the spell was sadly reawakened when the only son of the present proprietor, Lord Leith of Fyvie, was killed in South Africa, and the words seemed again to sigh on the winds around Fyvie—heirless and sad.

The other bears reference to a curious alluvial mound at Inverurie called the Bass, and in a very musical bit of cadence—

"The Dee and Don shall run is one,
And Tweed shall run is Tay,
And the bonnie water o' Ury
Shall bear the Bass away."

The editor of the "Chandos Classics" volume of ballads, with lack of local knowledge, takes this to be the Bass Rock in the Forth!

Again, he is said to have sat on a stone near Inverurie, and, looking on the stronghold of the Earls Marischal, to have cried—

"Ugie, Ugie, by the sea,
Lordless shall thy lands be,
And underneath thy hearthstane
The tod shall bring her bairns hame."

The stone on which he sat was built into the church, and the prophecy became realised in the disasters of the Keith family consequent upon the Jacobite rising in 1715.

He even enters weirdly into a witchcraft trial in Aberdeen in 1598, when, among charges against Andrew Mann, was that he knew, in the company of the Queen of Elfdand the Devil, sundry dead men, and that the King who died at Flodden, and Thomas Rymour, were there!

A quaint but grim sorap, of which there is a variant, has a gaunt descriptiveness about it of a remarkable kind—

"Quo' the Tweed to the Till,
'What gars ye gang sae still?'
Quo' the Till to the Tweed,
'Though ye rin wi' speed,
And I rin slaw,
For ilka ane that ye droon,
I droon twa.'"

The gurgle of the waters is almost living in the old lines—the wind in the reeds and the beat of the ripples on the stone by the shore. This was a favourite rhyme of the later Wizard of the Borderland, Sir Walter himself, to whom the memory of True Thomas was very dear.—"Scottish Life and Poetry," by Lauchlan Maclean Watt.

[The version of Thomas the Rhymer's prediction respecting Fyvie which is current in Aberdeenshire is very different from that given by Mr Watt. It is as follows—

"Fyvvynis riggs and towers,
Hapless shall your mesdames be,
When ye shall hae within your methes,
Frae harryit kirk's land, stanes three—
Ane in Preston's tower;
Ane in my lady's bower;
And aue below the water-yett,
And it ye shall never get."

See Pratt's "Buchan."—Ed.]

Burns's Descendants.

An article on "Robert Burns's Descendants" appeared in the "Weekly Scotsman" of October 25, but the statement regarding the living descendants is practically identical with that given in A. J. N. and Q., No. 284—September 26. Prefacing a narrative of Burns's children and their descendants, the article says—"It must be considered somewhat remarkable that the only lineal male descendant of Burns bears the name of 'Hutchinson,' and that he resides in Vancouver." The article concludes by enumerating the living descendants of the poet as follows—

The only direct descendants of the poet claim relationship through James Glencairn Burns (the poet's fourth son, a lieutenant-colonel in the Indian army, who died in 1855, in his 71st year). He was twice married—firstly, in 1818, to Sarah Robinson, daughter of Mr James Robinson, of Sunderland; and, secondly, in 1823, to Mary, daughter of Captain Beckett, of Enfield. By his first wife he had issue—(1) Jean Isabella, (2) Robert Shaw (both died in infancy). and (3) Sarah Burns, who married Dr B. W. Hutchinson. They had issue—(1) Mrs Burns Scott, of Adelaide (no children), (2) Robert Burns Hutchinson, of Langley, Vancouver (issue, two sons and three daughters), (3) Mrs Gowring, wife of the Principal of St Bede's School, Eastbourne (issue, one son), and (4) Miss Daisy Burns Hutchinson, of Cheltenham.

It will thus be seen that the only direct representative of the poet in the main line is Robert Burns Hutchinson, now in Vancouver. By his second marriage Colonel Burns had one daughter, Annie Beckett Burns. She is the only surviving grand-daughter of the poet, and was recently appointed by the Sheriff of Dumfries executrix of "certain hitherto unconfirmed personal estate of Burns" in connection with the ownership of the Glenriddel MSS. She lives at Cheltenham along with her niece, Miss Daisy Burns Hutchinson.

Lumphanan and Macbeth.

A casual visit made recently to Lumphanan recalled the connection of the parish with Macbeth, our attention being directed to several spots linked to his name and traditionally associated with the close of his career.

That Macbeth was actually slain at Lumphanan [on 15th August, 1057]—three years after the Dunsinane fight—is well established by other chronicles than that of Wyntoun; and even were the fact not so attested it might receive support from the continuous tradition which associates the district with the monarch and from the "memorials" of him which are still extant.

MACBETH'S STONE.

There is, for instance, Macbeth's Stone, on which or at which he is said to have rested during a halt in his flight, and where, it is added, he was fatally wounded. It is not very large, nor is it particularly distinguishable, being little more than a knob of granite, presumably an outcrop of the underlying strata. Situated in a field on the farm of Cairnbathie, between the Deeside road and the Deeside railway, and close to the latter, about half a mile south of the Parish Church, it is in proximity to an old road traversing Lumphanan, along which Macbeth is said to have pursued his way. Then we have Macbeth's Well, somewhat to the north of the church, but so far removed from the site of Macbeth's Stone as to render doubtful that part of the traditional story which says that Macbeth rested at the stone after drinking at the well. There are two other wells, one each in two fields much nearer the Stone; and there would appear to be some dubiety as to which of the three wells best fits into the story. Whatever foundation there may be for the local tradition—now beyond all hope of being traced—it conflicts diametrically with the story of a personal encounter between Macbeth and "a knyght," narrated by Wyntoun, and transformed by Shakespeare, with such magnificent effect, into a combat between Macbeth and Macduff. According to the local account, Macbeth was wounded at the Stone and was dragged by his horse for about a mile, being picked up dead at the spot now marked by what is known as Macbeth's Cairn.

MACBETH'S CAIRN.

This cairn is located on Perkhill, and what is conceivably the old road can be readily enough traced and followed from Cairnbathie up to and past the farm of Craigton, almost to the site of the cairn, with a single break caused by the construction of the railway line. The chroniclers declare that Macbeth's body was removed and interred at Iona, but that does not prevent a local belief that it was really buried under the cairn. Some countenance is lent to this belief by the circumstance that in 1855 there was found below the cairn a stone coffin containing a handful of mouldy earth, some feather quills, and a fragment of rust-eaten steel. Those relics unfortunately, were not preserved. The cairn itself, too, became sadly dilapidated in the course of time, many of the stones which composed it being removed for building and other purposes. Its dimensions were largely reduced before the beginning of the last century, and the icono-

elastic destruction seems to have continued, for one edition of the "Deeside Guide" (1885) states that a former tenant of Craigton (on which Macbeth's Cairn is situated) was charged with carting away the stones to fence his fields. He was a "character," however, and defended his utilitarian procedure in this wise—"Fra what I've heard the auld King himself was a reformer, and wad hae freely granted a few loads of the stanes frae his cairn by way o' a loan. That's all I want, an' if these chatterin' antiquarian chaps wad hae patience for a year or twa, I'll refill the cairn for them." He redeemed his promise by trenching the hillside on which the cairn stands and carting on to it the stones found on the reclaimed ground. The cairn, as it exists to-day, is remarkable for its width. It has no height to speak of—above the ground, at least—consisting solely of a few layers of closely packed stones arranged in a circle of about 40 feet in diameter and enclosed by a dyke. A fringe of trees has also been planted round this peculiar-looking cairn.

THE PEEL RING.

The chief antiquity in Lumphanan, however, has little—if any—connection with Macbeth. It is what is called the "Peel Ring" or "Peel Bog"—a circular earthen mound, about 12 feet high and 46 yards in diameter, surrounded by a moat. It is situated on the north side of the Deeside road, nearer the Parish Church than Macbeth's Stone, and can be easily seen from the carriage windows of passing trains. (Macbeth's Cairn, by the way, cannot be seen from the railway line, though a clump of trees is sometimes mistakenly pointed out as its site.) The moat was evidently filled with water from the Burn of Lumphanan that runs past, and the sluice by which the water issued from the moat was laid bare by the great floods of 1829. A suggestion has sometimes been made that Macbeth had a kind of habitation or fort here, to which he was hurrying when overtaken by Malcolm; but this idea, not improbably, may have been due to an ingenious design to create another link with the ill-fated king. A more reasonable conjecture is that the mound dates from the thirteenth or fourteenth century; and it is further conjectured that a castle of wood erected on the mound was a residence of the Durwards, who then possessed a wide domain in Aberdeenshire, or that at least it formed a place of defence. The original structure is said to have been superseded by a building of stone, which was replaced by another at a subsequent period; and the ruins of this latter edifice, we are told, like the stones in Macbeth's Cairn, were removed by an all too energetic agriculturist "animated by a zeal for improvement." The moat is now dry and its bed a tangle of weeds, and the mound is overgrown with rank grass; but that both served some defensive purpose is quite obvious. This "Peel Ring," little as is known of its history, is an exceedingly interesting relic of former days, and though duly cared for by the proprietor of the estate on

which it stands, Dr Farquharson of Finzean—it is protected by an enclosure of trees—it might very properly be treated as a national monument and its care entrusted to the Board of Works.—"R. A." in "Glasgow Herald," October 13.

The Oldest Scottish Book.

It is astonishing and humbling to think how the old books of our land lie far away from Scotland. Carried all over the world, at the girdle or above the heart of wandering Gaelic monks, they were left in the great Continental monasteries where these died. And thus the very oldest book that was written in Scotland is lying at Schaffhausen in Switzerland to-day. It is surely one of the most interesting antiquities of Scotland. It is Celtic, because it was written by a Gael, but it is not written in the Celtic tongue. It is Latin, with the Gaelic thumb-mark on its page. There is a gulf of a hundred years between it and the next oldest Scottish book. It is a copy of the "Life of Columba," as written by Adamnan, who was contemporary with the saint, and it has been decided that its date is some time before the year 713 A.D. The style of its handwriting is earlier than that of the "Book of Armagh," which has been fixed at the year 807. The corrections which seem to have been made upon it at a later date have been decided by Keller to belong to a time within the first twenty years of the ninth century. The scribe, following the habit of the period, puts his name in at the close, beseeching the reader, "Pray to the Lord for me, Dorbene, that after death I may possess eternal life." A monk of this name died at Iona in the year 713, before he took up the office of abbot, to which he had been elected in that year, Adamnan having passed away only nine years previously.

What wanderings this manuscript has seen, what adventures it has been carried through, what thunderous revolutions have shaken Europe around it, no man can tell. Its original was written about 693 by Adamnan, the ninth abbot of Iona. He lived within the century after the death of the great Columba himself, and had been in touch with those who had looked upon the face of the saint, and whose hearts still trembled with the majesty and power of his activities. This copy of Dorbene was probably carried to Germany about the beginning of the ninth century, when the terror of the irruptions of the fierce Norsemen into the Western Islands set a stream of Scottish pilgrims drifting towards the Continent. First taken to the Monastery of St Gall on the Rhine, it became submerged in oblivion till, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, Stephen White, an Irishman, searching the Continent for Gaelic documents, discovered it and transcribed it. Again it disappeared until it was rediscovered in 1845 by Dr Keller of Zurich, lying at the bottom of

a book-chest in the town library of Schaffhausen. It was finally published by Dr Reeves in 1856, and reissued in 1874, with an English translation. There is an opportunity for a Scottish millionaire to win back to his native land this sore-buffed and long-wandered child.

There are, of course, other copies of this great "Life" besides the Schaffhausen one scattered through Europe. In the British Museum, in Austria, in Bavaria, in Dublin, in Munich, in St Gall, and in Belgium, there are manuscripts of it extending from the twelfth to the fifteenth century.—"Scottish Life and Poetry," by Lauchlan Maclean Watt.

The Jacobite Invasion of England.

A volume recently issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission publishes a number of interesting letters bearing on the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745. These letters are contained in the MSS. of the Hon. Frederick Lindley Wood, preserved at Temple Newsam.

In a letter which, though undated, bears internal evidence of having been penned at the beginning of the 1745 rising, the writer complains of the lack of information concerning the rebels, and asks whether the Government has no spies amongst them. "They have their spies and emissaries everywhere," he says, "and know everything we do, and we know nothing they do." He describes the Highlanders as "desperate fellows, strong and well fed and in high spirits," who trust entirely to their fierceness and their swords, seeming to despise the usual methods of fighting by artillery, firelocks, and bayonets, and using targets. And he has some quaint suggestions as to how they should be met. "Two or three thousand tars with swords would be fit for them, to fight pell-mell as they do; or a band with pitchforks to have them through the guts before they come within sword's length. All the men should have skull-caps. Every necessary precaution should be taken to resist the fury of these desperados. We have too long despised them."

Another account, similarly undated and unaddressed, contains, besides more definite information as to numbers and equipment, the following suggestive passage—"There have been no mutinies among them of moment, nor any desertions, but, as they are ranged by their clans, there is little or no discipline among them, and a fellow in defence of one that was ordered to be whipped the other day by Lord G. Murray cocked his pistol at him, and Lord G. thought it expedient not only to pardon the fault but shake hands with the offender that threatened him."

On the evidence of a spy the advance of the army is thus described—"They march with droves of black cattle and sheep, three waggons of biscuit and cheese, which they sit down at noon to eat; at night and morning get a little oatmeal, which they buy up at their own price

or take away wherever they can get it, and constantly carry it in a leathern bag for their subsistence; everyone has a sword, a target, a gun, and a dirk. The rear always push forward the front, and they march in a very great hurry."

The letter of an anonymous writer, who describes the entry into Kendal, serves as a supplement to this—"Such a number of Scotch black cattle I never saw, except the droves that go into the South for slaughter, and I doubt not so are these. I should be ashamed to be their colonel. How they get any listed for so low a post as captains, I wonder. Then came their horses, that look as if their masters had made bedding of what they, poor beasts, should eat. . . . Had King George been with me to-day he would have been very merry."

The Sack of Aberdeen, 1644.

Referring to the article on this subject which appeared in No. 238 (October 24th ult.), I do not think that the forces under Montrose, called "Irish," were what we understand at the present day as natives of Ireland; but were Scottish Highlanders. In most old books, down to about the year 1800, the Highlanders are called Irish, and their language Erse—seldom Gaelic—the reason being that the Highlanders and Irish are both of the Celtic race. As regards the sack of Aberdeen, it is a pity Montrose did not distinguish between his adherents (the citizens) and the Covenanting army in the city.

W. A. II.

The Rev. Dr William Guild's Mortification and Bursars.

LIST OF BURSARS.

(Continued.)

1719.—To John Hardie, son of James H., blacksmith, for three years.

1721.—To John Youngson, son of John Y., wright, for three years.

1723.—To James Gordon, for four years.

1725.—To Al. Duncan, son of Alexander D., weaver, for four years. He had the degree of D.D., was an author, and minister of Traquair, Smailholm.

1727.—To Andrew Findlater, for four years.

1727.—To George Main, for one year.

1728.—To James Robertson, son of George R., goldsmith, for two years.

1730.—To John Irvine, son of Alexander I., baxter, for three years.

1730.—To John Philp, son of John P., flesher, for three years.

1731.—To Al. Knowls, son of William K., wright, for three years. It is interesting to note that this bursar refused to grant the

stipulated bond. He became minister of the parish of Methlick.

1734.—To John Glennie, for four years. He had the degree of D.D., and was minister of Drumoak, and subsequently of Maryculter.

1735.—To John Memess, son of Robert M., wheelwright, for four years.

1736.—To John Findlay, for two years.

1736.—To John Smith, son of James S., blacksmith, for three years. He was under master, Grammar School.

1737.—To George Lenord, son of George L., tailor, for four years. He was the first Moir bursar.

(To be continued.)

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

May 1705.

- 8 dito.—For 3½ paynts brandie, at 1½ lbs. pr paynt, is£4 17 6
- 12 dito.—For a pair neu shoues to William Watt£2 3 0
- 16 dito.—To James Thomson in Old Aberdeen thertie lbs. Scots for a pendall clock qch. goes 24 hours, and for mending the caise of her to Jo. Watson£30 0 0
- 18 dito.—To James Silver for wasbing the walls of Janet Millars house, 2/6 shillings; and for tuo loads of clay for plester, 2 shil.; to Andron Abd. for work, 9 shil.; and for digthing the chinney of my neu chamber, 3 shil., £0 15 0
- 25 dito.—For a lock to Janet Millars fore staire, 7½ shil.; for tuo pecks washing lyme, 8 shil.; for neip seids, 1½ wnce, 4 shil.; for postage of ler, to young Fechell, 8 shil., is.....£1 7 6
- 25 dito.—For a ston and ane half wanting half a pound of wooll£19 18 6
- 26 dito.—Given to my wife to paye a weaver, 2½ lbs.; and her great washing cost 2½ lbs.£4 6 8
- 24 dito.—Left of drinck moy. in Stonicwood£1 9 0
- 30 dito.—For mending some glass windows at the flitting, 8 shil.; and for a disson of (?) toddlers to be out to Fechell wt. me, 9½ shil.£0 17 6
- I spent of pocket moy. in the said moneth of May a doller£2 18 0
- A note of expences bestowed for helping the house of Fechell, at Witd. 1705, when I came to duall in it:—
- Im.—For ten dealls at 8 shil. p. peice bottoming beds and helping windous.....£4 0 0
- Im.—For tow treiss to helpe the window caises and lums, etc.....£1 16 0
- It.—For tuo hundreded double nails, at 9 shil., and tuo hundreded single nails at 6 shil.; tuo hundreded dore nails at 4 shil.; and tuo hun-

dered tacketts at 2 shil., and 12 garrons at 6 shil. makes£2 8 0

It.—For lock to the hall doore, 1 lib. 10 shil.; for 1½ ston iron to be small worke about the house, 2 lbs.; for making a pair great bands to the gate, and tuo pairs small bands and nabbs therto, 1 lib. 8 shil.; for 1000 diffots to the house, 10 shil.; for dressing it wt. them 12 shil., is.....£6 0 0

It.—To Gilbert Stonnans for five dayes worke about the house, mending beds, lums, windous, and the gaite, etc., 1½ lbs.; and for tuentie four foots of glass in six windous, and helping the rest, to Alex. Peirie, for comeing out heer, 4 lbs.£5 5 0

It.—For strau to theick the hall and layeing it on£2 0 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

1025. BRAEMAR CATHOLIC REGISTERS.—Is there any likelihood of these Registers being published? If not, to whom should I apply for information which I am led to believe is there?

A. M'K.

1026. JAMES WATSON, DEACON OF FLESHERS, ABERDEEN, 1703.—Is anything known as to whom Watson married, and when?

G.

Answers.

999. BALLAD—"THE BARRONE OF BRACKLEY."—I am indebted to "Q" for his kind and helpful reply to my query. I have obtained a copy of the ballad in Jamieson's "Popular Ballads" (1806)—apparently the earliest printed form—with Jamieson's notes upon it, from which it appears that it was given to him by a Mrs Brown, and collated by him with one "less perfect but not materially different," taken from the recitation of "two ladies, great grandchildren of Farquharson of Inverey." Jamieson's version is free from the objections which occurred to me in the version in "The New Deeside Guide" and "Legends of the Braes," and contains nothing which could lead to a confusion between the two incidents of 1592 and 1666, in each of which a baron of Brackley was killed. It evidently refers to the later event alone, in which the Black Colonel of Inverey

figured, and may perhaps be regarded as the original unadulterated ballad on that event. The stanzas referring to the earlier incident, which appear in the more modern versions, may have been interpolated, possibly, as suggested in the quotation with which "Q" concludes, from a separate ballad altogether. Anyhow, these versions are wrong in calling the baron's wife "Catherine" and "Kate Fraser," while Jamieson's version is right in calling her "Peggy"—Margaret Burnett being her actual name.

The fourth stanza in Jamieson, which is not in the modern version, is—

"O rise up, ye baron, and turn back your kye,
For the lads of Drumwharran are driving
them by."

Can any light be thrown on "Drumwharran"?
Does the name still exist?

A. M. M.

1015. GAVIN CROOKSHANK, SHIPMASTER. —
"A. M. M." will find interesting particulars
concerning Crookshank at p. 121 of Colonel W.
Johnston's "A Genealogical Account of the
Descendants of James Young and Rachel
Cruikshank," 1894.

C

No. 294.—December 12, 1913.

Rob Roy in Aberdeen.

Sir Walter Scott, in his Introduction to "Rob Roy" (dated 1829), says—

The period of the rebellion of 1715 approached soon after Rob Roy attained celebrity. His Jacobite partialities were now placed in opposition to his sense of the obligations which he owed to the indirect protection of the Duke of Argyle. But the desire of "drowning his sounding steps amid the din of general war" induced him to join the forces of the Earl of Mar, although his patron, the Duke of Argyle, was at the head of the army opposed to the Highland insurgents. He was sent by the Earl of Mar to Aberdeen to raise, it is believed, a part of the clan Gregor, which is settled in that country. These men were of his own family (the race of the Ciar Mohr). They were the descendants of about 300 MacGregors whom the Earl of Murray, about the year 1624, transported from his estates in Monteith to oppose against his enemies the MacIntoshes, a race as hardy and restless as they were themselves.

But while in the city of Aberdeen, Rob Roy met a relation of a very different class and character from those whom he was sent to summon to arms. This was Dr James Gregory (by descent a MacGregor), the patriarch of a dynasty of professors distinguished for literary and scientific talent, and the grandfather of the late eminent and accomplished scholar, Professor Gregory, of Edinburgh. This gentleman was at the time Professor of Medicine in King's College, Aberdeen, and son of Dr James Gregory, distinguished in science as the inventor of the reflecting telescope. With such a family it may seem our friend Rob could have had little communion. But civil war is a species of misery which introduces men to strange bed-fellows. Dr Gregory thought it a point of prudence to claim kindred, at so critical a period, with a man so formidable and influential. He invited Rob Roy to his house, and treated him with so much kindness that he produced in his generous bosom a degree of gratitude which seemed likely to occasion very inconvenient effects.

The Professor had a son about eight or nine years old—a lively, stout boy of his age—with whose appearance our Highland Robin Hood was much taken. On the day before his departure from the house of his learned relative, Rob Roy, who had pondered deeply how he might requite his cousin's kindness, took Dr

Gregory aside, and addressed him to this purport—"My dear kinsman, I have been thinking what I could do to show my sense of your hospitality. Now, here you have a fine spirited boy of a son, whom you are ruining by cramming him with your useless book-learning, and I am determined, by way of manifesting my great good-will to you and yours, to take him with me, and make a man of him." The learned Professor was utterly overwhelmed when his warlike kinsman announced his kind purpose in language which implied no doubt of its being a proposal which would be, and ought to be, accepted with the utmost gratitude. The task of apology or explanation was of a most delicate description; and there might have been considerable danger in suffering Rob Roy to perceive that the promotion with which he threatened the son was, in the father's eyes, the ready road to the gallows. Indeed, every excuse which he could at first think of—such as regret for putting his friend to trouble with a youth who had been educated in the Lowlands, and so on—only strengthened the chieftain's inclination to patronise his young kinsman, as he supposed they arose entirely from the modesty of the father. He would for a long time take no apology, and even spoke of carrying off the youth by a certain degree of kindly violence, whether his father consented or not. At length the perplexed Professor pleaded that his son was very young, and in an infirm state of health, and not yet able to endure the hardships of a mountain life; but that in another year or two he hoped his health would be firmly established, and he would be in a fitting condition to attend on his brave kinsman, and follow out the splendid destinies to which he opened the way. This agreement being made, the cousins parted—Rob Roy pledging his honour to carry his young relation to the hills with him on his next return to Aberdeenshire, and Dr Gregory, doubtless, praying in his secret soul that he might never see Rob's Highland face again.

James Gregory, who thus escaped being his kinsman's recruit, and in all probability his henchman, was afterwards Professor of Medicine in the College, and, like most of his family, distinguished by his scientific acquirements. He was rather of an irritable and pertinacious disposition; and his friends were wont to remark, when he showed any symptom of these foibles, "Ah! this comes of not having been educated by Rob Roy."

The connection between Rob Roy and his classical kinsman did not end with the period of Rob's transient power. At a period considerably subsequent to the year 1715, he was walking in the Castle Street of Aberdeen, arm in arm with his host, Dr James Gregory, when the drums in the barracks suddenly beat to arms, and soldiers were seen issuing from the barracks. "If these lads are turning out," said Rob, taking leave of his cousin with great composure, "it is time for me to look after my safety." So saying, he dived down a close, and, as John Bunyan says, "went upon his way and was seen no more."

John Ferguson, the "Black Captain."

John Ferguson, a captain in the Navy—the "black Captain" of the "Forty-five," and a most active officer—was a grandson of George Ferguson, the fourth son of William Ferguson of Badifurrow, M.P. for Inverurie, 1660 (this William Ferguson was the progenitor of the Fergusons of Pitfour and the Fergusons of Kimmundly). The Jacobite writers describe him as "a most active emissary of the Hanoverian party," and as "a fitting tool for William the Cruel." He more than once narrowly missed capturing the fugitive Prince Charlie, who on arrival both at Morar and Boradale found the houses "burned by Captain Ferguson." Several anecdotes of him have been preserved. He is said, on arriving off the coast of Skye, to have got into conversation with a dairymaid from Kingsburgh house, and to have had her shown over his ship, when the girl let out the important secret by saying "she had seen many nice gentlemen, and the Prince was at her master's house the night before last, and was a very nice gentleman, but not half so kind as Captain Ferguson." It is recorded as an instance of second sight that the arrival of Captain Ferguson's ship on the coast of Skye on the hot scent of Prince Charles was foreseen by a Highland seer: it was to that ship that Flora Macdonald was taken on her arrest, and a combined party of sailors from it and Campbell Militia secured only a lesser prize in the seizure of Lord Lovat.

The following notice of Captain John Ferguson is given in Charnock's "Biographia Navalis"—"This gentleman in the early part of the year 1746 was commander of the 'Furnace' bomb, then employed as a cruiser off the coast of Scotland. (He "seized 800 stand of arms at McDonald of Barraskdale's house, in the isle of Rasay.) He rendered himself so conspicuous on that station by his activity, diligence, and general conduct, that he was, on 6th October in the same year, promoted, it is said in consequence of the express interference and recommendation of the Duke of Cumberland, to be captain of the 'Nightingale,' a new frigate just then launched."—"Records of the Clan and Name of Fergusson or Ferguson."

Prince Charlie as Cook.

It is difficult sometimes for the casual reader to understand the difference between the Prince Charlie of the days before Culloden and the Prince Charlie of the months of wandering which followed the fatal battle. Though much has been written of the Prince's bearing in the days of his first success and in the days of his

bitter retreat, it is round the personality of the wanderer that the web of romance has woven itself, and it is Prince Charlie the hunted fugitive whose memory lingers still in the Highlands, and who has cast a spell which will last as long as time itself. The reason is simple. Prince Charlie, the leader of the Highland army, the head of an armed rebellion, carried great responsibilities on his shoulders, and was in the eyes of most of his followers, however gay and debonaire he might sometimes be, a man apart, a Prince to be treated only with respect and reverence. Prince Charlie, the fugitive, cast care and responsibility from him like a discarded cloak, and with them cast the outward trappings of Royalty. Henceforth he was far more man than Prince, and though his faithful Highlanders never forgot that he was their Prince, yet it was the man himself who laid them under that spell which has given to the world the most alluring of all its romances. For the Prince, a fugitive, forgot that he was a Prince, and remembering only that he was a man in whom the blood of youth coursed generously, gave full rein to all the gay recklessness in the face of danger, all the spirit of camaraderie, all the joy of living, which went to form so large a part of the mysterious personal charm which was the gift of the unhappy Stuart race.

Already Murdoch [MacLeod] and his companions had obtained many glimpses of this new Prince, but it was on the desert isle of Iuhard [in the mouth of Loch Shell, in Lewis] that they saw him come to full fruition. During the four days and four nights of their stay, he threw himself heart and soul into every little happening. He helped Ned Burke with the cooking, he concocted new dishes out of their scanty store of food, he kept up their spirits with story and jest. When on the first night the brandy punch circulated, he called for toasts, giving himself "the Black Eye," Louise the Fifteenth's second daughter, for whom he seemed to have a special affection, and discoursing freely on the Court of France. A semblance of royalty was kept up at meals, it is true, but it was only a semblance, the Prince and his friends sitting on the bare ground round one large stone, which served as a table, and the boatmen squatting round another. But it was the Prince who cooked a meal of fish when all the others save Ned Burke were asleep, and it was he who, less fastidious than Ned, made him produce Mrs Mackenzie of Kildun's joint of butter from its resting-place "betwixt two fardles of bread." Ned thought the butter would not serve the purpose at all, for "it was far from being clean, the bread being crumpled into pieces and wrought in amongst it, and therefore he thought shame to present it." But the Prince, laughing at him, made him produce it, and when the fish were sufficiently cooked the rest of the company were awakened to share in the entertainment. Donald [MacLeod], like Ned, did not like the look of the butter even in its cooked condition, "for it was neither good nor clean. But the Prince told him he

was very nice indeed, for that the butter would serve the turn very well at present, and he caused it to be served up." Whereupon "they made a very hearty meal of the fish and the crumbs of bread swimming among the butter."

On another occasion, when Ned was preparing to bake some bannocks, the Prince, who was an interested onlooker, said he would have a cake of his own contriving. He told Ned "to take the brains of the cow and mingle them well in amongst the meal when making the dough," and this they would find to be very wholesome meat. His directions were obeyed, and, said Donald, "he gave orders to birls the bannock well, or else it would not do at all." When the cake was fully fired, the Prince himself divided it among his friends, and, according to Donald, the novel royal bannock "made very good bread indeed."—"Prince Charlie's Pilot," by Evan Macleod Barron.

William Cobbett.

Cobbett was never himself unless he had the world against him. "The little talent I have," he says in a moment of unusual modesty, "lies in the way of plucking and tearing to pieces." His egotism was too inordinate to allow him to run in double harness. Indeed it was only by the natural heat and in consequence of his temper that he was saved from becoming the most monumental prig in history. "To communicate to others the knowledge that I possess has always been my taste and my delight," he says in the "Advice to Young Men," a book which has every ingredient of priggery except consistency and coolness; and in the "Political Register" he wrote with even greater complacency—"I think I may venture to say that the lives of few men have been marked with stronger proof of merit of every sort." He never forgot that he had been a private soldier, the son of a farm labourer, and had risen to be considered the foremost political writer of his day, and he never for a single moment attributed his rise to anything but his own extraordinary virtue and capacity. And yet with all this there is such a core of manliness and simplicity about the fellow that we love even his priggeries. That he was truly lovable is shown by the affection in which his family always held him. Nothing can be more delightful than the picture we get of his daughter Nancy (a lady with all his own strength of character) dressing up "the Governor" for his visit to Queen Charlotte, in claret-coloured coat, white waistcoat, and silk stockings, dancing pumps, and powdered head. One feels that those who had best cause to resent his perpetual lecturing and his ineradicable egotism saw beyond them the innate simplicity and kindliness of the man. To them he was half a god and half a child.

And if we are to understand his strangely capricious character we must learn to look at

him in the same way. For there never was a more inconsequent politician than William Cobbett. He could turn from railing at the "swinish multitude" to become one of their most consistent and devoted champions. With all his strong humanitarianism and the really advanced views he held on education, he upholds prize-fighting and even bull-baiting as though they were articles of religion. He combined an extreme austerity of living and a hatred of luxury and ostentation with a prejudice against Puritanism which made his history of England long a standard work of Catholic educationists. He held up Tom Paine to odium and ridicule, and then made himself the laughing-stock of Europe by unearthing his bones and demanding a public burial and a national monument for them. His friendship and quarrel with Windham found a parallel in his political association with Burdett and the Westminster Committee. And all these changes, all these inconsistencies, he defends with an almost inspired violence. His first journey home from America is spoilt by the steerage passengers, "who, blast them, will starve and ought to starve. . . . God Almighty damn the lazy beggars!" And his invective against the rich has an equal inspiration. "I think it a duty to God and man to put the Nabobs on the coals," he writes in a letter to Crocvey. "They have long been cooking and devouring the wretched people both of England and India." The tone is no more vehement when he is repelling some personal attack. "Let them write on till their own pens are worn to the stump; let the devils sweat; let them fire their balls at my reputation till the very press cries out murder. If ever they hear me whine or complain I will give them leave to fritter my carcass and trail my guts along the street as the French Sans-culottes did to Thomas Maudit." So he defies his American critics in the character of Peter Porcupine.

And it is evident that this vehemence was in no degree histrionic. He was sometimes moved to it by the most trivial causes. "I have been this day so ungovernably enraged," he writes in 1807, "that I have actually been unable to sit down to write or become my mind into a state for reflecting," and then follows a long letter in the same key, the whole of which one discovers, almost with a shock, to have been moved by the failure of some friend to send him a consignment of young trees for his plantation. It was this extraordinarily constant pressure of emotion that gave Cobbett his power. However ridiculous and bombastic he might appear, he could not fail to be impressive. He himself (though without, of course, recognising the full significance of the incident) gives us an excellent example. While he was making an electioneering speech during his first campaign (at Winchester) "an attorney of the Rose party, who stood just under the window, attempted to excite a clamour. But I fixed my eye upon him, and, pointing my hand down right and making a sort of chastising motion, said—'Peace, babbling slave,'

which produced such terror amongst others that I met with no more interruption."

Yet when all is said that can be said against him, how big a balance of courage and honesty, of high ideal and Christian sympathy remains to William Cobbett's credit! No man made more mistakes. No man was more often childishly wrong in his opinions. Yet few politicians have worked harder and more disinterestedly, and few have left behind them a larger legacy of good achieved.—"Spectator," March 29.

A Forgotten Scottish Explorer.

In the second volume of "Blackwood's Magazine" for 1817 I made the following extract from the obituary record which used to be attached to our early serials, but is now discontinued:—"Died 3rd October (1817), at Crieff (a town in Strathearn, Perthshire), John Murray, Esq., laird of Ardbonic, Perthshire, and justice of the peace for the county, lieutenant of his Majesty's Fleet, and marine surveyor to the Board of Admiralty. This excellent officer made some important discoveries on the coast of New Holland." That was the old name of Australia, assigned to it by the early Dutch navigators, and in old maps it appears as *Novæ Hollandiæ*, until superseded by the more euphonious *Australia*, or the Southern Land. Even Burns, in his epistle to Willie Simpson, of Ochiltree, in allusion to the muse of auld Coila, written in 1785, says:—

"She lay like some unknown'd of isle
Beside New Holland."

Well, this Lieutenant John Murray was the first Briton who sailed through the passage leading into Port Phillip Bay, and discovered that it was a capacious, land-locked sheet of water, on which the cities of Melbourne and Geelong are now situated. The story of his exploration will be found in Sutherland's "History of Australia," pp. 63-4, succinctly stated. Lieutenant Grant, evidently another Scot, but of whom nothing further is known, was surveying the coast in 1800, in a small craft called the *Lady Nelson*, and he observed the opening at Port Phillip Heads, but did not penetrate through the passage. He mentioned this inlet to Governor King at Sydney, as an important base for further exploration; but it was not till 1802 that the Governor despatched the *Lady Nelson*, then commanded by Lieutenant Murray, to inspect this inlet. Murray did so, and reported favourably on the beauty and fertility of the land about this extensive bay, and wished to call it Port King, after the Governor, who justly preferred naming it after Arthur Phillip, the first Governor of Australia, and so it remains Port Phillip Bay to this day. Two months later Matthew Flinders also entered the inlet, but was somewhat mortified to learn that he had been forestalled by Murray. It does not appear

that Murray profited by his discovery, or received any promotion whatsoever; he remained simply a lieutenant to the close of his career. There is a training ship at Geelong named the "John Murray," which I will charitably suppose is named in honour of the lieutenant; but in all probability it commemorates the Warrnambool politician, instead of the marine surveyor. Tradition says that Murray landed at Rosebud (a little fishing village), and ascended Arthur's Seat, beside Dromana, which he named from a fancied resemblance to the hill adjacent to Edinburgh, and which name is still retained, although many changes in the nomenclature of our early settlements have rendered it somewhat difficult to identify them. A memorial tablet was recently erected on the Yon Yongs Range to the memory of the intrepid but ill-fated Matthew Flinders, and I think that a similar tablet should be erected on the other side of the bay at Rosebud, the place where Murray landed, or else on one of the spurs of Arthur's Seat—say, near to Mr Justice Higgins' residence, which is prettily situated, and commands a fine prospect—as a tardy recognition of the work of this early and neglected explorer. Mr George Gordon McCrae, the veteran Victorian poet, who spent his boyhood around Dromana, and is, therefore, conversant with the traditional lore of the locality, is unquestionably the ablest living authority to select a suitable site whereon to erect a memorial of Lieutenant Murray's enterprise, the outcome of which resulted in the foundation of the city of Melbourne.

It may be mentioned that Mr Francis P. Labilliere devotes four chapters to the discoveries of Grant and Murray, in his "Early History of the Colony of Victoria," published in 1878.

ALBA.

"Genealogy of an Aberdeen Family, 1540-1913."

Under the above title, the Rev. James Smith, B.D., minister of St George's-in-the-West, Aberdeen, has published a large quarto volume, which contains much reliable information regarding a number of the older Aberdeen families. Although nominally a history of the branch of the Smiths to which the author belongs, it deals with the genealogies of other families with whom members intermarried, including Cassie from 1550; Chalmers from 1680; Donaldson from 1540; Elmelie from 1620; Elsdon from 1630; Grant from 1680; Green from 1685; Hill from 1686; Hopper from 1665; Ironside from 1660; Jamson from 1720; Ker from 1650; Kinnear from 1665; Milne from 1660; Ormond from 1736; Rees from 1665; Spalding from 1674; Thomson from 1610; Wallace from 1660; Anderson from 1630; Ferguson from 1715; Hay from 1746; Lamb from 1630; Simpson from 1682; Tytler from 1606; and

Walker from 1745. The wreck of the Oscar and many particulars concerning the Indian Mutiny and its Scottish victims also find a place. Mr Smith has spent the spare time of his busy life during the last fifteen years in collecting the material. He wisely tapped the original birth, marriage, and burial MS. records in Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and other districts in order to ensure accuracy. The book, which is profusely illustrated as well as exhaustively indexed, will prove of immense service to all students of local genealogy.

Rickart Family.

Alexander Rickart in Craigellie and Alexander Pirie in Cortiebrae were witnesses to the baptism of Alexander, son of William Henderson and Jean Webster in Spillersford, 1st February, 1809, also of John Henderson, baptised 21st February, 1812, and William Henderson, baptised 9th November, 1813.—(Rathen Registers.)

Alexander Rickart and Christian Henderson, both of Lonmay, were married 18th July, 1802.—(Lonmay Registers.)

Alexander Rickart in Craigellie had a daughter baptised Clementina Shand, 20th May, 1803, before witnesses John Johnston and William Scott.—(Lonmay Registers.)

Alexander Rickart in Blairmonth had a son baptised Alexander, 26th September, 1802, before witnesses William Cruden and James Smith.—(Lonmay Registers.)

Alexander Kerr in Lonmay Parish, and Jean Rickart in Strichen Parish, were married 8th December, 1808.—(Lonmay Registers.)

Andrew Rickart, flaxdresser in Aberdeen, and Ann Gordon, daughter of the deceased John Gordon, late farmer in Rathen, were married by Priest Charles Gordon, 1st February, 1827, before witnesses Charles King and Edmund Rock, H.H.—(St Nicholas Parish Marriage Registers, Aberdeen.)

Charles Forrest, Lonmay Parish, and Margaret Rickart, Rathen Parish, were married 23rd August, 1778.—(Lonmay Registers.)

James Rickart in Whiteside had a child baptised 27th July, 1763.—(Rathen Registers.)

There were several Rickarts in Foveran Parish in bygone days.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Rev. Dr William Guild's Mortification and Bursars.

BURSARS.
(Continued.)

1738.—To Alexander Dirum, son of Alexander D., wright for four years. He was a solicitor in and Provost of Banff, as also proprietor of Muirsk.

1738.—To George Riddock, for four years.

1740.—To George Bean, son of George B., tailor, Aberdeen, for four years. He was advocate in Aberdeen in 1759, afterwards writer, Inverness, and died at King's Mills, Inverness, 17th March, 1798.

1742.—To Charles Ross, son of Francis R., wright, for three years.

1742.—To James Sangster, son of James Sangster, blacksmith. He was the second Moir bursar.

1746.—To James Boyn, for three years.

1746.—To Alexander Mathewson, son of Andrew M., weaver, for three years. His name does not appear in the College Roll.

1749.—To Thomas Strachan, for three years.

1749.—To James Scorggie (graduated M.A., 1753, under name Scroggie) for four years. He was schoolmaster of Old Deer.

1753.—To John Watson, son of Alexander W., tailor, for four years.

1754.—To John Robertson, for three years. He was afterwards minister of Little Dunkeld.

1758.—To James Sim, son of Convener John S., cooper.

1758.—To John Sim, son of James S., jun., cooper.

1758.—To Robert Moor, son of Robert M., wright.

1762.—To John Murray, son of Andrew M., for three years.

(To be Continued.)

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

June 1705.

- 1 dito.—Payt for a currell neckles to my wife, bought from Janet Miller.....£12 0 0
- 1 dito.—Given my wife to buy necessars to the house and oysr.£12 0 0
- 4 dito.—Payt to John Smith five mercks in pairt of payt. of his fei as boy in the Mid-chingle for the season instant, with 13¹/₂ shil. I gave him befor, maks 4 libs.....£3 6 8
- 4 dito.—Payt my sixt pairt of four half-nets mens feig for the yeir, is.....£4 4 6
- 4 dito.—To Wm. Flp, foreman, for the moneth of Aprile, and the half of March£1 0 0
- 7 dito.—For fourteine pound weight of wooll my wife bought at the Cross.....£10 10 0
- 8 dito.—Payt Jeane Robertson her half yeirs fei from Martinis 1704 to Witsunday 1705. qch. was eight mercks.....£5 6 8
- 11 dito.—Forr four wooll combs, 1 lib. 14¹/₂ shil.; and to Margit John her fei from Martinis 1704 to Wits. 1705, eight mercks; for a neu chamber pott, 2 libs, is.....£9 1 2

- 12 dito.—For hors hayre to Fechell, 1 lib. 19 shil.; for tuelve fathoms small tous, 5 shil.£2 4 0
- 12 and 13 dito.—To my wife to buy necessars, 10 1-5th lbs.; and for a cou and a calf, 13½ lbs.£23 17 4
- 16 dito.—For tuo single trie to send out to Fechell, 1 lib. 16 shil.; and for a night cape, 8 shil.£2 4 0
- 16 dito.—For four paynts aquavitie, 3 lbs.; for a paynt oyle dolae to my wife, 2 lbs. 3 shil.; and preins and neiddells to her, 9 shil.; and for 3½ mutchkens vinagre, 10½ shil., maks£6 2 6
- 18 dito.—For four punds soape, 19 shil.; for tuo pounds steartch, 7 shil.; to the lads yt come for our plinishing, 10 shil.; for filling 25 bottells to send out, 1 1-15th lbs.£3 0 0
- 20 dito.—For a pound tobaco, 10 shil.; for sharpening my rasors, etc., 3 shil.; and for a horse hayre to Straloch, to the tutors burriall, 16 shil.£1 19 0
- 22 dito.—For a paire shoues to my wife, 1 lib. 9 shil.; for three leame potingers, 24 shil.£2 13 0
- 22 dito.—Payt to Robert Marr for a seugar loaff, 1 lib. 18 shil.; and 25 dito, for a dram-glass, 4 shil.; and to the lads yt. came for our plinishing, 5 shil.£2 8 0
- 27 dito.—Payt John Gordon his account for dreugs, and a gallon of wine a gott from him cost 9 shil.; and he allowed me for a long ston and some briok, I sold him, and I queited him for qt. things of myne he put away, yt. I lent him in June 1700, because he let blood of my [me] tuise and steated nothing for it; I gave him in moy.£29 4 0
- 27 dito.—Payt James Hardie for 19 pund weight of irone, 1 lib. 18 shil.; and for ane account of small worke, 1 lib. 12 shil.£3 10 0
- 28 dito.—Payt Wm. Duncan ane account of small worke he did to me, qch. is.£1 16 0
- 28 dito.—For a head to my clockeaise and a back, 2 lbs. to Alex. Greine.£2 0 0
- 29 dito.—I payt Wm. Duncan for ane account of some worke he wrought to me.£1 16 0
- 29 dito.—For my horse hayre out to Fechell from Abdn.£1 5 0

- 29 dito.—Given to Mr Brebner to buy meat to send out to Fechell, 1 lib. 2 shil. for carige of it, and some oyr. thinges, 3 shil., to James Logan£1 5 0
- It.—I spent in the sd. moneth of pocket moy. grof. I kept no account£3 10 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

1027. TOD FAMILY.—I should be glad to have particulars concerning William Tod, factor to the Duke of Gordon. Was he connected with A. Tod of Finfan? Where is Finfan? Were there any Tods in the original Gordon Highlanders?

W. A. T.

1028. REV. JOHN GELLIE, MINISTER, NIGG.—Wanted particulars concerning the Rev. John Gellie. Whom did he marry, and when? What was the date of his death?

R. O.

1029. "THE HEROES WHO FOUGHT WATER-LOO."—Can any reader kindly furnish the words of the above song, which has a refrain beginning—"I'll weave a gay garland?"

N.

Answers.

1023. REV. RICHARD MAITLAND, MINISTER, NIGG.—I have a note that Mr Maitland's daughter, Anna, was married on 28th April, 1720, to Andrew Livingstone, merchant.

W.

1026. JAMES WATSON, DEACON OF FLESHERS, ABERDEEN, 1703.—Watson married (contract dated 5th April, 1703) Helen, daughter of Alexander Anderson, maltman and burgess, Aberdeen.

R. R.

No. 295.—December, 19, 1913.

The Sillertons.

Everybody knows that the boys of Gordon's Hospital used to be called "Sillertons." Dean of Guild Walker ("Robert Gordon: His Hospital," p. 20) "never could discover" the origin of the nickname. I find that the "Edinburgh Evening Courant," quoted in the "Scots Magazine" of April, 1746 (vol. viii., p. 188), speaks of it as "the hospital founded by Mr Gordon of Silverton." There is a Sillerton in Anchterless. This reference seems to have escaped historians of the hospital.

J. M. BULLOCH.

John Hill Burton, LL.D.

This celebrated literary Aberdonian, author of several histories and of those interesting volumes, "The Scot Abroad" and "The Book Hunter," has the unique distinction of two grave stones, one in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, where several members of his family are buried, and where his own name and date of death are also recorded. One would readily infer that he was interred there, and such I imagined to be his last resting-place; but, later on, I visited Dalmeny Kirkyard, and there I saw a small memorial cross, with four knobs and an interlaced crosslet above, bearing this inscription—

John Hill Burton, LL.D., D.C.L.,
Historiographer Royal for Scotland.

Born at Aberdeen, 22nd August, 1809.

Died at Morton House, Edinburgh, 10th
August, 1881.

Buried here.

Probably it was a dying request, and was complied with. It is a beautiful place of sepulture.

Another memorial cross there marks the tomb of David Dundas Scott, died 1875, another literary man known as a translator, and there is likewise an obelisk to the Rev. David Miller, B.D., minister of Queensferry, who died in 1897.

ALBA.

A Many-Sided Aberdeen Advocate.

PRINCIPAL OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

Changes in designation have considerably obscured the record of Mr Robert Paterson, advocate in Aberdeen, 1698-1716, even his parentage proving a puzzle to his professional successor, Mr William Kennedy, the industrious annalist.

The present writer, when searching lately in the register of the kirk-session of St Nicholas, Aberdeen, had his attention arrested by the following marriage contract entry:—

1708, Dec. 16. Mr Alexander Milne, Incumbent at Udney, and Agnes Paterson, lauffull dau, to Mr Robert Paterson, Principal of the Marischal College, were contracted by Mr Blair; cautioner for the man, Mr Richard Maitland, Incumbent at Nigg, and for the woman, her father.

With these particulars as a key, and drawing upon the publications of Mr P. J. Anderson, and MSS., the undernoted facts may be cited.

The younger son of John, Bishop of Ross (Nisbet's "Heraldry"), Paterson studied at Marischal College, being appointed regent there in 1667, librarian in 1673 (then the best paid office in the college), and principal in 1678. His ambition was not yet satisfied, however, for while still librarian and principal he became Commissary of Aberdeenshire (his son Robert succeeded to the Commissaryship in 1716) before 1696, a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen in 1698, and Sheriff-Substitute in 1699. The Poll Book of 1696 designs him as "oomissar," and shows that only one other person in the city polled in a higher class. He evidently kept up a considerable establishment, having three salaried female servants and one male servant.

The duties of the librarianship had doubtless been performed by deputy, but as regards those of the principals it is clear that in discharging the same Paterson was much more than a figurehead. It is recorded that "He became the leading spirit in carrying out a restoration of the college buildings, effected in face of many difficulties, between the years 1682 and 1700. The part restored included a 'principal's chamber,' the ceiling of which was adorned with thirty coats of arms, being those of the founder, of Paterson, and his seven predecessors in the principalship, and of twenty-one early benefactors of the college. The ceiling seems to have been erected at Paterson's expense."

The following particulars of descendants are extracted from the Burgh Register of Sasines—

1747. Sept. 11. Compeared personally Alexander Copland, one of the Baillies of Aberdeen, at the special desire and request of . . . Margaret Paterson, Relict of the deceast John Mackgee, Surgeon in Aberdeen; Agnes Paterson, Relict of the deceast Mr Alexander Milne, Minister at Udney; Isobel Paterson, Relict of the deceast Alexander Stewart, Merchant in Aberdeen, All Sisters German of the last deceast Mr Robert Paterson Commissary of Aberdeen, and Doctor Robert Smith, Physician in Montrose, Eldest lawful son procreate of the deceast Mr William Smith, Regent in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, and the also deceast Elizabeth Paterson, his spouse, Eldest Sister German of the said last deceast Mr Robert Paterson, For themselves and as taking burden upon

them for Mary Paterson, also Sister German to the said unquill Mr Robert Paterson, who is at present and has been for several years past deprived of the use of her Reason. And Came . . . To All and hail that west-most inland which sometime pertained to the deceast Mr Robert Paterson, Commissary of Aberdeen, father to the said last deceast Mr Robert Paterson, thereafter to the said last deceast Mr Robert Paterson himself, and now to the said Margaret, Agnes, Isobel, and Mary Paterson, his sisters, and to the said Robert Smith his nephew, as heirs portioners to him.

The Society of Advocates may well be proud of their old member, Principal Paterson, of whom fortunately a portrait is in possession of the University authorities. He died in August, 1716, the Town Council Kirkwork Accounts quaintly noting that his remains were interred in St. Nicholas Churchyard, in "ane oaken coffin."

J. A. H.

"Aberdeen University Review."

The first number has just appeared of a new magazine, under this title, intended to serve the laudable purpose of keeping graduates of Aberdeen University all the world over in more intimate touch with their "Alma Mater." What is mainly contemplated is a magazine containing articles on letters, philosophy, science, and education, with studies in the history of the University and current information respecting its affairs, a special endeavour being made to inspire it with "the memories, the atmosphere, and the genius which are peculiar to Aberdeen." It is purposed to publish three numbers annually, one during each of the three terms into which the academic year is now divided. The editor is Mr Alexander Mackie, M.A., who is assisted by an Editorial Committee.

The first number opens very appropriately with a "Foreword" by Principal George Adam Smith, followed by an "Editorial" by Mr Mackie. Lord Kennedy contributes an admirable sketch of the marvellous career of "Our Chancellor—Lord Strathcona," paying a tribute to the foresight, courage, and pertinacity by which the Morayshire lad, Donald Smith, gained a splendid fortune and at the same time conferred inestimable benefit upon Canada. Mr Andrew Carnegie, the Lord Rector, furnishes a brief article on "The Right Hon. James Bryce, O.M., D.C.L.," in which he praises Mr Bryce for his well-directed efforts to link the two branches of the English-speaking race together in the bonds of amity, and eulogises his character and ability. The sketch is brief and felicitous, but we should have perused it with still greater pleasure had the editor not been so complaisant as to adhere to the Lord Rector's "reformed spelling." Sir

James Donaldson, Principal of St Andrews University, but a graduate of Aberdeen, writes reminiscently of a former University magazine, which appeared in 1849-50; and Sir William Robertson Nicoll, also in reminiscence vein, deals with "The Homes of the Rural Students, 1866-1870," writing only (he says) about his own period and the parishes he has known from his childhood—Auchindoir, Kildrummy, Towie, Leochel-Cushnie, Glenbucket, Strathdon, Clatt, Rhynie, and the Cabrach. The other articles include "William Robertson Smith," by Principal Iverach; "The Development of English Teaching," by Professor Grierson; "Of the Wonder of Life," by Professor J. Arthur Thomson; and "A Notable Class Record," by Mr W. Keith Leask. There is a page of Greek epigrams "on a brewery that was converted into a University building." Mr Charles Murray, the author of "Hamewith," contributes from the Transvaal some characteristic verses on "Aberdeen Awa," which open thus—

"O sair forfochen here wi' heat,
I weary for the wind an' weat
An' drivin' drift in Union Street
Fae th' Duke to Bauby Law.

Then mak' my bed in Aiberdeen
An' tak' me back. I'll no compleen
'Tho' a' my life I lie my leen
In Aiberdeen awa'."

There is also a poem by Dr Ronald Campbell Macfie; and several pages are given up to "Personalia"—paragraphs relating mainly to appointments and distinctions secured by graduates in many parts of the world, collected and arranged by Mr Robert Anderson. The number, moreover, contains half a dozen reviews of current books.

THE HOMES OF THE RURAL STUDENTS.

Perhaps the most generally interesting article is that of Sir William Robertson Nicoll on this subject, from which we make the following extracts—

In the homes from which came the rural students, there was a great reverence for learning apart from its rewards. The temper of the communities was the same as that of Emerson's New England. The scholar was a hero and respected as such. This gave the teachers a very high rank in the parish. They were looked up to for their knowledge. Looking back, it seems to me that there was more reading and more book buying than there is now. In my time there were kamps and candles, but before that the evening light was supplied partly by the huge peat fires and partly by home-made candles and candles made of splinters of "rosetty" fir. These had to be held by some one, generally by the herd "loon," or the travelling beggar, who often got a seat by the fireside. A stand sometimes used for holding these fir candles was called a "peer man." Oil lamps or cruises with rush wicks were also used, but their illuminating power was not great. The short working days of winter were

followed by a long "forenicht." This was often spent in visiting neighbours—"giein' them a forenicht"—getting and giving the news, and entertaining one another variously.

Draughts was the favourite game, and there would be singing and story-telling. But in some houses at any rate, a great deal of reading was done. At first books were read, and of these there was greater choice than might be supposed. Erskine's "Sermons," "Josephus" (a special favourite), the publications of Messrs Chambers, and latterly the Cottage Library, published by Milner and Sowerby in Halifax, were to be seen frequently. A carpenter in my native parish had got together about 500 volumes, and he knew them. The pedlars brought round little penny books of story and song, which were often bound together. The older inhabitants had an intense prejudice against novels, or, as they pronounced them, "novelles"—the accent on the second syllable. But in my boyhood, Sir Walter Scott had partly overcome this dislike, and cheap editions of the "Waverley Novels" were to be found. But the book of all books that fascinated and thrilled our village in the early 'sixties was a translation of Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew."

Newspapers were few and expensive, but they were read with singular earnestness. My grand-uncle subscribed to the "Aberdeen Journal," then a weekly of eight pages, with advertisements on the first page and leaders on the last. When he received the paper he commenced at the beginning, reading all the advertisements carefully through, and pursued this way page by page and column by column to the end. In the houses at night someone would read the paper to the rest, and the leading articles in particular. "The able editor" was powerful in these days. When I first went to Aberdeen I was far more interested in seeing the editors than in seeing the professors, and the first grasp of the hand from William Forsyth made no very proud.

The theory of life in these homes was mainly that of a Christian stoicism. I think there was more happiness than might at first appear. The people were interested in their work, and had pleasure in doing it well. There were no extravagant ambitions or desires, or at least these were carefully repressed. I suppose that most proverbs tend to throw cold water on elation and pride. The favourite proverbs of Aberdeenshire point to a sober, moderate, and controlled attitude to life. "Ca' canny and flee laigh" is one of the most characteristic, and there are others like it.

"Mony ane spoirs the gait 'at they ken."

"The thing ye dinna ken, dinna anger ye."

"Better haud oot than pit oot."

"Learn young, learn fair,
Learn auld, learn sair."

"Little wi' in the heid makes mony traivels ti the feet"—said when one has to return for something forgotten.

"Ye might see that wi' ae ee an' it stappit in wi' fog."

The expression of emotion was severely

restrained, and decorous love-making was as far as possible enforced. It was counted most unlucky to praise a thing very highly. If that was done evil was sure to follow. "Forespeakin'" it was called. The idea was, perhaps, that there was a little envy in the mind of the praiser, and although he spoke fair he was wishing ill to befall.

It must not for one moment be supposed that the unemonstrativeness I have spoken of implied a deficiency in affection. The attachments of northern hearts were deep and tender and faithful. Father, mother, brothers, and sisters made heavy sacrifices to help forward the student of their families, and these sacrifices were made with the utmost cheerfulness. I know a farm servant who saved pounds from his wages to send to the brother in Aberdeen.

Execution of Jacobites.

In the list of "Gordons Under Arms as Jacobites" contributed by Mr J. M. Bulloch to the New Spalding Club's recent volume of "Gordons Under Arms," mention is made of a Charles Gordon, who marched with the rebels into Derby, December, 1745, and thence to Carlisle, and was made a lieutenant and left there, but was captured on December 19. On October 24, 1746, he pleaded guilty at York, and was executed there on November 1, along with nine other prisoners. The prisoners were drawn to the place of execution, Tyburn, without the Micklegate Bar, in three sledges, and when there walked to the gallows without the least fear. The "Scots Magazine" says—

"When they had hung about ten minutes, the executioners cut them down, laid their bodies on a stage, stripped them naked, unbowelled them, and threw their bowels into the fire one by one. The executioner held up each heart before throwing it into the fire, and cried, 'Gentlemen, behold the heart of a traitor!'; at the last he cried, 'Gentlemen, behold the heart of the last traitor! God Save King George!' upon which the spectators gave a loud huzza. Then the executioner scored the arms and legs of each (but did not cut them off), crying, 'Good people, behold the four quarters of a traitor!' and next chipped off their heads."

Hearses were ready to receive the bodies of Captain George Hamilton, Edward Clavering, and Gordon, and there were coffins for the others. Gordon was a Roman Catholic.

Richard Almaack, of Long Walford, wrote to the "Gentleman's Magazine" (January, 1828) that

"... he had in his possession some relics of the Royal Family of Stewart, one of which is a document, interesting because its authenticity is less disputable than that of the others. It is a ticket [illustration given] on paper, printed with blue ink from an engraved plate in the form of a full-blown rose and contains the names of forty sufferers in the cause of the exiled family. The tradition is that this was a

ticket of admission to the private meetings of the partisans of the Stuarts after defeat at Culloden. It was religiously preserved in an ancient Catholic family of Lancashire, together with other Jacobite mementos of more intrinsic value, and an MS. account, dated 1749, of the births and ages of the old Pretender and his two sons, Charles Edward, the young Pretender, and Henry Benedict, afterwards Cardinal of York."

Charles Gordon's is one of the names mentioned on the ticket.

The only other Gordons executed as Jacobites were William, 6th Viscount of Kenmure, who took a leading part in the north of England in the 1715 rising, and was executed on Tower Hill, London; and Captain John Gordon, who was concerned in a plot to raise the Jacobite standard at Oxford (also in 1715), and was hanged at Tyburn.

The Oldest Book in the World.

The Book of the Dead is the oldest book in the world, and as we have copies of it in one form or another dating from somewhere about 3300 B.C. to within a few centuries of our era, it can hardly be wondered at that its expressions sometimes defy grammatical rules made in Germany. What is more to the purpose is that the fullest and most splendid copies of the Book of the Dead were written in the time of the Eighteenth Dynasty, when Egypt had just shaken off her foreign conquerors and had herself entered upon a career of conquest; that the best and most carefully written of these copies yet discovered are all in the British Museum; and that the most splendid of them is the Papyrus of Ani. It has already been published in two large and unhandy editions by the trustees, but Dr E. A. Wallis Budge says that there is a demand for a facsimile in a more convenient form, and by means of folding plates he has succeeded in supplying this within the limits of a large octavo volume. He has added to it a full transcription and translation, together with a dissertation concerning such details of the Egyptian religion in general, and the ideas implied by the Book in particular, as are necessary to its understanding.

The Book of the Dead is the collection of spells or charms which the wealthy Egyptian had buried with him to assure his welfare in the next world. These are of such antiquity that many of them were probably unintelligible to their copyists, even in the earliest recension that has come down to us. Whether they thus go back to the primitive belief in magic which, some anthropologists tell us, preceded all religion, or whether they are, like all spells that have yet come to light, the fossilised and sterilised remains of religious beliefs long since extinct, we will not stop to inquire. But in the time of the Theban Empire there were added to them "hymns" which are in effect prayers

for the soul of the dead expressed in language of rare beauty. Thus one of them says—

"May Ra [the Sun-God] give glory and power, and truth-speaking and the appearance as a living soul so that he may gaze upon Herukhuti [the Lord of the Two Horizons], to the Ka [Double] of the Osiris, the scribe Ani, who speaketh truth before Osiris." . . .

Or again—

"O thou mightily victorious one, thou Power of Powers. . . make thou the Osiris Ani to be glorious by virtue of his word, which is truth, in Khert-Neter [the Underworld]. Grant thou that he may be in Amentet free from sin, and let his offences be behind thee."

Such prayers show an ethical feeling which is certainly far removed from mere magic, and it is only by the study of them that we can understand the importance of the Book of the Dead for the comprehension of Egyptian religion.—*"Athenæum,"* November 8.

Punning Texts.

Lord Cockburn, in his "Circuit Journeys," mentions that on one Circuit he and his fellow-judge "processed to church at Perth, and listened to a discourse by a lately-placed youth who selected as his text, "What are these which are arrayed in white robes? and whence came they?" "Though the words," adds his lordship, "refer to certain angels, and not to the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, yet as there is a good deal of white on our gowns, all eyes were on us for a moment."

It is possible continues (Lord Cockburn) that the selection of this passage was accidental, but it certainly was not so when a clergyman preached at a stiff grim blockhead of an Advocate-Depute, called Samuel McCormick, somewhere about thirty years ago. His text was, as he read it, "And Samuel went from year to year in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh" (I Samuel, vii., 16). These three places meant Jedburgh, Drumfries, and Ayr. The Justice (Boyle) and Samuel, who were stuck up in the front gallery, were visibly much offended, which did not diminish the smiles and winks of other people.

The Rev. Dr William Guild's Mortification and Bursars.

BURSARS.

(Continued.)

1763.—To James Donaldson, for two years.

1765.—To James Reid, for four years.

1769.—To Charles Watt, for two years.

1769.—To James Perie, for two years. He was founder of the "European Magazine" and editor, "Morning Chronicle."

1771.—To Thomas Taylor, for four years.

1771.—To Andrew Shephard, son of George S., for three years.

1771.—To James Allan, son of Colin A., for four years.

1774.—To James Ross, son of Alex. R., for four years. He was M.A., 1777.

1774.—To James Anderson, son of Peter A., for four years.

1774.—To James Low, son of John L., tailor and burgess, for four years. He was also a Moir bursar, and was M.A. 1777.

1775.—To James Milne, son of George M., for four years.

1777.—To George Donaldson, son of George D., weaver and burgess, for two years.

1778.—To Alex. Clark, son of Alex. C., for four years. He was M.A. 1782.

1779.—To James Norvall, son of William N., for four years. He was a Moir bursar, and was M.A. 1783.

1779.—To Alexander Still, son of William S., burgess.

(To be continued.)

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

July 1705.

- 2 dito.—Given my wife to buy butter, etc., to the house£16 0 0
- 17 dito.—Given my wife to buy butter and oyr. necessars to the house£12 14 0
- 24 dito.—Given my wife to buy linnen to herselfe£5 0 0
- Spent in the moneth of July of pocket moy. grof. I kept no account£3 19 0
- 19 July 1705.—Given tickot to Thomas Crystie in Craighall for seaven bolls ferme meill I received from him out of the girnell of Fechell at eight stone for the boll, for the house use, for qeh. I am to paye his maister the prayce he gott for the rest of the girnell, qeh. is four punde Scotte for the boll at eight stone and ane halfe for the boll, payable at Witsunday 1706, from John Strachan and Rob Molisone, merchants in Abd. So I am to paye only for six bolls and nyne qrs., be qeh. at 4 lbs. per boll for sd. is£26 5 0
- It.—I gott tuo bolls and ane half boll wheite meill from Wm. Ligertwood, and tuo bolls from Thomas Crystie, and one boll from John Ligertwood, qeh. maks 5½ boll wheite meill @ 9 stone per boll, and given recte therefor at the current prayce refered to their maister. He says he will take no more for it but 4 lbs. per boll as for the ferme meill above£22 0 0—£48 5 0

Agust 1705.

- 2 dito.—To Gilbert Stannans for 4½ dayes worke, at 5 shil. pr. day£1 2 6
- 4 dito.—To Robert Shirris for making a pair great bands to the gate in Fechell wt. tuo pair small bands, and nails for them, etc.£1 8 0
- 6 dito.—For casting 1000 dyfots to the house, 10 shil.; for layeing them on, and dressing at 12 shil.£1 2 0
- 10 dito.—My broyr. payt my taxatioun from Wit. 1703 to Wit. 1704, qeh. was 23 lbs 6 shil. 2d for house, land and water. It.—for a priget, 14½ shil., makes£24 0 8
- 14 dito.—Given my wife to buy butter, cheise, and oyr. necessars to the house£8 0 0
- To remember yt. in June last I lent five hundred mercks to Thomas Thomson of Feachfield upon bond, but payeing it to Wm. Johnson, advocat in Abd., I retained 123 lbs. 6½ shil. qeh. he was resting me, so I payt in moy.£210 0 0
- Spent in the moneth of Agust of pocket moy. grof. I kept no account£3 5 0

September 1705.

- 3 dito.—Given my wife to buy necessars to the house, etc.£9 0 0
- 6 dito.—Payt to Mrs Brebner, 1 lib. 13 shil. qeh. she gaue out for bleitching cloth to my wife; and to John Argbold, messr., for arresting John Ritchie's mealls for the current year, 12 shil.; and for sharpening or grinding my four rassors, 9 shil.; and for ½ pund wheit soap, 3½ shil.£2 17 4
- 8 dito.—For extracting my instrument and postago yrof. south agt. Wm. Cochran£1 18 0
- 13 dito.—Given Mrs Brebner to buy a ston and ane half of tack, 6 lbs.; and for a syde of mutton, 17 shil.; and for tuo pairs shoues to my self, 4 lbs. 8 shil., is£11 15 0
- 13 dito.—To Wm. Licklie, forman in the Midchingle for 2½ moneths worke this present year, 2½ mercks; and to Paul Menzies for letting yearn to my wife, 1 15th lbs £2 17 4
- 17 dito.—Payt my teind and feu of the Midchingle for the season 1705, qeh. comes to£12 18 2
- 18 dito.—For a pound tobace, 10 shil.; for tuo wnces oxcerotium, 16 shil., is£1 6 0
- 21 dito.—To Alex. Peirie for tuentie four foote of glase to the Windous of Fechell, and for mending some of them, and coming out therwith£3 16 0
- 21 dito.—To Tho. Crystie for a horse when I went in to Abd. the 5 instant, and for horse hayre out againe wt. Keathren, the 18th dito. 2 lbs.£2 0 0
- Spent in the sd. moneth of Sepr. of pocket moy. in Abd. and oyr. uaye£5 11 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

1030. FAMILY OF KING OF NEWMILL.—What is known concerning this old family? Who is now the representative?

R.

1031. SIR ALEXANDER FORBES OF FOVERAN, BART.—Wanted information concerning the name of the husband and date of marriage of Sir Alexander's daughter Isobel.

G. S.

Answers.

1015. GAVIN CRUICKSHANK, SHIPMASTER, ABERDEEN.—Among other particulars furnished in Colonel W. Johnston's "A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank" are the following facts:—As the name of Cruickshank does not occur in the list of pollable persons in Aberdeen it is likely that he was absent at sea while the roll was in preparation. Gavin Cruick-

shank was admitted a Guild, or Merchant Burgess, of Aberdeen, 29th August, 1702, but of his family origin no trace is to be found in the Burgess Register. By an entry in December, 1702, in the "Propinquity Book," it is found that Gavin was, in that year, master of the Bon-Accord galley of Aberdeen, then trading between Aberdeen and Cadiz.

Captain Gavin Cruickshank married, at Aberdeen, 5th May, 1701, Elspet Milne, daughter of William Milne, Merchant Burgess of that town. It is supposed that the captain perished at sea. Of the union were born two daughters—Rachel, who married, in December, 1735, as his second wife, James Young, merchant in Aberdeen; and Isobel, who married, in March, 1748, as his second wife, James Smith, saddler, and convener of the Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen.

Colonel Johnston's volume mentioned should be consulted for numerous interesting details re the Cruickshanks and Youngs, as well as their descendants.

B.

1028. REV. JOHN GELLIE, MINISTER, NIGG.—Mr Gellie married, first (contract dated August, 1751), Elizabeth, daughter of the deceased Alexander Gordon of Auchleuchries. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Rev. James Farquhar, and died 15th January, 1753, in his 46th year.

A. S.

No. 296.—December 26, 1913.

The Davidsons of Newton.

The estate of Newton has had a curious history in point of proprietorship. From first to last three different families of Gordon have owned it. Some time in the end of the 17th century it came into the keeping of the family of Davidson. In 1701, Alexander Davidson, younger of Newton, married Mary Gordon, the heiress of Gight, and the estate was held by them and their descendants till about 1784. The following documents, which have been kindly lent me by Mrs Parkin-Moore, sister of the present laird of Newton, throw new light on the subject of the Davidsons. They have been transcribed by the scholarly Mr Stephen Ree, minister of Boharm.

J. M. BULLOCH.

1702—

Procuratorie of resignation and right be the Lady Gight to herselfe and the Laird of Newtown, her husband.

Be it known to all men be thir present letters Me, Dam Mary Gordone, Lady Gight, heretable proprietor of the lands, barronie, milns, teends and others underwritten with the pertinents . . . to have made, constitute and ordained . . . and ilk one of them . . . my . . . procurators . . . to compare befor my immediat lauffull superiors . . . and resigne . . . all and haill the townis, lands, mains and barronie of Gight with the tower, fortalice and manor place therof, the mill of Gight . . . the townis and lands of Little Gight, Fadonhill, Blackhillock, Meekle and Litle Millbrecke and Swanford, the townis and lands of Fetterletter, burgh of barronie, fairs, mercatts, haill profits, privilegedes and pertinents therof, the townis and lands of Woodhead and Backhill, the townis, lands and mains of Ardogie and manor place therof, with the mill of Ardogie . . . the townis and lands of Windiehills, Cottoune, Lethintie, Bruckleseat, Stonhouse of Gight, Monkshill, Kirktowne of Fyvie, Pecterwell, Bairnsdail, Dykesyde, Marydyke, and Bridge-end, together with the teends of the lands of Littlefolla, and sicklyke the townis and lands of Ballquhynachie, mill therof . . . the townis and lands of Midlemuire, Tonxtown, Meekle and Litle Ardoes and Newseat, with the mill of Ardoe . . . in the hands of my immediat lauffull superiors . . . and that . . . for new infetment . . . to me, the said Dame Mary Gordon, and Alexander Davidsons, younger of Newtowne, my husband, . . . and to the aires procreat or to be procreat betwixt us, which faillieing to any other heir of my bodie, which also

faillieing to the said Alexander Davidsons, my husband, and his aires whatsoever . . . with the speciall conditione . . . that ail and every heir, whether male or female, who shall happen to succeed to me . . . shall be bound . . . to assume and use the surname of Gordone and to bear and carry the arms of the family of Gight perpetually in all tyme hereafter, and in caise of successione of aires female, the eldest airo female shall always succeed without any divisione, who and her husband and aires shall still assume and bear the name and arms as above. . . In witness wherof (written be John Deans, writer in Aberdeen) I and my husband in token of his consent have subscribed thir presents at Aberdeen the fourth day of July, 1702, befor thir witnesses, Mr Alexander Davidsons, elder of Newtown; George Davidson of Carnbrogie, Mr Alexander Thomsons, town clerk of Aberdeen, and the said John Deans.

M. GORDON.

A. DAVIDSON.

Mr Al. Davidson, witness.

Geo. Davidson, witness.

M. Al. Thomsons, witness.

Jo. Deans, witness.

1705—

Assignatione, James Sangster.

James Sangster in Miln of Newtone for onerous causes and weighty considerations, assigns to Mr Alexander Davidsons of Newtone £100 Scots left to him as a legacy by the deceased Patrick Meirnes in Greeninches, his father-in-law. At Newtone, 12 July, 1705, before John Webster in Brankanentim and William Fergussons in Newtone.

JAMES SANGSTER.

Will Fergussons, witness and writer.

John Webster, witness.

Condiscendence, James Hamilton against Davidson of Gight and his lady, 1705.

Condiscendence, James Hamilton of Coubardie against Davidsons of Gight and his Lady.

The said James Hamiltone condescends that for the space of seven years preceeding Septer. in vije be vertue of the Lady Gight's letters and her desire did goe about her affairs with his own servants and horses and on his own expences, which he reckons to be yearly 500 merks, inde . . . £2333 6 8

This he offers to prove as he can be served.

Item, by the saids persones and their affairs the said James Hamilton was dammified and lesed by a Councill proces intented against him and friends whom he was bound to defend in the soume . . . 1000 0 0

£3333 6 8

1708—

Discharge, Patrick Gellie to James Davidsons.

I, Patrick Gellie, late Dean of Gild of Abordein, grant me to have received from James Davidsons, lawfull sone to the deceist Mr Alexander Davidsons of Newtown, the soume of fiftie pund Scots money restand to me as Dean of Gild . . . be the said deceist Mr Alexander Davidsons as the converted compositione money for the entrie of himself and the said James Davidsons, his second sone, to ano half nets salmond fishing in the raik on the water of Dio holden of the provest, baillies, and Counsell of the burgh of Aberdeen . . . which the said deceist Mr Alexander Davidsons undertook to pay to me and perswaded me to delyver up the wreits and evidents of the said fishing and which I payed in my accompts to the towne of Aberdeen and which summe is containt in ane decret obtaint at my instanc against the said James Davidsons befor the Provost and baillies of Aberdeen dated the . . . day of j^m vj^e and eightie yeirs . . . In witness quherof written be Patrick Milne, writer in Aberdeen, I have subscribed thir presents at Aberdeen the eighteint day of October j^m vj^e and eight yeirs.

(Not signed.)

(To be continued.)

The "Rabbling" at Fraserburgh, 1707.

The "rabbling at Deer"—the popular and pro-Episcopalian opposition to the induction of a Presbyterian minister—has been made familiar to us in Pratt's "Buchan," and, much more recently, by an article by Mr John Malcolm Bulloch in "The Book of Buchan." But an equally formidable "rabbling" took place at Fraserburgh four years before the Deer affair, particulars of which are furnished in the paper by the Rev. J. B. Davidson, Peterhead, on "Deer Presbytery Records," which appears in the part of the "Transactions of the Buchan Club" just issued.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century some parishes of the Presbytery of Deer were occupied by Presbyterian ministers; others by Episcopal ministers, who, having been inducted before 1690, were allowed to remain, although non-juring; and others by Episcopal ministers who, not having been inducted before 1690, were not legally parish ministers, and were known as "Intruders." In April, 1703, a vacancy occurred at Fraserburgh, owing to the death of the Rev. James Moor (or Moore). He was a non-juring minister, and his son Alexander, in Episcopal orders, had been permitted to assist him on condition that he would not "intrude" after his father's death, to which he had agreed. Evidently, "my lord Saltown" refused the

Presbytery access to the church, and, on being remonstrated with in March, 1704, intimated that "he and the rest of the parishioners had subscribed a call to Mr Alexr. Moor, son of the late minister, and had offered the said call to our moderator at his dwelling-house under form of instrument, and albeit the said Mr Alexr. had not complyd with the government yet he judged the Presbetrrie might try him, and if he wold not condescend then they should fix on anoyr." The Presbytery cited Mr Moor to appear before them, and though the summons was twice repeated, Mr Moor "compeared not." He failed also to compare before the Synod, whereupon the Synod formally forbade him "to preach in the Kirk or paroch of Frazerburgh or in any other Kirk within the bounds of the Synod under pain of the highest censure." This was in October, 1704.

No definite action followed immediately. Negotiations to induce Mr Moor to desist from preaching failed, and he "continued his intrusion as formerly" down till the end of 1705. The necessary compulsitor was eventually obtained in the shape of "Councill letters" and through the intervention of the Lord Advocate, and in November, 1706, "The Presb. taking to their most serious consideration the desolate condition of the town and paroch of Frazerburgh for want of a fixed gospell minr., do resolve to have the sd. church planted with all possible conveniency—Mr Anderson to intimate to all concerned the Presbetrrie's willingness that they should move in the sd. affair and call for a qualified man to be their fixed minister, and to signifie the samen at the next meeting—in case they shall not compear the Presbetry will proceed as said is—Meantime Mr Achinlek, probationer, is taken on the first peice of his tryall, in order to his settlement ther, they being unanimously resolved to sign a presbyteriall call to him att their next dyet in case ther be no other proposed by the heretors and people foresaid." The parish taking no action, "a presbyteriall call" was given to Mr Achinlek, and his ordination fixed for 4th February, 1707, at Fraserburgh. It duly took place, "albeit ther was great opposition to the sd. work by a rable of people," of which the following "short and true account" is given in the Presbytery records—

"The Master of Salton being in the Town Council hous with the magistrates and severall other inhabitants about the tyme that the minrs. came into the town the sd. day, sent a letter subscribed by many hands to the sd. brethren in their quarters or over they went to church for to constitute and call the forsd. edict shewing that they desired the Presby. not to settle Mr Achinlek among them because he was not acceptable to them, but gave no particular objection against him as sd. is the brethren returned this answer to the bearer by word of mouth that they had not as yet mett, their members not being all come up, but so soon as they wer convened and constitute they should consider the samen and return an answer. After which they went to the church, but as they wer going thither they wer

assaulted on the high streets wth a rable of people who threw stones and dub or mire upon them—pursuing them in to the church with the same weapons, so that they were forced to retire to a corner under a loft that they might think on an answer, and being greatly hindered by the mob forsd., they sent one of their brethren to speak with the master and magistrates forsd., who wer still in the councill housse hard by the church. Some officers wer sent in to the church who made some show of silencing them, but to no purpose, the noise and insolent cariage of the sd. rable still increasing. In the mean tym the edict forsd. was called at the church door as is above sd. At length the master and magistrates turning impatient for an answer to their letter, which was retarded as sd. is, they came in to the church with a great rable at their back, and the sd. master being in passion called furiously for an answer in write to whom the moderator answered that he and the magistrates being personally present ther needed no answer in write, to which the master replied that if he got not a satisfactory answer in write he cold not undertak to keep off the rable but let them loose on the Presbetrrie, upon which Mr Thomas Udney, minister att Strichen, protested (sic) that the sd. master and magistrates should be lyable for whatever molestation or trouble the Presb. should sustain in going about their work in settling the place with a minister, and therefore took instruments in the hands of Mr Henry likly minr. at Oldmeldrum Clerk pro tempore. The master and magistrates hereupon removing and expecting an answer as sd. is, yet the noise of the rable rather increased, so that with great difficulty they got the answer to the letter finished. The Presby. considering that they could not get the ordination of Mr Alexr. Achinlek gone about, resolved to retire into their quarters to Bailie Hay, his housse, and in the mean tyme appointed three of their own number to cary the sd. letter to the master and magistrates sitting still in the Councill housse. viz., Mr Guthry, Mr Brown, and Mr Anderson, which they delivered to the sd. master, who having read the samen and not finding it satisfactory, returned this answer that they wold come to their meeting to protest against their procedure. The modr., Mr Guthry, in name of the Presby., required of the sd. master and magistrates that they should by their power and authority compesse the rable and tumult that no disturbance might be given to the worship of God, and if the sd. disturbances should not be stayed he declared that they behaved to tak such methods for settling of the minr. as necessity wold alow upon all which he protested and took instruments in the hands of Alexr. Gordon, town clerk of Frazerburgh, present in the sd. councill. After which these commissioned did remove to their quarters to their brethren and in their way thither they mett with great trouble from the rable, as had also the rest of the brethren in their return from the church. And while they wer taking the sd. affair into their consideration the sd. Master of Salton with magistrates came in with a

great rable about them and gavo in a protestation in write against the procedure of the Presb. in setting Mr Achinlek, and thereupon required and took instruments in the hands of Mr James Anderson, clerk of the Presb., and while they wer removing one of the Bailies returned and told the Presb. that they wer going to burn their answer to the master's letter and so the rable removed to attend the sd. solemnity. In the meantyme the Presby. considering that ther was no objection made against the life and doctrine of the said Mr Achinlek, as also that they could not sett about the said work in that orderly way as it required, resolved to ordain the said Mr Achinlek in the same chamber where they were. And Mr Udney after prayer proposing the usual questions to him and he returning satisfactory answers thereto, he was ordained to the function of the holy ministry by prayer and imposition of the hands of the Presb. according to the laudable practice of this church before severall gentlemen and others present as witnesses, after which the brethren gavo him the right hand of fellowship. During this tyme there was great quietness because the rable was convened about the cross with the beating of a drum to see the Presb.'s answer burnt or els a double thereof, and so the work was very peaceably gone about in that tyme."

The trouble by no means ended here. Considerable delay took place in the surrender of the church registers and utensils. Mr Moor continued to baptize and marry, and proceedings had to be taken against him. He also remained in the manse for some time, and finally raised a difficulty about what were fixtures and what were movables. And Lord Saltoun "was very angry," and was reported as "intending to apply the vacant stipend for uses without the parish and without the knowledge of the Presbytery." It was not till 1710 that Mr Achinleek was able to get a Session constituted; but he "appears to have been an able minister, taking his part in the Presbytery, and succeeding in consolidating his charge under very difficult circumstances."

Another Prehistoric Tomb at Forres.

Mention was made in No. 280—September 5, of the discovery by Mr C. M. Bruce, Burgio Lodge farm, Forres, on July 28, of a short cist, containing the well-preserved remains of a brachycephalous man, dating perhaps 2000 to 3000 years B.C. During the work of removing some fast stones from the same field Mr Bruce uncovered another ancient grave. It was situated on a gravelly hillock on the Thornhill part of the farm, about 100 yards east of the previous find.

This second discovery (says "The Scotsman" of October 16) is a simply made cist of small capacity, primitive in the extreme, and apparently constructed to receive the ashes of burial after cremation. No trace of bones was

found, but only a thin lair of ash, containing small particles of charcoal, probably oak. The cist, which was found about three feet below the surface level, is egg-shaped, but slightly drawn in, and the point lying to the east. It measures 24 inches in length, 17 inches at its greatest width, and 12 inches in depth. The design is formed of rough undressed stone set on end and packed round with pebbles. The floor of the tomb was found bordered with small pebbles, and in the centre a flat one measuring six by eight inches. No grave goods were in the cist that would associate the find with any age, nor was there any trace of sculpture work, or attempt at dressing the stones.

It is altogether one of the most insignificant of sepulchres, and might never have been investigated had it not been covered by a ponderous stone estimated to weigh 30 cwt. That mass lay over the cist, just under the surface level, and was marked by a headstone rising above the ground. The cover is almost rectangular at one end and on two sides. The end is four feet wide, and the sides four feet and five feet respectively. The other end is irregular, but is six feet at its greatest length. It is somewhat wedge-shaped in its form, being from twelve inches thick at one end to nineteen at the other.

The cist lies with the apex towards the east, and the cover was found lying in its length north and south. The headstone stood on the east side, hard up to the cover, and had a setting of big pebbles round it, and along all the east side of the slab, extending half-way down the ends. The covering was ten inches above the tomb, but the head or east-end stone of it stood within four inches of the slab.

The grave lies in glacial formation, but the slab and headstone are of Old Red Sandstone, probably from out-crops half a mile away. This disparity of circumstances led to its investigation.

Mr William Taylor, archaeologist, Lhanbryde, examined the grave, on its discovery, and described it as one of the rudest old-world remains he had ever seen. That it is of great age he had no doubt. It seems strange that neither stone nor bronze implements have been picked up in the vicinity of Burgie Lodge within living memory. The present is the third ancient grave discovered there, but one found further west in 1843 contained an urn and head ornaments. The grave is on the estate of Mr Alexander Thompson of Burgie, and is about four miles east of Forbes.

"Byegone Days in Aberdeenshire."

An interesting addition to local publications has been made from the pen of Mr John Allardyce, Culter, in the shape of a neatly bound volume, demy 8vo, entitled "Byegone Days in Aberdeenshire." It embraces chapters on Ways and Customs, Agriculture, Ministers and Religion, Schoolmasters and Education, Doc-

tors and Medical Science, Arts and Manufactures, Fisheries, Granite Industry, and Folklore. The sources from which extracts have been taken are carefully noted, and the text is brightened by numerous anecdotes.

Rev. Dr William Guild's Mortification and Bursars.

BURSARS—(Continued).

1783.—To John Martin, son of Robert M., for four years. He was M.A. 1786.

1780.—To John Low, son of John L., tailor, and sometime convener, for three years.

1783.—To Alexander Walker, son of John W., goldsmith, and sometime convener, Hammerman Incorp., for four years. He was M.A. 1787.

1785.—To George Birnie, son of James B., for three years.

1786.—To Alexander Robertson, son of William R., for three years. He was afterwards a painter in New York.

1787.—To James Smith, son of James S., goldsmith, and member Hammerman Incorp., for four years. He was M.A. 1791.

1788.—To Colin Allan, son of Colin A., goldsmith, and sometime convener Hammerman Incorp., for four years. He was M.D. 1799.

1790.—To Andrew Robertson, brother of the above Alex. R., for four years. He was M.A. 1794, and afterwards a miniature painter in London.

1792.—To James Chalmers, son of Alexander C., wright and sometime convener Wrights and Coopers Incorp., for four years. He was M.A. 1796, and M.D. 1806.

1795.—To James Mellis, son of William M., for four years. He was M.A. 1799, and M.D. 1806; M.R.C.S.; member of Medical Board, Calcutta; F.R.C.P., 1827.

1796.—To John Whyte, son of James W., tailor, for one year.

1797.—To George Lamb, son of John L., wright, for four years. He was M.A. 1801, and afterwards superintending surgeon, H.E.I.C.S.

1802.—To James Duncan, son of George D., wright, for two years.

1802.—To George Sheed, son of William S., shoemaker, for four years. He was M.A. 1807.

1804.—To Robert Ramsay, son of James R., tailor, for four years. He was M.A. 1803, advocate in Aberdeen 1814, and died, unmarried, 1827.

(To be continued.)

The Rickart MSS.

EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

October 1705.

9 dito.—To Wm. Ligertwood for two meat
sheeps to kill in Fecheil.....£3 6 8
10 dito.—For 45 thack sheaves to thack the
hall of Fecheil.....£1 10 0

- 22 dito.—For five firlots of bear to be broth, to John Ligertwood, at 4½ lbs. pr. boll, is 5 lbs. 8½ shil. (and I lent him 1½ lbs. to make up ten mercks).....£5 8 4
- 30 dito.—For areasting Alex. Donaldsons tuentie mercks, in the Maister of Impost his hands, for the pnt. yeir, 8 shil.; and for a quarter and a half quarter of scarlet cloth for my thies, 4 lbs. 15 shil.; is.....£5 3 0
- Spent from the first of October to the 23 yt. I came in to Abd. of pocket moy.£2 8 0
- 31 dito.—For my sixt pairt of sixteine stons of hempe, qch. is tuo ston 10½ pund, at 17 libe. the 100 weight, is£7 3 0
- It.—From the 23 October yt, my wife came to Abd. to the 26 November, spent of pocket moy. and given her of moy.£14 10 0
- 30 dito.—Given my wife to buy necessars to the house, etc., 5 lbs.; and to Christian Murou for her fei from Wits. last to this prst. term, 5½ lbs.; and to John Gordons nurse of drinck moy. a dollar at the christning of his sone, Alex., 2 lbs. 18 shil. makes.....£13 4 8

December 1705.

- 5 dito.—To my wife to buy necessars to the house, etc.£3 0 0
- 6 dito.—Payt 4 lbs 4½ shil. for my sixt pairt of four mens feis, for the Midchingle fishing, to compleit my pairt therof for season 1705£4 4 6
- 6 dito.—Payt John Smith four lbs. Scots, to compleit his fei as boy in the Midchingle for season 1705, for my sixt pairt.....£4 0 0
- 6 dito.—For weaveing of thirtie elle of blanc-kets to my wife, at 2½ shil. pr. elle...£3 15 0
- 13 dito.—To my wife to buy necessars to the house for this weick.....£3 10 0
- 14 dito.—For a pair new shoues, 2 lbs. 4 shil.; and for solling a pair, 10 shil., is.....£2 14 0
- 17 dito and before.—Payt to James Thomson, feffie four punds Scots, for a pendel silver watch I bought from him£54 0 0
- 17 dito.—For nyne fathoms of toucs to to our bed, 12 shil.; for mending some cloaths to Androu Abd., 11 shil.; for tuo stools for the servants to sitt on, 10 shil.; and for toueing the said bed, to Wm. Duncan, 4 shil.£1 17 0
- 23 dito.—To my wife to buy necessars to the house, It.£4 0 0
- 28 dito.—To my wife to buy necessars to the house, It.£4 0 0
- 28 dito.—Payt the touns offishers 12½ shil. for there Yool wages, haveing detained John Hardies pairt£0 12 4
- 28 dito.—Payt the cost ale for the last yeirs fishing, 1 lib. 7 shil.; for the cost bread the sd. year, 18 shil.; and to the oyr. foreman to make wpe four moneths wages wt. thos given him befor, 1½ lbs. is.....£3 18 0

- 28 dito.—Given the halfnet's men out wt. there hempe for the incomeing year's fishing 1706£4 4 6
- 28 dito.—Payt the drummer his Yool wages, 14½ shil.; and spent of pocket moy. the sd. moneth of December at Abels singing the cairtes, etc., 6 lbs., is.....£6 14 6
- 31 dito and before.—A pynt of brandie to the house, 1½ lbs.£1 10 0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

1032. SOLDIERS MARRYING ABERDONIANS.—About the time of the '45 rising a large number of soldiers married Aberdeen maidens. Where could I see a list of the contracting parties?

R. B.

1033. DYCE FAMILY, ABERDEEN.—Has any history of this family been written? I am anxious to learn the parentage of Christian Ross, who was married to John Dyce, merchant, Aberdeen, in or about 1755.

B.

Answers.

981. STEWART FAMILY OF LESMURDIE.—According to Robert Young's "Annals of the Parish and Burgh of Elgin," pp. 657-60, the Stuarts or Stewarts of Lesmurdie were descended from the Stewarts, Earls of Athol, whose progenitor was Sir James Stewart, the Black Knight of Lorn, by his marriage with Joan, widow of King James I. of Scotland. A descendant, James Stuart, married Elizabeth Strachan, of the Lesmurdie family, and acquired the estate. The eldest son, Alexander, who succeeded, disposed the property to James Stuart of Auchorachan in life-rent, and Alexander Stuart, his eldest son, in fee, 29th April, 1697.

James Stuart of Auchorachan, subsequently of Lesmurdie, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Alexander Duff of Keithmore, and aunt of William, first Earl Fife.

Alexander Stuart succeeded, and married—first, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Gordon of Craig, and, secondly, Helen Chalmers. Of his sons were Francis, his heir; William of Auchorachan, Patrick of Tinivver, and Alexander, minister of Grange, and thereafter of Leslie.

Francis, the eldest son, who succeeded, changed the spelling of the family name to Stewart. He married Elspeth (contract dated

21st April, 1726), daughter of William Gordon of Farsken, and had two sons, Alexander and William.

William Stewart, the second son, who had for some time been a merchant in Gottenburg, entered into possession of Lesmurdie during the lifetime of his father. He married Barbara (contract dated 4th February, 1763), daughter of William King of Newmill, with issue—Francis, major-general; Alexander, an officer in the army, who died abroad in early manhood; William, major-general, who died 20th June, 1836; Marjory, married Peter Farquharson of Whitehouse.

Major-General Francis Stewart, the succeeding proprietor, married 10th June, 1795, Margaret, daughter of Sir James Grant of Grant, Bart., with issue—James, captain in the army; William, captain, 71st Regiment; Francis,

Writer to the Signet; Joseph, captain in the army; Alexander, who died young; Barbara, who died unmarried.

Captain James Stewart succeeded. He died at Elgin 23rd December, 1874, unmarried. The heirs-male of the family thereupon became extinct.

The work mentioned affords many further particulars concerning the family.

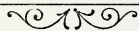
C.

1031. SIR ALEXANDER FORBES OF FOVERAN, BART.—The Registers of St Nicholas, Aberdeen, of date 1st January, 1750, bear that on the previous Wednesday Sir Alexander's daughter, Isabel, was privately contracted in marriage with Robert Sutton, designed as "an English gentleman."

A. B.



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